



ROMA NUMISMATICS



AUCTION

XVII

FEATURING

THE PROF. HERMANN LANZ COLLECTION
PART I

28 MARCH 2019



ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED

AUCTION XVII

28 MARCH 2019

ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED
20 FITZROY SQUARE
FITZROVIA
LONDON
W1T 6EJ
UNITED KINGDOM

TEL: +44 (0)20 7121 6518
WWW.ROMANUMISMATICS.COM
EMAIL: INFO@ROMANUMISMATICS.COM

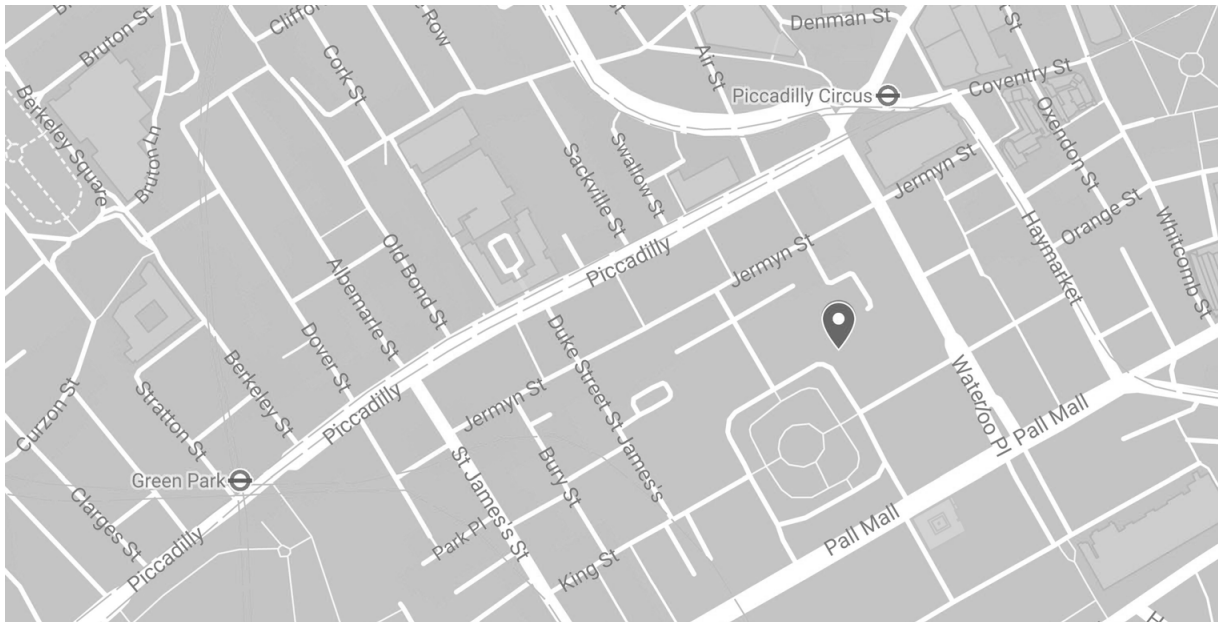
AUCTION XVII

28 MAR.	10:00 12:00	THE LANZ COLLECTION OF CELTIC COINS CELTIC COINS FROM OTHER PROPERTIES, AND GREEK COINS
	13:30	GREEK COINS (CONTINUED); ROMAN PROVINCIAL, REPUBLICAN, IMPERATORIAL AND IMPERIAL COINS, BYZANTINE, ISLAMIC AND WORLD COINS

LOCATION



THE KING HARALD V ROOM
THE NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB
NO. 4 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON, SW1Y 4JU
UNITED KINGDOM



DRESS CODE - ABITO CONSONO - KLEIDERORDNUNG:

Jacket and tie, smart shoes / elegant dress or business attire.

Giacca e cravatta con scarpe eleganti / abito elegante o abbigliamento business.

Jacke und Krawatte mit eleganten Schuhen / elegante Kleidung oder Business-Kleidung.

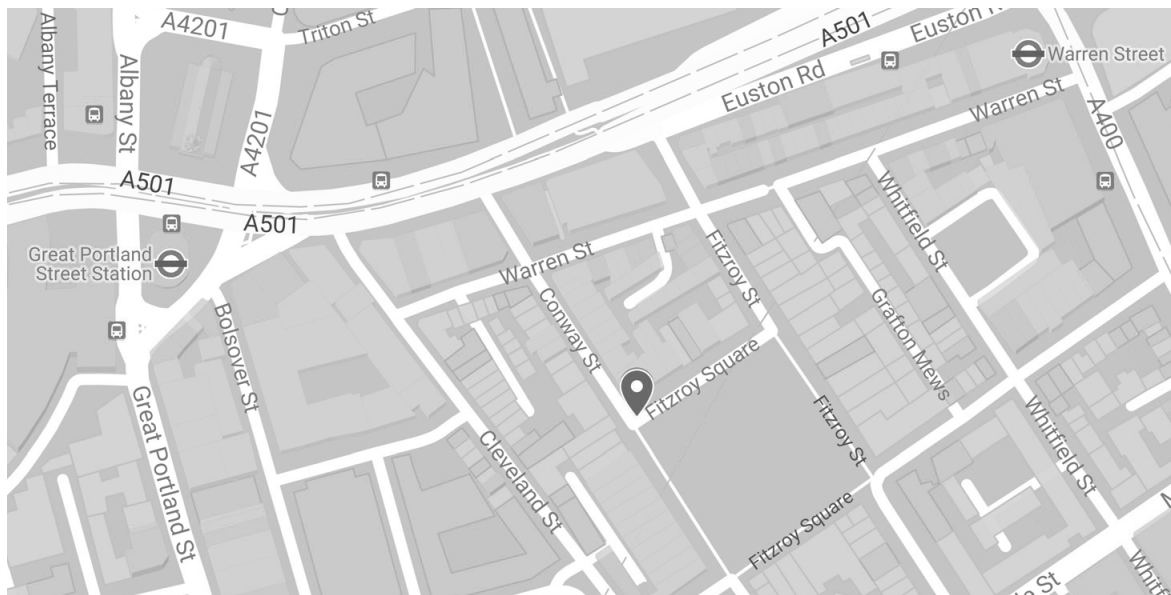
No jeans or sports shoes - jeans e scarpe sportive non ammessi - jeans und sportschuhe nicht erlaubt

VIEWING

AT THE OFFICE OF ROMA NUMISMATICS:
20 FITZROY SQUARE
FITZROVIA
LONDON, W1T 6EJ
UNITED KINGDOM

FROM FEBRUARY 28TH - MARCH 27TH
MONDAY – FRIDAY, 09:30 – 17:30

LOTS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING DURING THE SALE.



LOT PICKUP WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM 13:00 ON FRIDAY 29TH MARCH.

ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED

RICHARD BEALE – DIRECTOR
ALEXANDER MORLEY-SMITH
SIMON PARKIN
CLEMENTINE BOWRING
SALLY OLIVER
GUILLEM SOUTHWOOD

SPECIAL THANKS TO

ITALO VECCHI
SALEM ALSHDAIFAT
DENIZ GROTJOHANN

UNUS PRO OMNIBUS, OMNES PRO UNO

ABSENTEE BIDDING

If you are unable to attend the auction in person, you may submit an absentee bid that will be executed on your behalf by Roma Numismatics. Roma Numismatics will attempt to obtain the lot for you at the lowest possible price, and will not purchase the lot for you at a price higher than the maximum you specify. This service is free and confidential. Absentee bids must be sent and received in good time.

To place absentee bids please submit your list of lots, together with your maximum bids, either by email or post using the form provided, or online at www.RomaNumismatics.com. You may also participate live online during the sale at www.RomaNumismatics.com/live-bidding

EMAIL OR POSTAL BIDS

The customer is responsible for submitting these in good time and confirming that the bids have been received. Please note we no longer accept bids by fax.

TELEPHONE BIDS

Bids may be placed by telephone as the auction is in progress, but are accepted only at the discretion of Roma Numismatics and at the risk of the customer. Roma Numismatics will not be held responsible for any failure to execute bids by telephone during the auction resulting from technical issues, miscommunication or any other reason. Any client wishing to bid by telephone should inform Roma Numismatics no later than 72 hours before the auction, and should have a prepared list of all the lots they wish to bid on.

COMMISSION BIDDING

BID ONLINE PRIOR TO THE AUCTION, SEE BIDS UPDATED IN REAL-TIME ON THE ROMA SITE.
Commission bids may be submitted prior to the auction at www.RomaNumismatics.com - these bids will be automatically executed on the website, and will then be carried over into the live auction and executed by the auctioneer on the day.

LIVE INTERNET BIDDING



BID ONLINE DURING THE AUCTION, HEAR THE AUCTION LIVE ON YOUR COMPUTER.
Real-time bids may be placed on the Roma Numismatics' website and at www.bidr.ch on the day of the sale. These bids will be executed live on the floor. A 2% surcharge will apply to lots won through either live internet bidding service. Roma Numismatics is not responsible for any missed lots or bids due to network speed or down-time. It is advisable to register as early as possible for these services.

SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Successful bidders will be notified and invoiced within a few days of the auction. Prices realised will be published around the same time.





CONDITIONS OF SALE

THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS WILL APPLY TO THIS AUCTION:

- I. All estimates are in POUNDS STERLING. The opening bids will be 80% of the estimate unless there are existing higher bids. A 20% Buyer's Fee will be added to the hammer price.
- II. VAT at 20% (applicable to customers within the UK and EU) is due on the Buyer's Fee only, not the hammer price.
- III. The auctioneer guarantees the absolute authenticity of any and all coins sold. There is no expiration to this guarantee. Any coins subsequently found to be not authentic will be exchanged for a full refund of the purchase price.
- IV. Absentee bids must be submitted and received by 20:00 on the day before the auction at the latest. It is the bidder's responsibility to ensure that bids have been received by Roma Numismatics.
- V. All grades, descriptions and rarity information are the opinion of the cataloguer. Conditions of all lots are as per the photographs displayed on the Roma Numismatics website; condition reports are available upon request. It is not possible to note all marks or defects, and thus customers are encouraged to carefully examine in person all lots that they are interested in bidding on. The auctioneer does not guarantee acceptance of any lot by any third party grading service; rejection for any reason by any third party grading service will not by itself constitute grounds for return. Claims for return on the grounds of non-authenticity must be supported by valid technical evidence provided by at least 2 separate qualified firms or individuals. Bids, once placed, are final and will not be rescinded. If an item description is found to be incorrect, the item is returnable within 21 days after the sale. No other returns will be accepted except on the grounds of non-authenticity. All prospective bidders who exercise the opportunity to examine lots in hand shall assume all responsibility for any damage they cause in so doing. The auctioneer shall have sole discretion in determining the value of the damage caused, which shall be promptly paid by the prospective bidder.
- VI. The auctioneer will have absolute discretion to accept or decline any bid, withdraw lots from sale at any time until such point as the purchaser takes physical possession, re-open any lot, even after the hammer has fallen, in which a bidding error has occurred, and to determine in the event of a dispute, the final winner of a lot or to rescind the sale and put the lot up for sale again.
- VII. For the protection of mail or absentee bidders, no 'unlimited' or 'buy' bids will be accepted. When identical bids are received for the same lot, preference will be given to the bid received first. A mail bid will take preference over a floor bid.
- VIII. Some lots may carry a reserve. The auctioneer reserves the right not to sell an item below the confidential price, or will repurchase the item on behalf of the consignor or for the account of Roma Numismatics Ltd. If a reserve exists the auctioneer reserves the right to bid on any lot on behalf of the consignor up to the amount of the reserve against any floor or mail bidders. The auctioneer also reserves the right to bid on any lot on behalf of Roma Numismatics Ltd.
- IX. Title remains with the owner until such time as the customer has paid in full.
- X. Invoices are due immediately upon receipt. Roma Numismatics Ltd. reserves the right to charge interest on unpaid invoices at the rate of 2% per calendar month, except where prior agreement has been made with regards to payment arrangements.
- XI. A £10 surcharge will be applied to payments made by bank transfer from outside of the UK. The customer is responsible for paying all bank charges and shipping and insurance costs.
- XII. A 2% surcharge will be applied to lots won through Roma Numismatics' live internet bidding service or www.bidder.ch. Roma Numismatics is not responsible for any missed lots or bids due to network speed or down-time.
- XIII. By making a bid the customer agrees to the above terms and conditions and accepts to be bound by them. These conditions shall take effect and be construed in accordance with the provisions of English Law.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT TO THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

All coins in this sale that are subject to US or German import restrictions may be legally imported into the US or Germany (unless otherwise explicitly stated in the lot description), and are accompanied by documentation proving that they were outside of the source country prior to the effective date, or a valid export certificate issued by the country of origin. Any coins subject to US or German import restrictions that may *not* lawfully be imported into these countries will be clearly indicated as such with the note: 'not suitable for US/German market'.

Our commitment to ethical and responsible provenance ensures that the consignor affirms each auction lot is their lawful property to sell, and where cultural property restrictions may exist, that it meets the requirements to be legally imported into the United States and/or Germany. Roma Numismatics will make every effort to ensure that import restrictions affect our clients as little as possible, and will carry out all necessary importations and procedures as required on behalf of the client.

PAYMENT METHODS:

Invoices to be settled in POUNDS STERLING immediately upon receipt unless previously agreed otherwise.

Invoices can be found listed under 'Pending Invoices' in the 'My Account' section of the Roma Numismatics' website, and can be paid directly through the site by selecting the preferred payment option of BACS, PayPal or Credit/Debit card. Payment by Cheque or Cash is available for UK customers only.

Bank Transfer: Barclays Bank, 22 The Borough, Farnham, GU9 7NH, UK | Account Name: Roma Numismatics
IBAN: GB90 BUKB 2031 0663 0101 39 | BIC: BUKB GB22 | SORT CODE: 20-31-06 | ACC #: 63010139



AUCTION VENUE

AUCTION XVII WILL BE HELD AT:



THE KING HARALD V ROOM
THE NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB
NO. 4 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON
SW1Y 4JU
UNITED KINGDOM

DRESS CODE:

Please note that all guests are required to adhere to the Club's dress code: jacket and tie with smart shoes for men, elegant dress or business attire for women. Jeans and sports shoes are not permitted.

ABITO CONSONO:

Siete pregati di notare che tutti gli ospiti sono tenuti ad aderire al abito consono del Club: giacca e cravatta con scarpe eleganti per gli uomini, abito elegante o abbigliamento business per le donne. Non sono ammessi jeans e scarpe sportive.

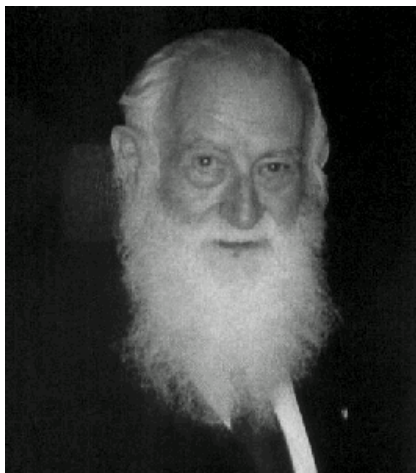
KLEIDERORDNUNG:

Bitte beachten Sie, dass alle Gäste die kleiderordnung des Clubs befolgen müssen: Jacke und Krawatte mit eleganten Schuhen für Männer, elegante Kleidung oder Business-Kleidung für Frauen. Jeans und sportschuhe sind nicht erlaubt.



Hermann Lanz

1910-1998



Prof. Dipl. Ing. Hermann Lanz was born on 30 October 1910 in Heiligenkreuz near Micheldorf in Upper Austria where he received a humanitarian education at the Stifftsgymnasium Kremsmünster, a foundation of the Duke Tassilo of Bavaria. An aunt gave him some old coins, igniting a fascination which was to become a lifelong passion and an important part of his professional life.

In the 1930s he studied at the Technical University in Graz and joined the Österreichische Numismatische Gesellschaft (Austrian Numismatic Society). His first area of collecting was Roman coinage, but the chance purchase of Alexander III and Philip III imitative Danube silver coins from the eminent collector and scholar Prof. Friedrich Stefan, whose collection had recently been acquired by the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz for the Münzkabinett of the Bode-Museum in Berlin, sparked off his lifetime interest in Celtic coinage, especially from central and eastern Europe.

After completing his studies, Prof. Lanz remained at the Technical University as a German civil servant until after the end of the Second World War. In the afternoon of 27 April 1945 - the day that Karl Renner 'Father of the Republic' was proclaimed chancellor of the new Austrian republic - Hermann suffered a serious accident which not only caused him to experience the end of the war on 8 May 1945 in hospital, but also indirectly led him to establish the coin firm Münzhandlung Hermann Lanz in Graz in April 1947.

Despite a difficult post-war situation in Austria with foreign exchange restrictions and trade-inhibiting export bans, he rapidly succeeded in acquiring such a good international reputation that he became a founding member of the prestigious International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN) in 1951 in Geneva.

Not wishing to give up his original profession as a motor engineer, in 1949 he engaged an assistant for the Münzhandlung, Prof. Günther Probszt, a well known numismatist and author of numerous academic publications.

Starting in 1952, numerous sale lists of coins, medals, orders and numismatic literature were published by the new firm, of which the smaller specialised ones were particularly popular to collectors. In 1963 the firm was joined by Hermann's younger son Ernst, and after Prof. Probszt left 1966, his older son Hubert joined and consequently it became a well respected family firm. They had recognized at an early stage that the coin trade in Austria could only be kept at a high level by conducting auctions, but for years this was not possible due to the dominance of the state auction house Dorotheum in Vienna. When in 1972 they finally became the first non-Viennese coin firm in post-war Austria to receive an auction licence, the firm was able to achieve international recognition and conduct successful auctions, starting with the collection of Dr. E. Holzer, which consisted of several hundred selected gold and silver coins. With the Albrecht Marquis de Hohenkubin collection the firm achieved another great international success, and this was followed by many important international auctions in Graz until 1980.

Since 1977 Hubert had been organizing auctions in Munich as the successor of the distinguished numismatic firm of Gitta Kastner. So when in 1980 the city of Graz decided to impose taxes on numismatic auctions by reviving old Imperial and Royal derived tax laws, the family reluctantly decided to move their auction operation exclusively to Munich. Ernst continued to run the Graz office, but on 13 October 1989 he died tragically as a result of a violent armed break-in.

Having started collecting Celtic coins in the 1930s, Hermann was a collector of the old school and throughout this time attended all the auctions that offered coins from central Europe and the Danube region in order to amass an academic collection with as many types and varieties as possible, with little regard for the high grade of preservation sought by many modern generic ancient coin collectors.

The entire Lanz collection was scientifically catalogued and published under the title 'KELTEN IM OSTEN, Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa, Sammlung Lanz' in 1997 by Dr. Michaela Kostial of the Staatliche Münzsammlung in Munich at the time of the XII International Numismatic Congress in Berlin. A representative selection was exhibited in the dissolved ancient Holy Spirit Church, used as the canteen of the University of Economics and Business Administration. It was then exhibited in the Berliner Bank, which had financed the printing of the catalogue. After Berlin the collection was transferred to the Staatliche Münzsammlung in Munich for safekeeping with an insurance value of 1.5 million DM.

Hermann Lanz died on 10 January 1998 in his 88th year, followed by his beloved wife Maria on 17 May 2001. However, the collection had been preserved and on 30 January 2003 it was once again exhibited, this time to celebrate the 60th birthday of Hubert Lanz, the last serving owner of the venerable firm. The exhibition was held in the palm garden at the Munich Luitpoldblock in the heart of the city, together with the Kaeseberg Celtic Wall-paintings exhibition. The event was also commemorated with the publication of a second edition of Michaela Kostial's catalogue, with the addition of an index.

The Coinage of the Eastern Celts and Balkan Peoples

The Celts were the first European people north of the Alps to enter into recorded history. The term *Keltoi* used by ancient writers from the 6th century BC to describe the population group occupying lands mainly north of the Alps from Spanish Galicia in the west to Anatolian Galicia in the east in prehistoric and historic times. The unity of this large group of peoples was cultural rather than political, with a common language and art style characterised by energetic circular forms, and spirals.

Coinage was a Greek or Lydian invention of the late 7th century BC, which quickly spread through the Mediterranean area, but this new concept was a late adoption by the Celtic peoples north of the Alps. The term 'Celtic Coinage' has come to describe all the imitative coinages of Europe which reflect, however distantly, the classical coinage of Greece and Rome, irrespective of whether their creators spoke a Celtic language or not. To contemporary Greeks and Romans these coins must have seemed just barbaric copies, but modern numismatists see them today as a manifestation of the La Tène II and III cultures. The majority were issued by Celtic and Balkan peoples of the multiplicity of tribes dominant during the two centuries preceding the absorption of the Hellenistic world by Rome.

All Celtic coinage is in essence imitative and the earliest issues seem to have been struck from about 250 to 190 BC and have been recorded in numerous hoards from the Rhineland, southern Germany, Bavaria, Styria, Bohemia, Raetia, Transylvania, Noricum, Oltenia and Thrace. The eastern Celts had intermingled with local Balkan peoples including the Geto-Dacians, Ilyrians, Paionian and Daco-Thracian tribes of the Danube basin. By far the most widely used prototypes were the coins of Philip II and Alexander III of Macedon (359-323 BC) which most likely resulted from the widespread use of Celts as mercenaries by Philip and his successors and by Hellenistic cities of northern Greece, including Thasos, Thessalian Larissa and issues in the names of Lysimachos of Thrace and Patraos and Audoleaon of Paeonia. Developing contacts with the Romans from the late 2nd and 1st centuries are reflected in the choice of prototypes of Republican denarii and tetradrachms of Macedonia Prima.

Auctioneer's Note:

It is a great honour and pleasure to present for sale herein the first part of the Hermann Lanz Collection. We are eternally thankful to Hubert Lanz for the responsibility he has entrusted us with. We are extremely grateful also to both Hubert Lanz and Italo Vecchi for the above introduction to an eminent collector and numismatist, and the area of coinage in which he specialised. Included within this catalogue are 268 coins from the Hermann Lanz Collection; a second significant part of the collection will be offered in our forthcoming Auction XVIII in autumn 2019; further selections will be presented in our monthly E-Sale series auctions.

Richard Beale
Director, Roma Numismatics Ltd.

The Hermann Lanz Collection

Part I



1. Central Europe, the Vindelici in Hessen and the Rhineland BI Stater. Regenbogenschüsselchen Type IX C (North Group). Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Triskeles with pellets at terminals; around which a wreath / Pyramid of eight pellet-in-annulets within torque. Kellner, Manching pl. 60, 2289; Lanz 1 (this coin). 5.58g, 17mm.

Good Very Fine.

250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



2. Central Europe, the Vindelici AV Stater. Regenbogenschüsselchen Type I A. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Ring-shaped, snake-like animal with bristled spine and "ram's horn" to left / Six pellets within torque. Kellner, Manching pl. 49, 1951 (same dies); Lanz 3 (this coin). 7.36g, 18mm.

Good Very Fine.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #1[reverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997; Ex M&M 7, 1948



3. Central Europe, the Vindelici AV Stater. Regenbogenschüsselchen Type II D. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Bird's head to left (beak between two pellets) within open wreath / Six pellets within torque, some connected with thin lines. Kellner, Manching pl. 50, 1962; Lanz 5 (this coin). 7.39g, 19mm.

Very Fine.

1,500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #1[reverse]); Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 7, 3 December 1948, lot 367.



4. Central Europe, the Vindelici AV Stater. Regenbogenschüsselchen Type II E. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Bird's head to left within open wreath / Cross, three pellets above, two volutes below. Kellner, Manching pl. 46, 1662; Streber I pl. 2, 20/21; Forrer II pl. 12, 32; Lanz 7 (this coin). 7.40g, 16mm.

Very Fine; obv die heavily worn.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 64, 7 June 1993, lot 10.



5. Central Europe, the Vindelici AV Stater. Regenbogenschüsselchen Type IV A. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Wreath composed of crescents, empty field within / Six pellets within torque. Kellner, Manching pl. 47, 1691; Ziegaus, Großbissendorf pl. 10, 206 (same dies); Ziegaus, Sontheim pl. 12, 248 (same dies); Lanz 9 (this coin). 7.68g, 20mm.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



6. Central Europe, the Vindelici AV Stater. Regenbogenschüsselchen Type V D. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Smooth, raised circular field / Cross. Kellner, Manching pl. 3, 51 and pl. 57, 2143; Ziegaus, Großbissendorf pl. 3, 55; Lanz 11 (this coin). 7.75g, 19mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #7[reverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



3x



3x

7. Central Europe, the Vindelici AV 1/24 Stater. Janus Type I. Late 3rd - early 2nd century BC. Janiform head with long hair ending in a triangle with a pellet in each corner; small pellet above / Horse galloping to right; triangle with pellet in each corner above. Kellner, Manching pl. 3, 62; Steffgen/Ziegaus pl. 1, 2; Lanz 13 (this coin). 0.33g, 7mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #8[obverse]).

Ex Lanz V, 1975



8. Central Europe, the Vindelici AR Quinarius. Büschelquinare 'Prototype' Issue. Late 2nd to early 1st century BC. Naturalistic male head to left, hairs in thick upwards strands / Horse galloping to left; serpent before. Kellner, Manching, pl. 5, 66; Allen, Prague pl. 4, 19; Lanz 15 (this coin). 1.70g, 14mm.

Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Rare 'prototype' issue featuring fine style engraving which on later issues deteriorates considerably.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #9[obverse]);

Ex Numismatik Lanz (Graz), Auction V, 1 December 1975, lot 13.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



9. Central Europe, the Vindelici AR Quinarius. Manching Type Group A. Late 2nd to early 1st century BC. Celticised male head right / Horse to left, pellet within open torque above. Cf. Kellner, Manching pl. 24, 598 var.; Lanz 17 (this coin). 1.75g, 13mm.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #10[obverse]); Found at Manching (Kreis Ingolstadt).



10. Central Europe, the Vindelici AR Obol. Manching Type 2. 1st century BC. Celticised male head left with pointed nose and large round eye; pellet in hair behind, [torque] below/ Horse to left with pellet mane, three pellets above. Kellner, Manching pl. 27, 694 (same dies); Lanz 21 (this coin). 0.33g, 8mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #13[reverse]).

11. Central Europe, the Vindelici AR Obol. Manching Type 2. 1st century BC. Celticised male head left with pointed nose and large round eye; pellet in hair behind, [torque] below/ Horse to left with pellet mane, five pellets above, pointed object below. Kellner, Manching pl. 28, 720; Lanz 23 (this coin). 0.44g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #12[obverse]).



12. Central Europe, the Vindelici AR Quinarius. Kreuzquinare, Schönaich I Type. Early 1st century BC. Celticised male head to right with long and wildly waving hair, eye, nose and mouth made of dots / Cross with quarters containing Λ - I - () and two pellets; all within cup-shaped incuse. Kellner, Manching pl. 20, 487; Lanz 25 (this coin). 1.64g, 14mm.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #13[reverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



13. Central Europe, the Boii AV Stater. Nike Type, imitating Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 2nd century BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Nike standing to right, holding wreath in extended right hand; degraded legends on either side, swastika below to right, star below to left. Cf. Paulsen pl. 1, 4 var.; Lanz 27 (this coin); otherwise apparently unpublished. 8.44g, 18m, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #15[obverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



14. Central Europe, the Boii AV Stater. Nike Type, imitating Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 2nd century BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Nike standing to right, holding wreath in extended right hand; degraded legends on either side, trident head below to right, Λ below to left. Lanz 29 (this coin); otherwise apparently unpublished. 8.13g, 19mm, 8h.

Good Very Fine; scuff on obv. Extremely Rare.

3,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #15[reverse]).



15. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/3 Stater. Athene-Alkis Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Athena Alkis striding to left, with shield and spear; degraded legend to right, Z below to left. Paulsen pl. 4, 78; Lanz 31 (this coin). 2.75g, 12mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #16[obverse]).



16. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/8 Stater. Athene-Alkis Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Athena Alkis striding to left, with shield and spear; degraded legend to right, Λ to left, N below to left. Paulsen pl. 6, 115; Lanz 33 (this coin). 1.06g, 8mm, 2h.

Very Fine; scattered marks.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #17[reverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 49, 16 November 1992, lot 7.



17. Central Europe, the Boii in Bohemia debased AV 1/8 Stater. Athene-Alkis Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Athena Alkis striding to left, with shield and spear; degraded legend to right. Cf. Paulsen pl. 7, 121ff; Lanz 35 (this coin). 0.42g, 8mm.

Good Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #173[reverse]).



18. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/24 Stater. Athene-Alkis Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Torque-form globule / Athena Alkis striding to left, with shield and spear. Paulsen pl. 7, 146-7; Lanz 37 (this coin). 0.35g, 5mm.

Very Fine.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #18[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 50, 27 November 1989, lot 31.



19. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/24 Stater. Athene-Alkis Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Degraded design comprised of double-globular form / Degraded design comprised of lines and pellets. Cf. Paulsen pl. 8, 161ff; Lanz 39 (this coin). 0.29g, 7mm.

Extremely Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 49, 16 November 1992, lot 13.

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 7, 1948



20. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/3 Stater. Athene-Alkis-Reihe Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Heavily simplified head of Athena to right / Celticised figure of Athena Alkis striding to left, with shield and spear. Paulsen pl. 8, 176-7; Lanz 41 (this coin). 2.68g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #19[obverse]); Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 7, 3 December 1948, lot 365.



21. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/8 Stater. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Facing head of an 'ibex' or similar / Pellet within torque, wavy line around; all within incuse circle. Cf. Paulsen pl. 10, 222ff var.; Lanz 43 (this coin); otherwise apparently unpublished. 1.02g, 9mm.

Extremely Fine. Apparently unique as a 1/8 stater.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*.



22. Central Europe, the Boii debased AV 1/8 Stater. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Plain globular surface / T within incuse circle. Cf. Paulsen pl. 11, 239ff. Lanz 45 (this coin). 0.38g, 9mm.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #174[reverse]).



23. Central Europe, the Boii AV Stater. Podmokler Goldknollen Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Indistinct 'mushroom'-shaped globular design / Bulge, sloping downwards from outside edge, with linear striations. Paulsen pl. 12, 259; Lanz 47 (this coin). 8.00g, 16mm.

Very Fine.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



24. Central Europe, the Boii AV Stater. Precursor to the Muschel Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Indistinct globular design with faint striations / Wide, flat ring sloping inwards to a central recess; bulge at one side. Cf. Paulsen pl. 14, 292ff; Lanz 49 (this coin). 7.51g, 16mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #20[obverse]).



25. Central Europe, the Boii AV Stater. Muschel Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Globular, shell-shaped design / Raised crescent with semi-circular radiating funnel design before. Paulsen pl. 16, 339; Lanz 51 (this coin). 7.22g, 16mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare; exceptional for the type.

2,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*.

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 7, 1948



26. Central Europe, the Boii AV Stater. Muschel Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Irregular design with central depression / Raised crescent with semi-circular radiating funnel design before; parts of the rays combined into a 'nose', on either side of which 'eye' pellets. Paulsen pl. 19, 394 var.; cf. also Paulsen pl. 28, 686; Lanz 53 (this coin). 6.61g, 16mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, and in exceptional condition for the type.

1,250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 7, 3 December 1948, lot 362.

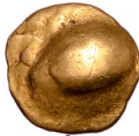


27. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/3 Stater. Muschel Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Smooth, raised, oval-shaped surface / Irregular raised design. Cf. Paulsen pl. 23, 469ff; Lanz 55 (this coin). 2.09g, 21mm.

Good Very Fine.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



2x



2x

28. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/8 Stater. Muschel Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Raised, oval-shaped surface / Shallow incuse containing central element radiating to edges. Cf. Paulsen pl. 24, 511ff; Lanz 57 (this coin). 0.88g, 9mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 7, 3 December 1948, lot 366.



29. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/8 Stater. Muschel Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Irregular surface / Shallow incuse containing central element radiating to edges. Paulsen pl. 24, 527ff; Lanz 59 (this coin). 0.85g, 9mm.

Extremely Fine; struck from heavily worn dies.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Leu 13, 1975



30. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. AinoRIX, circa early 1st century BC. Youthful male bust to left; upright branch before; serpent behind / Harpy standing to right, her head turned back to left; AINO-RIX (partially retrograde) around. Göbl, *Hexadrachmen* pl. 2, I/1, 1; Paulsen pl. 34, 802-804; Ondrouch pl. 37, 246; Lanz 61 (this coin). 16.89g, 26mm, 5h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; no examples on CoinArchives.

5,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #22[reverse]);
Ex Bank Leu 13, 29 April 1975, lot 4.



31. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Biatec, mid to late 1st century BC. Jugate male heads ('Honos' and 'Virtus') right, one wearing laurel wreath, the other wearing helmet; [ivy leaf] before / Male rider riding galloping hippogriff to right, holding ivy stem over shoulder in right hand; BIATEC in exergue. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 2 II/1 (1), 2; Paulsen pl. 30, 727-731; Lanz 63 (this coin). 17.17g, 29mm, 6h.

Near Very Fine. Rare.

750

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



32. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Biatec, mid to late 1st century BC. Jugate male heads ('Honos' and 'Virtus') right, one wearing laurel wreath, the other wearing helmet; [ivy leaf] before / Male rider riding galloping hippogriff to right, holding ivy stem over shoulder in right hand; BIATEC in exergue. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 2 II/1 (2/1), 2 (same dies); cf. Paulsen pl. 31, 743-4 var.; Lanz 65 (this coin). 16.94g, 24mm, 5h.

Near Very Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



33. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Biatec, mid to late 1st century BC. Jugate male heads ('Honos' and 'Virtus') right, one wearing laurel wreath, the other wearing helmet; ivy leaf before / Male rider riding galloping hippogriff to right, holding ivy stem over shoulder in right hand; BIATEC in exergue. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 2 II/1 (3), 1; Paulsen pl. 31, 732-736; Lanz 67 (this coin). 16.79g, 25mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



34. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Biatec, mid to late 1st century BC. Jugate male heads ('Honos' and 'Virtus') right, one wearing laurel wreath, the other wearing helmet; BIA leaf before / Male rider riding galloping hippogriff to right, holding ivy stem over shoulder in right hand; [BIATEC] in exergue. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 3 II/2 (2), 2; Paulsen pl. 31, 745-750; Lanz 69 (this coin). 17.06g, 27mm, 8h.

Near Very Fine. Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Leu 25, 1980



35. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Biatec, mid to late 1st century BC. Male head to right with short hair; arch and double linear border around / Male rider riding galloping hippogriff to right, holding ivy stem over shoulder in right hand; [BIATEC] in exergue. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 3 II/4, 2; Paulsen pl. 30, 711-715; Lanz 71 (this coin). 17.18g, 29mm, 8h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #25[obverse]); Ex Bank Leu 25, 23 April 1980, lot 21.

Published in Paulsen, 1933



36. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Busumarus, mid to late 1st century BC. Bare-headed male bust left, hair tied in knot behind; branch before / Winged centaur standing to left, head turned to right; BVSV below. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 4, IV/1, 3; Paulsen pl. 33, 789 (this coin); Lanz 73 (this coin). 16.67g, 26mm, 3h.

Very Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin published in R. Paulsen, *Die Münzprägung der Boier* (Leipzig/Vienna 1933); Ex Numismatik Lanz (Graz), Auction V, 1 December 1975, lot 5; Ex Leon Ruzicka (1866-1931) Collection (Vienna).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



37. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Counos, mid to late 1st century BC. Male head to right, rosette in hair; COVNOS before / Rider on horseback galloping to right; all within wreath border. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 4, VIII/1, 1; Paulsen pl. 35, 821 (same dies); Lanz 75 (this coin). 17.13g, 26mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #29[reverse]).

One of the Finest Known



38. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Evorix, mid to late 1st century BC. Bare headed, draped male bust to right; monogram behind, three ivy leaves before / Horse leaping to left, EVOIVRIX on panel below; all within linear-arch border. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 4, X/2, 1 (this coin) = Göbl, Numismatik 2540 (this coin); cf. Paulsen pl. 35, 817-819; Lanz 77 (this coin). 17.18g, 28mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; certainly one of the finest known examples.

3,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin published in R. Göbl, *Die Hexadrachmenprägung der Groß-Boier. Ablauf, Chronologie und historische Relevanz für Noricum und Nachbargebiete* (Vienna, 1994).



39. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Iantumarus, mid to late 1st century BC. Youthful male bust to right; ivy leaves to either side / Rider on horseback to right, ivy tendril above; IANTV-MARVS (partially ligate) around. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 5, XII/1, 1; Paulsen pl. 34, 792-794; Lanz 79 (this coin). 16.98g, 26mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



40. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Nonnos, mid to late 1st century BC. Youthful male bust to right, wearing wreath; all within linear-arch border / Horseman, holding sword in right hand and branch in left, riding to right; NONNOS between two lines below; all within linear-arch border. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 5, XIV/1C, 1-2; Paulsen pl. 33, 771-773; Lanz 81 (this coin). 16.95g, 27mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Numismatik Lanz 48, 1989



41. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Nonnos, mid to late 1st century BC. Bareheaded male head right; all within wreath border / Horseman, holding sword in right hand and branch in left, riding to right; NONNOS between two lines below. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 6, XIV/2 (1), 3 (same dies); Paulsen pl. 32, 761; Lanz 83 (this coin). 16.90g, 25mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #30[reverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 48, 22 May 1989, lot 24.



42. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Nonnos, mid to late 1st century BC. Bare male bust left; branch before / Horseman, holding sword in right hand and branch in left, riding to right; NONNOS between two lines below; all within linear-arch border. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 6, XIV/3, 1 (same dies); Paulsen pl. 33, 776; Lanz 85 (this coin). 16.93g, 26mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



43. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Anonymous, mid to late 1st century BC. Male head to right with radiating hair; all within wreath border / Celticised horse to left; wheel above. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 6, XVI/1, 1; Paulsen pl. 35, 826-828; Lanz 87 (this coin). 17.51g, 27mm, 5h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



44. Central Europe, the Boii AR Obol. Roseldorf Type I. Irregular raised surface / Horse to right; above, slightly curved line with thickened ends, pellet within volute-like loop below. Dembski, MÖNG 1991, 1 (same dies); Lanz 91 (this coin). 0.79g, 10mm.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #33[reverse]); Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 47, 4 November 1991, lot 29.



45. Central Europe, the Boii AR Obol. Roseldorf Type II. Irregular raised surface / Horse to left; above, slightly curved line with thickened ends, pellet within volute-like loop below. Dembski, MÖNG 1991, 2; Lanz 93 (this coin). 0.89g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #34[reverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



46. Central Europe, the Boii AR Obol. Roseldorf Type III. Irregular raised surface / 'Deer' to left, three pellets above, pointed object below. Dembski, MÖNG 1991, 3; Lanz 105 (this coin). 0.30g, 9mm.

Extremely Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #35[reverse]).

Published in Göbl, 1972



47. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Kugelreiter Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male ('Apollo') head to left / Horseman to left. Göbl, Haimburg 59 (this coin); Lanz 107 (this coin). 11.90g, 25mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

1,500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin published in R. Göbl, *Der Norische Tetradrachmenfund 1972 aus Haimburg in Kärnten. Versuch einer Gesamtrekonstruktion* (Vienna, 1989); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #37[reverse]).

Published in Göbl, 1972



48. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Kugelreiter Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male ('Apollo') head to left / Horseman to left. Göbl, Haimburg 102 (this coin); Lanz 109 (this coin). 11.98g, 26mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine.

1,250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin published in R. Göbl, *Der Norische Tetradrachmenfund 1972 aus Haimburg in Kärnten. Versuch einer Gesamtrekonstruktion* (Vienna, 1989).

Ex Lanz 20, 1981



49. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Kugelreiter Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male ('Apollo') head to left / Horseman to left. Göbl, Haimburg 173 (this coin); Lanz 111 (this coin). 12.12g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful cabinet tone.

1,250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #38[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 20, 13 April 1981, lot 5.

Published in Göbl, 1989



50. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Kugelreiter Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male ('Apollo') head to left / Horseman to left. Göbl, Haimburg 146 (this coin); Lanz 113 (this coin). 11.91g, 25mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin published in R. Göbl, *Der Norische Tetradrachmenfund 1972 aus Haimburg in Kärnten. Versuch einer Gesamtrekonstruktion* (Vienna, 1989).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



51. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Kugelreiter Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male ('Apollo') head to left / Horseman to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 2, B1 8 (same dies); Lanz 115 (this coin). 10.45g, 26mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

1,250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #39[reverse]).



52. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Kugelreiter with legend Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male ('Apollo') head to left / Horseman to left; legend before, torque between horse's hind legs. Cf. Göbl, TKN pl. 4, C1 11 for obverse and 8 for reverse; Lanz 119 (this coin). 10.28g, 24mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Published in Göbl, 1973



53. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Congesa Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male ('Apollo') head to right; all within wreath border / Horseman to left; pellet-in-annulet above, CÖNGESA below. Göbl, TKN pl. 6, D1 4 (this coin); Lanz 123 (this coin). 10.11g, 24mm, 8h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin published in R. Göbl, *Typologie und Chronologie der Keltischen Münzprägung in Noricum* (Vienna, 1973);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #41[reverse]).



54. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Adnamati Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Diademed male head to left / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; ADNAMA[TI] around. Göbl, TKN pl. 7, E 13; Lanz 125 (this coin). 10.10g, 23mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



55. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Adnamati Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Diademed male head to left / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; ADNAMA[TI] around. Göbl, TKN pl. 8, E 24. Lanz 127 (this coin). 7.15g, 22mm, 3h.

Very Fine.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 42, 16 January 1989, lot 2849.

Ex Auktionshaus Numismatica 4, 1974



56. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Adnamati Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Diademed male head to left / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; pellet-in-annulets above and below, ADNAMATI around. Göbl, TKN pl. 9, E 44; Lanz 129 (this coin). 9.53g, 22mm, 9h.

Near Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Auktionshaus Numismatica (Vienna), Auction 7, 13 February 1975, lot 3;
Ex Auktionshaus Numismatica (Vienna), Auction 4, 22 April 1974, lot 4.

Ex Rauch 1974



57. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Nemet Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Diademed male head to left / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; NEME-T (partially ligate) around. Göbl, TKN pl. 11, F 14 (same dies); Lanz 133 (this coin). 9.66g, 21mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #43[obverse]);
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 14, 3 May 1974, lot 4.



58. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Nemet Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Diademed male head to left / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; sunburst below horse, NEMET (partially ligate) below. Göbl, TKN pl. 11, F 32 (same dies); Lanz 135 (this coin). 9.45g, 22mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



59. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Nemet Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Diademed male head to left / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; sunburst below horse, NEMET (partially ligate) below. Göbl, TKN pl. 13, F 60 (same dies); Lanz 137 (this coin). 9.62g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



60. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Atta Type. Circa 1st century BC. Laureate male head to left / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; ATTA below. Göbl, TKN pl. 13, G 1 (same obv. die); Lanz 139 (this coin). 9.68g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Rauch 12, 1973



61. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Atta Type. Circa 1st century BC. Laureate male head to right / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; trident and ATTA below. Göbl, TKN pl. 14, G 32 (same dies); Lanz 143 (this coin). 9.72g, 21mm, 4h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #44[reverse]);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 12, 18 May 1973, lot 9.



62. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Svicca Type. Circa 1st century BC. Ram standing to right, superimposed on laurel wreath, from each side of which emanate fronds / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand, AR (ligate) in upper left field, SVICCA below. Göbl, TKN pl. 15, H1 5 (same dies); Lanz 145 (this coin). 9.80g, 23mm, 11h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #45[obverse]);

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 36, 21 April 1986, lot 5.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



63. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Drösing Type. Circa 1st century BC. Diademed male head to right / Horseman to left, brandishing trident in right hand; Dembski, MÖNG 1992, 3 (same dies); Lanz 153 (this coin). 12.57g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #46[reverse]).



64. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Warasdin Type A. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male ('Apollo') head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 19, 14 (same dies); Lanz 155 (this coin). 12.17g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #47[obverse]).

Published in Göbl, 1973



65. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Warasdin Type B. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 21, 31 (this coin); Lanz 157 (this coin). 9.90g, 24mm, 10h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin published in R. Göbl, *Typologie und Chronologie der Keltischen Münzprägung in Noricum* (Vienna, 1973).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



66. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Samobor Type A. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 23, 25 (obv) and 23 (rev., same die); Lanz 165 (this coin). 10.84g, 24mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare; a superb example of the type.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #48[obverse]).



67. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Samobor Type B. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 23, 2 var.; Lanz 169 (this coin). 11.38g, 26mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #178[obverse]).

Ex Lanz 24, 1983



68. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Gjurgjevac Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left; torque under eye / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 26, 22; Lanz 177 (this coin). 10.19g, 24mm, 6h.

Very Fine.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*; Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 24, 25 April 1983, lot 4.

Ex Rauch 27, 1981



69. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Gjurgjevac Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left; torque under eye / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 27, 41; Lanz 181 (this coin). 9.40g, 23mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #50[obverse]); Ex Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 27, 30 March 1981; lot 12.

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 9, 1981



70. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Gjurgjevac Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left; torque under eye / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 28, 62; Lanz 183 (this coin). 10.20g, 23mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #50[reverse]); Ex Giessener Münzhandlung GmbH, Auction 20, 1 December 1981; lot 4; Ex Giessener Münzhandlung GmbH, Auction 19, 12 May 1981; lot 3.

Published in Göbl, 1973



71. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Gjurgjevac Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left; torque under eye / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 29, 90 (this coin); Lanz 187 (this coin). 9.54g, 24mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin published in R. Göbl, *Typologie und Chronologie der Keltischen Münzprägung in Noricum* (Vienna, 1973); Ex Weinmeister Collection.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



72. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Frontalgesicht Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Small head facing, wings at sides, surmounted by three-tiered diadem with crescent ends and wavy hair above / Horse prancing left; spiral ornament above. Göbl, TKN pl. 30, 7 (same obv. die); Lanz 191 (this coin). 9.70g, 25mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #51[obverse]).

Ex Numismatik Lanz (Graz), Auction V, 1975



73. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Brezelohr Type A. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing laurel wreath and pearl diadem to left; pellet-in-annulet on neck truncation / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 32, 19 (for rev. cf. also 20); Lanz 193 (this coin). 10.53g, 22mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Numismatik Lanz (Graz), Auction V, 1 December 1975, lot 23.

Found in 1819



74. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Brezelohr Type A. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head wearing laurel wreath and pearl diadem to left; pellet-in-annulet on neck truncation / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 33, 33 (this coin) = Kos pl. 28, 4 (this coin); Lanz 197 (this coin). 10.42g, 22mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

400

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin published in P. Kos, *Keltische Münzen Sloweniens* (Ljubljana 1977);

This coin published in R. Göbl, *Typologie und Chronologie der Keltischen Münzprägung in Noricum* (Vienna, 1973);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #52[reverse]);

Found in a well at Kostrivniza, Slovenia in 1819.

Published in Göbl, 1973



75. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Verschwommener Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left / Horse prancing to left, pellet below. Göbl, TKN pl. 35, 4 (this coin); Lanz 201 (this coin). 10.43g, 23mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin published in R. Göbl, *Typologie und Chronologie der Keltischen Münzprägung in Noricum* (Vienna, 1973);

Ex Weinmeister Collection.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



76. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Augen-Stamm Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left / Horse prancing to left, three pellets on body. Göbl, TKN pl. 36, 18 (same dies); Lanz 203 (this coin). 9.33g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

400

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #53[reverse]).



77. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Wuschelkopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to left / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 39, 32; Lanz 205 (this coin). 10.54g, 24mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



78. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Wuschelkopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to right / Horse prancing to left; wheel above. Göbl, TKN pl. 39, 41 (same dies); Lanz 207 (this coin). 9.99g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; very well centred and complete for the type.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #54[reverse]); Fount at Celje, Slovenia.

Published in Göbl, 1973



79. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Unschärfer Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to right / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, TKN pl. 41, 7 (this coin); Lanz 209 (this coin). 10.18g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare; very well centred and complete for the type.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin published in R. Göbl, *Typologie und Chronologie der Keltischen Münzprägung in Noricum* (Vienna, 1973).
Ex Weinmeister Collection.



80. Central Europe, East Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Freie Samobor Type C. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised male head wearing three-strand pearl diadem to right / Horse prancing to left; pellet in crescent on body. Göbl, TKN pl. 43, SC 20, I; Lanz 213 (this coin). 9.46g, 23mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #180[reverse]).



2x



2x

81. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Svicca Type. Circa 1st century BC. Ram's head to right; S below / 'Winckelkreuz' cross with pellet in centre. Göbl, TKN pl. 44, D1 (same dies); Bannert/Piccottini pl. 1, 278 (same dies); Lanz 215 (this coin). 0.65g, 10mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



2x



2x

82. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Svicca Type. Circa 1st century BC. Ram's head to left; S below / 'Winckelkreuz' cross with pellet in centre. Göbl, TKN pl. 44, E1 (same dies); Bannert/Piccottini pl. 1, 274 (same dies); Lanz 217 (this coin). 0.54g, 9mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



2x



2x

83. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Kugelreiter Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male ('Apollo') head to left / 'Winckelkreuz' cross with pellet in centre. Göbl, TKN pl. 44, C3; Paulsen pl. 27, 642; Lanz 221 (this coin). 0.61g, 9mm.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #56[obverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



2x



2x

84. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Eis Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate and diademed male head to left / 'Winckelkreuz' cross with pellet in centre. Göbl, TKN pl. 45, O1 and P1; Lanz 223 (this coin). 0.68g, 9mm.

Good Very Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #57[obverse]).



2x



2x

85. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Eis Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Laureate male head to left / 'Winckelkreuz' cross with pellet in centre. Göbl, TKN pl. 45, O6; Lanz 225 (this coin). 0.63g, 9mm.

Good Very Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Lanz 50, 1989



86. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Eis Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Male head to right / 'Winckelkreuz' cross with pellet in centre. Göbl, TKN pl. 45, U4 (same dies); Paulsen pl. 27, 634 (same dies); Lanz 233 (this coin). 0.76g, 9mm.

Good Very Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #58[reverse]);
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 50, 27 November 1989, lot 28.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



87. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Magdalensberg Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Raised oval design / 'Winckelkreuz' cross with pellet in centre. Cf. Bannert/Piccottini pl. 3, 39; Lanz 243 (this coin). 0.75g, 9mm.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #60[obverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



88. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Karlsteiner Art Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Raised convex surface / Horse prancing to left. Cf. Kos pl. 14, 35; Lanz 301 (this coin). 0.58g, 8mm.

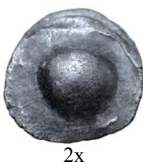
Good Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #61[reverse]).

Ex Lanz 52, 1990



89. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Karlsteiner Art Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Raised convex surface / Horse prancing to left. Cf. Kos pl. 15, 31; Lanz 307 (this coin). 0.66g, 9mm.

Extremely Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 52, 14 May 1990, lot 49.



90. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Karlsteiner Art Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Raised convex surface / Horse prancing to left. Cf. Kos pl. 16, 18; Göbl, TKN pl. 46, JJ5; Lanz 317 (this coin). 0.58g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



91. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Karlsteiner Art Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Raised convex surface / Horse prancing to left. Cf. Kos pl. 16, 26; Göbl, TKN pl. 46, JJ5; Lanz 319 (this coin). 0.64g, 9mm.

Extremely Fine; beautiful iridescent highlights.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*.

92. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Karlsteiner Art Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Raised convex surface / Horse prancing to left. Cf. Kos pl. 17, 15 var.; Lanz 329 (this coin). 0.45g, 7mm.

Good Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



93. Central Europe, Noricum AR Obol. Karlsteiner Art Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Raised convex surface / Horse prancing to right. Cf. Kos pl. 18, 33; Lanz 333 (this coin). 0.39g, 8mm.

Extremely Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*;

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #62[reverse]).



94. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. 'Siegesreiter' Prototype Issue. Imitating Philip II of Macedon (Amphipolis mint). Circa 315/4-295/4 BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding palm branch; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ around, Λ and torch below horse, monogram before. Göbl, OTA pl. 1 A, 2; cf. Le Rider pl. 74, 23; Lanz 351 (this coin). 13.91g, 25mm, 12h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*;

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #63[reverse]).

Ex Lanz 38, 1986



95. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Faithful legend type. Imitating Philip II of Macedon. Circa late 4th century - 3rd century BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding palm branch; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ around, crescent below horse. Cf. Le Rider pl. 17, 394a-404; cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 4, type 10; Lanz 353 (this coin). 13.65g, 23mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997)*;

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #64[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 38, 24 November 1986, lot 23.



96. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Unfaithful legend type. Imitating Philip II of Macedon. Circa 3rd century BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding palm branch; ΦΙΛΙΠΠ-Π• around, Λ and [torch] below horse, dolphin before. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 4, type 14 (cf. 14/4 var.); Lanz 357 (this coin). 13.49g, 24mm, 7h.

Very Fine; test cut.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #65[obverse]).

Ex Lanz 30, 1984



97. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Unfaithful legend type. Imitating Philip II of Macedon. Circa 3rd century BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding palm branch; ΦΙΛΙΠΠ-V around, Λ and torch below horse, dolphin before. Preda, MGD pl. 2, 9 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC I, pl. 1, 6 var.; Lanz 359 (this coin). 13.54g, 25mm, 9h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 30, 26 November 1984, lot 23.



98. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Unfaithful legend type. Imitating Philip II of Macedon. Circa 3rd century BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding palm branch; ΦΙΠΠΦ-V around, Λ and torch below horse. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 4, type 18; Lanz 365 (this coin). 13.24g, 26mm, 9h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #66[obverse]).



99. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Unfaithful legend type. Imitating Philip II of Macedon. Circa 3rd century BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding palm branch; small pitchfork(?) below horse, two pitchforks(?) in exergue. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 4, type 18; Lanz 367 (this coin). 13.65g, 25mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #66[reverse]).

Ex Rauch 28, 1982



100. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Unfaithful legend type. Imitating Philip II of Macedon. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding palm branch. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 5, 22.5; Lanz 371 (this coin). 13.29g, 24mm, 3h.

Good Fine; test cuts.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #67[reverse]);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 28, 18 January 1982, lot 2.



101. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Beardless Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and beardless head right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; small annulet before. Cf. Preda, MGD pl. 13, 5 & 6 var.; Lanz 381 (this coin). 13.00g, 25mm, 9h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #69[obverse]).

Ex Rauch 20, 1977



102. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Beardless Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and beardless head right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; small and large pellets dotted about. Göbl, OTA pl. 7, 56/2; Preda, MGD pl. 14, 7; Lanz 383 (this coin). 12.64g, 23mm, 4h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 20, 7 June 1977, lot 4.

Ex Lanz 64, 1993



103. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Triple-Pearl-Circlet Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head to right, wearing three-strand pearl diadem / Rider with spiked hair on horseback to right; annulet before. Göbl, OTA pl. 8, 64/3; Castelin 1249 (same dies); Lanz 387 (this coin). 13.12g, 24mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #71[reverse]);
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 64, 11 October 1993, lot 8.

Ex Lanz 20, 1981



104. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Triple-Pearl-Circlet Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head to right, wearing three-strand pearl diadem / Rider with spiked hair on horseback to right; annulet before. Göbl, OTA pl. 8, 64/3; Lanz 389 (this coin). 13.42g, 23mm, 2h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 20, 13 April 1981, lot 8.



105. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. 'Roman Numerals' Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Rider on horseback to right; II above, V before; pellet-in-square below horse. Cf. Preda, MGD pl. 2, 8 var.; cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 8, type 65; Lanz 391 (this coin). 11.93g, 25mm, 6h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #69[obverse]).

Ex SKA 1, 1983



106. Celts in Eastern Europe Fourrée Tetradrachm. 'Roman Numerals' Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Rider on horseback to left, horse with annulet at snout; III-III above, solar or floral motif below horse, three pellets before. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 8, 65/3 var. (obv.); for rev. cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, 192/1 var.; Lanz 393 (this coin). 11.83g, 24mm, 12h.

About Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #175[reverse]);

Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt, Auction 1, 22 April 1983, lot 22.

Ex A. Hess 246, 1977



107. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Königsreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Rider on horseback to left, right hand raised; pellet-in-annulet below horse. Göbl, OTA pl. 9, 83/1 (same dies); Lanz 399 (this coin). 14.32g, 24mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #76[obverse]);

Ex Adolph Hess AG, Auction 246, 9 November 1977, lot 56.



108. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Ohrlocke Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Rider on horseback to right; small bust below horse. Göbl, OTA pl. 10, 89/4 (same dies); Lanz 403 (this coin). 13.57g, 24mm, 8h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #77[reverse]).

Ex Lanz 60, 1992



109. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Lightweight Tetradrachm or Didrachm. Kreuzelreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Heavily stylised laureate and bearded head to right / Rider on horseback to left; large X above, palm branch below. Göbl, OTA pl. 11, 109/1 (obv.) and 111/1 (rev.); Preda, MGD pl. 39, 8; Lanz 409 (this coin). 6.69g, 23mm, 10h.

Very Fine; holed.

125

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 60, 11 June 1992, lot 29.

Ex Lanz 48, 1989



110. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Eingesetzter Pferdefuß Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Rider on horseback to left. POK pl. 6, 124 (same dies); Göbl, OTA pl. 12, 122/1 var.; Lanz 411 (this coin). 12.84g, 7mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #181[reverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 48, 22 May 1989, lot 27.

Ex Lanz 28, 1984



111. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Eingesetzter Pferdefuß Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Rider on horseback to left; floral/solar motifs before and below horse. Göbl, OTA pl. 12, 122/2 (obv. same die) and 122/3 (rev. same die); Lanz 413 (this coin). 10.53g, 23mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #82[reverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 28, 7 May 1984, lot 41.



112. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Baumreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head wearing reversed laurel wreath to right / Rider on horseback to left, wearing helmet with large crest terminating in an annulet, holding leafless branch or small tree; animalistic symbol before, floral ornament below. Göbl, OTA pl.12, 129/3; Lanz 417 (this coin). 14.08g, 24mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



113. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Baumreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head wearing reversed laurel wreath to right / Rider on horseback to left, wearing helmet with large crest terminating in an annulet, holding leafless branch or small tree; animalistic symbol before, pellet and floral ornament below. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 6, 67; Lanz 419 (this coin). 13.88g, 23mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #83[obverse]).



114. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Baumreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head to right / Rider on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 13, 134/1; Lanz 421 (this coin). 3.64g, 15mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #84[reverse]).



115. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Verwilderten Group (Baumreiter subtype). Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head wearing reversed laurel wreath to right / Rider on horseback to left, wearing helmet with large crest, holding leafless branch or small tree; pellet below horse. Castelin 1271 (same dies); Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 12, 129/5 (obv.) and pl. 13, 140/2 var. (rev.); Lanz 423 (this coin). 13.94g, 21mm, 1h.

Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



116. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Verwilderten Group (Baumreiter subtype)?. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to left / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left, pellet-in-annulet above. Possibly unpublished; cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 13, 138/1 var. (rev.); Lanz 429 (this coin). 11.57g, 23mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Lanz 28, 1984



117. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Liegendem Achter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to left / Heavily stylised 'baumreiter' on horseback to left; pellet and horizontal figure of eight below. Göbl, OTA pl. 13, 147/2; Lanz 431 (this coin). 13.82g, 32mm, 1h.

Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #182[obverse]);

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 28, 7 May 1984, lot 42.



118. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Liegendem Achter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Heavily stylised 'baumreiter' on horseback to left; four pellets before, pellet below. Göbl, OTA pl.14, 147/9; cf. Castelin 1274 var.; Lanz 433 (this coin). 10.20g, 23mm, 1h.

Very Fine.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 54, 12 November 1990, lot 29.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



119. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Zangenlorbeer Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left; small wheel circle before, larger wheel circle behind. Göbl, OTA pl. 14, 158/1 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC 1 pl. 6, 106; Lanz 445 (this coin). 12.47g, 19mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #86[obverse]).

Ex Lanz 36, 1986



120. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Dachreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left; two stars above. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 15, type 174 var.; Lanz 451 (this coin). 13.71g, 20mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 36, 21 April 1986, lot 8.



121. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Dachreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left, wearing crested helmet; wheel behind, pellet-in-annulet below horse. Possibly unpublished; cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 16, 180/1 (obv. same die) and 186A/1 (rev. same die); Lanz 453 (this coin). 14.76g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Rauch 49, 1992



122. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Dachreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and beardless head to right wearing pearl-diadem and three-row helmet-shaped laurel wreath / Stylised rider on horseback to left, wearing helmet with short crest; Y before. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 16, 186A/1 (obv.) and pl. 13, 140/2 var.(rev.); Lanz 455 (this coin). 13.60g, 20mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #87[obverse]);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 49, 16 November 1992, lot 46.



123. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Dachreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Stylised horse to left; wheel above. Göbl, OTA pl. 16, 188/2-3; Lanz 459 (this coin). 2.50g, 14mm, 3h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Auktionshaus Numismatica (Vienna), Auction 9, 20 November 1975, lot 5 (therein incorrectly attributed).



124. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Pegasus Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Pegasus flying to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, type 191, 191/1; Lanz 461 (this coin). 11.90g, 21mm, 4h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #88[reverse]).



125. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kugelwange Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Horse prancing to left; pellet below, pellet-in-annulet above. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, 193/1 var.; Lanz 465 (this coin). 10.89g, 22mm, 7h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #89[obverse]);
Ex H. Christensen, Auction 80, 14 May 1982, lot 369.



126. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kugelwange Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Horse prancing to left; cross below, pellet below tail. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, 193/9; Lanz 469 (this coin). 10.39g, 22mm, 12h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #90[reverse]).

Ex Lanz 38, 1986



127. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kugelwange Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Horse prancing to left; pellet-in-annulet above. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, 193/14 (obv.) and 193/102 (rev.); Lanz 475 (this coin). 10.24g, 22mm, 6h.

Very Fine.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 38, 24 November 1986, lot 25.



128. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kugelwange Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Horse prancing to left; pellet, horizontal 'S' and pellet-in-annulet above, S below. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, 193/16 var.; Lanz 501 (this coin). 10.22g, 24mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Found at Osijek (Croatia).



129. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kugelwange Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Horse prancing to left; pellet-in-annulet above, pellet below tail. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, 204/2 var.; Lanz 507 (this coin). 2.22g, 14mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #91[obverse]).



130. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kugelwange Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head to right / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, 204/2 var.; Lanz 509 (this coin). 2.33g, 14mm, 2h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #91[reverse]).



131. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Hemiobol. Kugelwange Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Laurel wreath / Horse prancing to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 17, 209/1; Lanz 519 (this coin). 0.36g, 8mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #92[obverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



132. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Leierblume Type. Celticised, laureate head right with torque-form ear / Stylised horse prancing to left; lyre-form flower above; wheel below, two conjoined semicircles before. Göbl, OTA pl. 18, 212/3 (same dies); Castelin 1283; Lanz 521 (this coin). 11.58g, 23mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #93[obverse]).



133. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Obol. Leierblume Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate head to right / Horse prancing to left; pellet-in-annulet below. Lanz 523 (this coin). 0.70g, 9mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Münzzentrum 42, 1980



134. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Apollkopf-Helmschweifreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Facing, laureate head of Apollo / Stylised rider on horseback to left; wearing helmet with double crest; pellet below horse's tail. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 18, 222/1 var.; Lanz 525 (this coin). 12.12g, 25mm, 11h.

Near Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Kölner Münzkabinett, Auction 41, 7 April 1986, lot 30;
Ex Münzzentrum (Cologne), Auction 42, 10 November 1980, lot 46.

Ex Schulten 12, 1983



135. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Apollkopf-Dickschrötling Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Facing, laureate head of Apollo / Stylised rider on horseback to right; wreath above, branch below. Göbl, OTA pl. 18, 226/3 or 227/2 (obv.) and 227/1 (rev. same die); Lanz 527 (this coin). 12.84g, 20mm, 3h.

Very Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #94[reverse]); Ex Schulten & Co., Auction 12, 2 November 1983, lot 3.



136. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Apollkopf-Dickschrötling Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Facing, laureate head of Apollo / Stylised rider on horseback to right; wreath above, branch below. Göbl, OTA pl. 18, 227/1 var.; Lanz 529 (this coin). 13.67g, 19mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 24, 25 January 1979, lot 2.



137. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Apollkopf-Dickschrötling Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Facing, laureate head of Apollo / Stylised rider on horseback to left; wreath above, branch below. Göbl, OTA pl. 19, 230/2 (same dies); Lanz 531 (this coin). 13.12g, 19mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Giessener Münzhandlung GmbH, Auction 40, 7 April 1988, lot 22.



138. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Apollkopf-Dickschrötling Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Facing, laureate head of Apollo / Stylised rider on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 19, 231/1 var.; Preda, MGD pl. 28, 13 (rev.); Lanz 533 (this coin). 12.94g, 20mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



139. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Apollkopf-Dickschrötling Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Facing, laureate head of Apollo / Stylised rider on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 19, 231/1; Ziegau, Slg. Schörghuber 627; Preda, MGD pl. 28, 15. (rev.); Lanz 535 (this coin). 12.22g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



140. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Apollkopf-Dickschrötling Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised facing, laureate head of Apollo / Stylised rider on horseback to left. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 7, 108 and pl. 23, S111; Preda, MGD pl. 29, 14; Lanz 539 (this coin). 10.80g, 22mm, 3h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



141. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Doppelkopf Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Janiform bearded head of Zeus / Rider on horseback to right, wearing helmet with long crest; rosette before. Göbl, OTA pl. 19, 233/1 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 7, 111 (same dies); Lanz 541 (this coin). 13.41g, 23mm, 8h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



142. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Doppelkopf Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Janiform bearded head of Zeus / Rider on horseback to right, wearing helmet with long crest. Göbl, OTA pl. 19, 233/1 var.; Lanz 543 (this coin). 12.71g, 24mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Weinmeister Collection.

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 16, 1980



143. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Doppelkopf Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Janiform bearded head of Zeus / Rider on horseback to right, wearing helmet with long crest. Göbl, OTA pl. 19, type 233 (cf. 233/1 var. and 233/2 var.); Lanz 545 (this coin). 11.65g, 23mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Giessener Münzhandlung GmbH, Auction 16, 20 March 1980, lot 333.

Ex Rauch 23, 1978



144. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Doppelkopf Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Janiform bearded head of Zeus / Rider on horseback to right, wearing helmet with long crest; rosette before. Göbl, OTA pl. 19, 233/6 var.; Kent/Mays, BMC I pl.7, 113; Lanz 547 (this coin). 11.49g, 22mm, 8h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #95[obverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 23, 15 June 1978, lot 1.



145. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Entenschnabel Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, pearl-diademed and bearded head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; fetter below. Göbl, OTA pl. 20, 239/2; Lanz 549 (this coin). 14.57g, 19mm, 12h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #96[reverse]); Ex Giessener Münzhandlung GmbH, Auction 40, 7 April 1988, lot 30.



146. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Entenschnabel(?) Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, pearl-diademed and bearded head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; wheel above, fetter below. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 20, 240/2 (obv.) and type 241, 241/3 (rev.); Lanz 551 (this coin). 11.09g, 21mm, 10h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



147. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Eberkopf Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, pearl-diademed and bearded head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right. Göbl, OTA pl. 20, 241/3; Lanz 553 (this coin). 10.86g, 23mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

Ex Lanz 28, 1984



148. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Ringelkopfreiter mit Mundrosette Type. Transylvania, circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Heavily stylised laureate and pearl-diademed head to right; S-form ornament and torque on neckline, rosette before / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to right. Göbl, OTA pl. 21, type 250 (between 250/1 and 250/2); Lanz 565 (this coin). 11.87g, 32mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #99[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 28, 7 May 1984, lot 48.



149. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Herakleskopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress; S-form ornament before / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to right; fetter below. Göbl, OTA pl. 21, 252/5; Lanz 567 (this coin). 8.15g, 27mm, 9h.

Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #100[obverse]).



150. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Herakleskopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress; S-form ornament before / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to right; fetter below. Göbl, OTA pl. 22, 254/2; Lanz 569 (this coin). 8.95g, 31mm, 5h.

Very Fine. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



151. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Herakleskopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress; S-form ornament before / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to right; fetter below. Göbl, OTA pl. 22, 264A/1; Lanz 571 (this coin). 13.58g, 35mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



152. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Bartkranzavers Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Heavily stylised head to right / Heavily stylised rider (represented by a rosette-form) on horseback to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 23, 269/6 & 7; Lanz 577 (this coin). 12.26g, 32mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Rare.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #101[obverse]); Ex Auktionshaus Wendt, Auction 15, 22 March 1977, lot 9.



153. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Artemiskopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Head of Artemis to right, quiver behind; all at the centre of a Macedonian shield ornamented with stars within crescents / Stylised rider on horseback to left; torque-form object above, branch(?) below. Göbl, OTA pl. 24, 278/1; Lanz 579 (this coin). 9.36g, 34mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #102[obverse]).



154. Celts in Eastern Europe AV Stater. Lysimachoskopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Youthful head to right (the deified Alexander the Great) with wild hair and wearing horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to left crowned by Nike; ΘΕΟ in inner left field, ΤΟ on throne, trident in exergue. Göbl, OTA pl. 24, type 282 (cf. 282/3 var.); Lanz 581 (this coin). 8.12g, 19mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

750

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



155. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Lysimachoskopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Youthful head to right (the deified Alexander the Great) with wild hair and wearing horn of Ammon / Stylised rider on horseback to left, right arm outstretched, left arm holding shield overhead. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 24, type 282 & 284 (obv.) and pl. 29, 351/1 var. (rev.); Lanz 583 (this coin). 4.62g, 17mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 45, 29 October 1990, lot 13.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



156. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Zweigarm Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head of Zeus to right, with two 'horns of Ammon'; the neck truncation and dotted border forming volutes / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left, right arm outstretched; wheel and pellets before. Göbl, OTA pl. 25, 291/5 (same dies); Lanz 585 (this coin). 13.30g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #104[reverse]).



157. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Zweigarm Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head of Zeus to right, with two 'horns of Ammon' / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left, right arm outstretched; wheel and pellets before. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 25, 291/2 var. (rev.); Lanz 587 (this coin). 9.59g, 26mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Münzzentrum (Cologne), Auction 48, lot 7.



158. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Zweigarm Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left, holding a branch in left hand. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 2, 26; Göbl, OTA pl. 25, 296/3; Lanz 589 (this coin). 12.52g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



159. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Sattelkopfpferd Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised, bearded head of Zeus to right / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 26, 300/3 (obv. same die); Lanz 611 (this coin). 8.20g, 23mm, 6h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



160. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Sattelkopfpferd Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised head to right / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 26, 300/5 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC 1 pl. 3, 36 (same dies); Lanz 615 (this coin). 8.55g, 23mm, 10h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



161. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Sattelkopfpferd Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Heavily stylised head to right / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 26, 300/9 var.; Lanz 637 (this coin). 8.18g, 23mm, 9h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



162. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Sattelkopfpferd Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Heavily stylised head to right / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left. Preda, MGD pl. 41, 18; Göbl, OTA pl. 26, 300/12; Lanz 641 (this coin). 7.60g, 23mm, 8h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #105[obverse]).



163. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Sattelkopfpferd Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Heavily stylised head to right / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left. Castelin 1321 (obv. same die); Ziegau, Slg. Schörghuber 656 (obv.); Preda, MGD pl. 47, 10 (rev. same die); Lanz 643 (this coin). 8.14g, 22mm, 2h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 60, 11 June 1992, lot 28.



164. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Sattelkopfpferd Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Heavily stylised head to right / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left. Preda, MGD pl. 42, 13; cf. Göbl, ÖTA pl. 26, 300/14 var.; Lanz 649 (this coin). 7.35g, 22mm, 6h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



165. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Sattelkopfpferd Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Heavily stylised head to right / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left. Castelin 1327 (same dies); Göbl, ÖTA pl. 26, 300/16 (obv. same die); Lanz 653 (this coin). 5.87g, 24mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 56, 13 May 1991, lot 11.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



166. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. B-reiter Type. Transylvania, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to left, wearing helmet with long crest terminating in a B. Göbl, ÖTA pl. 27, 308/2; Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 5, 72; Lanz 657 (this coin). 10.34g, 24mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #106[reverse]).



167. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. B-reiter Type. Transylvania, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to left, wearing helmet with long crest terminating in a B. Göbl, OTA pl. 27, 308/4; Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 5, 75; Lanz 659 (this coin). 11.50g, 23mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Emile Bourgey, 17 November 1980, lot 190.



168. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Obol. Kinnloser(?) Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate head right / Stylised rider on horseback to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 27, type 316; Lanz 661 (this coin). 0.88g, 10mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Reportedly found in the vicinity of Belgrade.

Ex Rauch 23, 1978



169. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Dreieckhals Type. Transylvania, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right; torque behind / Rider on horseback to left, holding torque(?) in right hand, left hand resting on horse's back; pellet-in-annulet behind, two semicircular forms on groundline below. Göbl, OTA pl. 28, 320/1; Lanz 663 (this coin). 11.53g, 26mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #108[obverse]);
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 23, 15 June 1978, lot 4.



170. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Dreieckhals Type. Transylvania, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Heavily stylised rider on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 28, 321/2 var.; Lanz 665 (this coin). 12.09g, 23mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);
Ex Münzenauktions GmbH Wien, Auction 1, 4 March 1985, lot 8.



171. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. W-reiter Type. Mint in the southern Carpathian region, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to left, right arm raised, holding reins with left hand; cloak billowing behind, W-form ornament above and behind. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 28, 332/5 var.; Lanz 671 (this coin). 13.73g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #110[reverse]).

Ex Spink 20, 1982



172. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Audoleon/Vogelreiter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding palm branch; rosette before, bird flying to right behind. Göbl, OTA pl. 29, 336/2; Ziegau, Slg. Schörghuber 672; Castelin 1333; Lanz 673 (this coin). 14.26g, 24mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #111[reverse]);

Ex Spink & Son Ltd., Auction 20, 31 March 1982, lot 15.

Ex Rauch 23, 1978



173. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Verkehrter Lorbeerkrantz Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right, holding reins in left hand and palm branch behind, on which a bird perches. Castelin 1335 (same dies); cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 29, 340/2 var.; Lanz 675 (this coin). 13.21g, 23mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #112[obverse]);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 23, 15 June 1978, lot 5.



174. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Buckelavers Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Raised convex surface / Heavily stylised horse prancing to left; five pellets above; pellet-on-cone below, pellet before. Göbl, OTA pl. 30, 353/12; Lanz 681 (this coin). 10.12g, 20mm.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #113[obverse]); Ex Adolph Hess AG, Auction 246, 9 November 1977, lot 68.



175. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Honter Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right. Göbl, OTA pl. 31, 377/1 var.; Lanz 687 (this coin). 13.39g, 23mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine; countermark, test cut. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Giessener Münzhandlung GmbH, Auction 20, 1 December 1981, lot 6.



176. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Stern (star) Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised head to right / Horse prancing to right, star above, pellet-in-torque below. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 31, 385/2; Lanz 695 (this coin). 3.72g, 15mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 47, 4 November 1991, lot 28.



177. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Stern (star) Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised head to left / Horse prancing to right, star above, four pellets below. Göbl, OTA pl. 31, 391/2 (same dies); Lanz 697 (this coin). 1.98g, 12mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 47, 4 November 1991, lot 29.



178. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Obol. Stern (star) Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Blank convex surface / Horse prancing to right, star above, torque below. Lanz 699 (this coin). 0.98g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #116[reverse]).

Ex Lanz V, 1975



179. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Apollkopf/leierblume Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Head of Apollo to left, hair neatly trimmed and arranged in four rows / Horse prancing to left, lyre-shaped flowers above and below. Göbl, *OTA* pl. 32, 396/2; Lanz 703 (this coin). 11.99g, 23mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #117[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz (Graz), Auction V, 1 December 1975, lot 44.



180. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Audoleon Type. Carpathian region, circa 3rd century BC. Laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Rider on horseback to right; AVAΘAIEON-TOE around. Göbl, *OTA* pl. 32, 402/1 (same dies); Lanz 705 (this coin). 13.18g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone, banker's mark on rev., scratch on obv. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #118[reverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 3, 3 April 1970, lot 353.



181. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Audoleon Type. Carpathian region, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; AVΛΩΛIO above, T and two pellets before. Göbl, OTA pl. 32, 402/6 (same dies); Lanz 707 (this coin). 11.14g, 24mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Schulten & Co., Auction 11, 24 May 1983, lot 14.



182. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Audoleon Type. Carpathian region, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; vestigial legend remnants behind. Göbl, OTA pl. 33, 405/1; Lanz 709 (this coin). 11.32g, 21mm, 3h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 60, 11 June 1992, lot 25.

Ex Rauch 3, 1970



183. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Trident and Triskeles Type. Carpathian region, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to right; trident behind, vestigial legend fragment above and before; triskeles below foreleg. Göbl, OTA pl. 33, 415/2; Lanz 711 (this coin). 13.35g, 23mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #119[reverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 3, 3 April 1970, lot 250.

Published in Göbl, 1973



184. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Trident and Triskeles Type. Carpathian region, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to right; trident behind, vestigial legend fragment above and before; fetter below, triskeles below foreleg. Göbl, OTA pl. 33, 415/9 (this coin); Lanz 713 (this coin). 13.29g, 25mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin published in R. Göbl, *Ostkeltischer Typenatlas* (Braunschweig, 1973).



185. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Trident and Triskeles Type. Carpathian region, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to right; trident behind, vestigial legend fragment above and before; fetter below, triskeles below foreleg. Göbl, OTA pl. 33, 415/9 var.; Lanz 715 (this coin). 13.26g, 23mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



186. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. II-Type. Carpathian region, circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to right; [II] behind. Göbl, OTA pl. 33, 408/2; Lanz 717 (this coin). 12.95g, 21mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 54, 12 November 1990, lot 27.

Published in Göbl, 1973



187. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Schnabelkopf Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Heavily stylised, bearded and laureate head right / Stylised rider wearing helmet with long crest on horseback to left; triangle and Y before. Göbl, OTA pl. 34, 416/2 (this coin); Lanz 719 (this coin). 12.93g, 21mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #121[obverse]); This coin published in R. Göbl, *Ostkeltischer Typenatlas* (Braunschweig, 1973).

Ex Bourgey, 1980



188. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Y auf postament (Y on Pedestal) Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; YU behind, Y before, II below foreleg, Y on low 'pedestal' below horse. Göbl, OTA pl. 34, 422/3; Lanz 721 (this coin). 12.93g, 23mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Émile Bourgey, 17 November 1980, lot 191.



189. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Audoleon monogram Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; 'zigzag' pattern behind and below horse's foreleg; lyre-form ornament before, Audoleon monogram below horse. Göbl, OTA pl. 35, 429/1; Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 8, 127; Lanz 723 (this coin). 13.69g, 24mm, 6h.

Very Fine; hairlines under tone. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #123[reverse]).





190. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Triskeles Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to right; vestigial legend remnants around, triskeles below. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 23, S123 (same dies); Lanz 727 (this coin). 12.52g, 22mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #124[reverse]).

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



191. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Zopfreiter Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Heavily stylised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to left / Stylised rider wearing double-crested helmet, and with long hair-braid on horseback to left; Λ-II before, triskeles below. Göbl, OTA pl. 35, 436/3 (rev. var.); Lanz 729 (this coin). 11.99g, 27mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Rare.

1,000

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #125[reverse]).



192. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Zopfreiter Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Heavily stylised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to left / Stylised rider wearing double-crested helmet, and with long hair-braid on horseback to left; Λ-II before, triskeles below. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 34, 436/4 var.; Lanz 731 (this coin). 11.66g, 25mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 64, 7 June 1993, lot 22.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



193. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Monsichelreiter Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left; crescent behind, pellet-in-annulet below. Castelin 1339 (same obv. die); Göbl, OTA pl. 36, 442/2; Dessewffy pl. 37, 876; Lanz 733 (this coin). 12.72g, 22mm, 7h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #127[reverse]).



194. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Zigzackgruppe Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left; ΠΑΛΛΑ above, IOI before, annulet behind. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 37, 453/6 var.; Lanz 737 (this coin). 12.57g, 23mm, 9h.

Near Extremely Fine; light marks on rev., attractive old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

750

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #128[obverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 27, 30 March 1981, lot 3.

Ex Lanz 28, 1984



195. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Burgenland Type. Burgenland or Western Slovakia, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, beardless and pearl-diademed head to right / Rider on horseback to left; crescent behind, fetter below. Göbl, OTA pl. 37, 463/1; Lanz 739 (this coin). 13.33g, 24mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #129[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 28, 7 May 1984, lot 27.

Exhibited at INC Berlin, 1997



196. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Reiterstumpf Type. Burgenland or Western Slovakia, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, beardless and pearl-diademed head to right / Rider on horseback to left, cloak billowing behind; pellet-in-annulet above, groundline below terminating in torque-forms. Göbl, OTA pl. 38, 469/3 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 9, 154; Lanz 743 (this coin). 12.16g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #131[obverse]).



197. Celts in Eastern Europe BI Tetradrachm. Reiterstumpf Type. Burgenland or Western Slovakia, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, beardless and pearl-diademed head to right / Rider on horseback to left, cloak billowing behind; pellet-in-annulet above, groundline below terminating in torque-forms. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 48, 469/4 var.; Lanz 745 (this coin). 8.89g, 20mm, 1h.

Very Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



198. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Velemer ohne Gesichtsrand Type. Hungary, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, beardless and pearl-diademed head to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 38, 471/1 var.; cf. POK pl. 24; 473 var.; Lanz 749 (this coin). 10.08g, 22mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 42, 23 November 1987, lot 23.



199. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Velemer ohne Gesichtsrand Type. Hungary, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, beardless and pearl-diademed head to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 38, 471/4 (same dies); Lanz 753 (this coin). 10.33g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #132[obverse]); Ex Münzzentrum (Cologne), Auction 42, 10 November 1980, lot 54; Ex Kölner Münzkabinett, Auction 22, 7 November 1977, lot 11.



200. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Velemer ohne Gesichtsrand Type. Hungary, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, beardless and pearl-diademed head to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 38, 471/4 (same dies); Lanz 755 (this coin). 10.51g, 25mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #132[reverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 31, 6 June 1983, lot 10.



201. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Velemer mit Gesichtsrand Type. Hungary, circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, beardless and pearl-diademed head to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 38, 471/8 (rev. var.); Lanz 759 (this coin). 10.54g, 24mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #133[reverse]); Ex Kölner Münzkabinett, Auction 23, 4 April 1978, lot 13.



202. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Slowakischer Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Celticised, beardless and pearl-diademed head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 481/2 var.; Lanz 763 (this coin). 11.88g, 24mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 18, 15 June 1976, lot 6.



203. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Ptície Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left. Kolníková, *Ptíčie* pl. 17-19, 163-186 (type VI b.); cf. Also LT pl. 48, 9832; Lanz 765 (this coin). 14.07g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

250

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #135[reverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 34, 25 November 1985, lot 22.



204. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left; crescent before, horizontal figure-of-eight below. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 484/1 var.; Lanz 767 (this coin). 13.66g, 26mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine; drill-holes. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Münzenauktions GmbH Wien, Auction 1, 4 March 1985, lot 24.



205. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left; crescent before, horizontal figure-of-eight below. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 22, S93 (same dies); cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 484/1 var.; Lanz 769 (this coin). 12.92g, 25mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Rare.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



206. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing crested helmet on horseback to left; crescent before, pellet below. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 484/2 var.; Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 22, S94 var.; Lanz 771 (this coin). 13.38g, 25mm, 7h.

Good Fine. Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



207. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left; torque above, horizontal figure-of-eight below. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 484/4 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 6, 87 (same dies); Lanz 773 (this coin). 12.48g, 23mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #136[reverse]).



208. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left; torque above, crescent before, horizontal figure-of-eight below. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 484/6; cf. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 6, 85 var.; Lanz 775 (this coin). 10.51g, 22mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #137[obverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 27, 30 March 1981, lot 27.



209. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing helmet with long crest on horseback to left; crescent before. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 500/2; Lanz 799 (this coin). 2.61g, 13mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Dr. Hartmann Collection.



210. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing helmet with long crest on horseback to left; crescent before. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 500/2 var.; Lanz 803 (this coin). 2.66g, 14mm, 1h.

Very Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



211. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing helmet with long crest on horseback to left. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 6, 94 & 97; Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 500/3 var.; Lanz 807 (this coin). 2.60g, 14mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; trace of active corrosion.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



212. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right / Stylised rider wearing helmet with long crest on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 500/3 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC I pl.22, S100; Lanz 811 (this coin). 2.73g, 14mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #138[obverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 35, 7 October 1985, lot 5031 (therein incorrect weight).



213. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, bearded head to right; two semicircles before / Stylised rider wearing helmet with long crest on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 503/1 (same dies); Lanz 821 (this coin). 2.06g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; scratch on obv.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #139[obverse]); Ex Münzzentrum (Cologne), Auction 42, 10 November 1980, lot 58.



214. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, bearded head to right / Stylised rider wearing helmet with long crest on horseback to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 503/3 var.; Lanz 823 (this coin). 2.34g, 15mm, 1h.

Very Fine; holed.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #139[reverse]); Ex Dr. Hartmann Collection.

Ex Garrett Collection, Leu-NFA 1984



215. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, bearded head to right / Stylised rider wearing helmet with long crest on horseback to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 503/4 var. (rev.); Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 25, S135 var.; Lanz 825 (this coin). 3.75g, 16mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #140[obverse]); Ex John Work Garrett Collection, Bank Leu AG - Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., 16 October 1984, lot 82.



216. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Obol. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, bearded head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 506/1 (same dies); Lanz 829 (this coin). 0.41g, 9mm, 12h.

Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #141[obverse]).

217. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Obol. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised, bearded head to right / Stylised horse prancing to left, annulet above. Paulsen pl. 27, 666; Dembski, MÖNG 1994, 20; cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, 506/3 var.; Lanz 833 (this coin). 0.75g, 9mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 50, 27 November 1989, lot 57.



218



219

218. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Obol. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised head to right / Stylised horse prancing to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 39; type 506; Lanz 835 (this coin). 0.46g, 7mm, 6h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).

219. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Hemiobol. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised head to right / Stylised horse prancing to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 39, type 506 var.; Lanz 839 (this coin). 0.28g, 8mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



2x



2x

220. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Obol. Kapostal Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Heavily stylised head to right / Stylised rider on horseback to left, pellets above and below. Lanz 841 (this coin). 0.78g, 12mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



221. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Tótfalu Type. Circa 1st century BC. Stylised head to right; laurel wreath below / Stylised horse prancing to left; pellet-in-annulet above. Göbl, OTA pl. 40, 519/2; Paulsen pl. 49, 1090 f.; Lanz 843 (this coin). 2.56g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #143[obverse]).

Ex Lanz V, 1975



222. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Tótfalu Type. Circa 1st century BC. Laurel wreath downwards between two pearl-strands; in left field, bearded head to right / Stylised horse prancing to left; bird above to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 40, 525/3; Paulsen pl. 46, 1043; Lanz 845 (this coin). 2.47g, 15mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #144[reverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz (Graz), Auction V, 1 December 1975, lot 11.



223. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Tótfalu Type. Circa 1st century BC. Laurel wreath downwards between two pearl-strands, zigzag line to left / Stylised horse prancing to left; wheel above. Göbl, OTA pl. 40, 534/3; Paulsen pl. 48, 1074 (same dies); Lanz 847 (this coin). 2.49g, 17mm, 1h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #145[obverse]).



224. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Simmering and Réte Type. Area of Bratislava, circa 1st century BC. Horizontal Y-form design flanked by pellet-in-annulets / Remainder of stylised horse to left (degraded die). Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 41, type 540; Paulsen pl. 41. 941 var.; Lanz 851 (this coin). 2.18g, 13mm.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #146[obverse]).



225. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Simmering and Réte Type. Area of Bratislava, circa 1st century BC. Laurel wreath within double border / Stylised horse to left, bird above to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 41, 542/2; Paulsen pl. 37, 862; Lanz 855 (this coin). 2.01g, 14mm, 5h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #147[obverse]);

Ex Numismatik Lanz (Graz), Auction V, 1 December 1975, lot 6.

226. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Simmering and Réte Type. Area of Bratislava, circa 1st century BC. Laurel wreath within double border / Stylised horse to left, bird above to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 41, 542/2; Paulsen pl. 37, 864 f.; Lanz 857 (this coin). 2.40g, 13mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #147[reverse]).



227. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Simmering and Réte Type. Area of Bratislava, circa 1st century BC. Laurel wreath within double border / Stylised horse to left, pellet within circle of dots above. Göbl, OTA pl. 41, 544/1; Paulsen pl. 38, 888; Lanz 861 (this coin). 2.30g, 13mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #148[reverse]).



228



229

228. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Simmering and Réte Type. Area of Bratislava, circa 1st century BC. Laurel wreath within double border / Stylised horse to left, wheel above. Göbl, OTA pl. 41, 545/2; Paulsen pl. 40, 929 var.; Lanz 865 (this coin). 2.43g, 12mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #149[reverse]); Ex F. Sternberg, Auction 11, 20 November 1981, lot 7.

229. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Simmering and Réte Type. Area of Bratislava, circa 1st century BC. Laurel wreath within double border / Stylised horse to left, wheel above. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 41, 545/2 var.; Paulsen pl.40, 914; Lanz 867 (this coin). 2.10g, 14mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



2x

230. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Obol. Simmering and Réte Type. Area of Bratislava, circa 1st century BC. Laurel wreath within double border / Stylised horse to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 41, 549/1; Lanz 869 (this coin). 0.69g, 10mm, 8h.

Good Very Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 28, 7 May 1984, lot 34.



231. Thrace, Odessos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 1st century BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, ΘΕ in inner left field, monogram below throne. Price pl. 48, 1181b; Lanz 871 (this coin). 16.38g, 29mm, 12h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #150[obverse]); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 8, 15 October 1971, lot 6.



232. Mysia, Kyzikos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 280-275 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, monogram and torch in left field, monogram below throne. Price pl. 51, 1340a; Lanz 873 (this coin). 16.90g, 30mm, 12h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



233. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Alexander III Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΗΛΑΡΟΥ to right. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 42, type 566; Lanz 875 (this coin). 17.01g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



234. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Alexander III Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛ to right, uncertain symbol (obliterated by c/m) in left field. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 42, 566/2 var. and 569/1 var.; Lanz 877 (this coin). 16.36g, 25mm, 3h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #151[obverse]);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 26, 23 June 1980, lot 6.

Ex Lanz 36, 1986



235. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Alexander III Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΗΙΣΙΕΙΒΛΑΜ (partially ligate). Price pl. 151, B2 (same dies); Lanz 879 (this coin). 16.62g, 27mm, 9h.

Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

150

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 36, 21 April 1986, lot 12 (therein incorrect weight).



236. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Alexander III Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΑ to right, helmet over DA in inner left field, monogram below throne. Lukanc pl. 6, 72; Göbl, OTA pl. 43, 573/1 var.; cf. Price pl. 44, 1041 ff.; Lanz 885 (this coin). 16.90g, 37mm, 12h.

Very Fine; struck on a very broad planchet.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #153[obverse]); Ex Auktionhaus Numismatica (Vienna), Auction 4, 22 April 1974, lot 11.



237. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Alexander III Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; blundered legend to right, amphora to left. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 43, type 575; Lanz 893 (this coin). 3.00g, 16mm, 6h.

Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #155[reverse]).

238. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Alexander III Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right / Stylised figure of Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left; N to left, IA below throne. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 43, type 577 var. (rev.); Lanz 895 (this coin). 3.91g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #156[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 64, 7 June 1993, lot 31.



239. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Alexander III Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Heavily stylised head to right, more resembling a ram or lion / Heavily stylised figure of Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; amphora to left. Kent/Mays BMC I pl. 12, 217 (same dies); POK pl. 28, 578; cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 43, type 577; Lukanc pl. 5, 6; Lanz 897 (this coin). 2.03g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #158[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 56, 13 May 1991, lot 12.

Published in Göbl, 1973



240. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; blundered legend to right and below, monograms to left and under throne. Göbl, OTA pl. 44, 479/9 (this coin); Lanz 899 (this coin). 16.85g, 6mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Rare.

500

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #159[obverse]);

This coin published in R. Göbl, *Ostkeltischer Typenatlas* (Braunschweig, 1973);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 5, 6 November 1970, lot 5.



241

242

241. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Stylised Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 44, 579/10; Castelin 1346 (same dies); Ziegeus, Slg. Schörghuber 715 (same dies); Lanz 901 (this coin). 15.81g, 29mm, 12h.

Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #160[reverse]);

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 7, 4 June 1971, lot 2.

242. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; blundered legend to right and below, monograms to left and under throne. Göbl, OTA pl. 44, 579/7 var. (rev.); Ziegeus, Slg. Schörghuber 713 (same dies); Lanz 905 (this coin). 16.34g, 29mm, 11h.

Very Fine; pleasant old cabinet tone.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



243. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Degraded Celticised head of Herakles to right / Stylised Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left; 'monogram' to left. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 11, 197 (same dies); cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 44, 579/13 var.; Lanz 925 (this coin). 13.56g, 27mm.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997);

This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #161[reverse]).



244. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Degraded celticised head of Herakles to right / Stylised Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left; blundered to right, 'monogram' to left, Z below throne. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 11, 195 (same dies); cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 44, 579/13; Lanz 929 (this coin). 16.06g, 30mm, 9h.

Very Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



245. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right wearing lion skin headdress / Stylised Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left; blundered legend to right, 'monogram' to left. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 12, 200; cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 45, 591/1 var.; Lanz 935 (this coin). 3.72g, 18mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #162[reverse]); Ex Auktionshaus Wendt, Auction 13, 9 November 1976, lot 21.

246. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right wearing lion skin headdress / Stylised Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left; blundered legend to right, 'monogram' to left, A below throne. Lukanc pl. 7, 12 (rev. var.); cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 45, 591/2 var.; Lanz 939 (this coin). 3.14g, 20mm, 5h.

Very Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 44, 16 May 1988, lot 17.



247. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right wearing lion skin headdress / Stylised Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left; vestigial legend remnant to right, 'monogram' to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 45, 591/1 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 28, S207 (same dies); Lukanc pl. 7, 10 (same dies); Lanz 943 (this coin). 2.56g, 17mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #163[obverse]).

248. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right wearing lion skin headdress / Stylised Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left; vestigial legend remnant to right, 'monogram' to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 45, 595/2 (same dies); Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 12, 213 (same dies); Lanz 945 (this coin). 2.34g, 16mm, 12h.

Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #163[reverse]).



249. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Philip III Type. Circa 3rd - 2nd century BC. Celticised head of Herakles to right wearing lion skin headdress / Stylised Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left; vestigial legend remnant to right, 'monogram' to left. Göbl, OTA pl. 45, 595/3; Lanz 947 (this coin). 2.66g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #164[reverse]).



250



251



250. Celts in Eastern Europe Fourrée Tetradrachm. Thasos Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Herakles standing to left, holding club and lion's skin; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΑΣ (partially inverted) to right, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ to left, monogram to inner left, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ below. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 46, class I var.; Lanz 955 (this coin). 15.50g, 32mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #176[obverse]).

251. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Thasos Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Herakles standing to left, holding club and lion's skin; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΑΣ to right, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ to left, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ below. Lukanc pl. 71, 759 (same dies); Lanz 959 (this coin). 16.29g, 32mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine.

75

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



252



253



252. Celts in Eastern Europe Fourrée Tetradrachm. Thasos Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Herakles standing to left, holding club and lion's skin; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΑΣ to right, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ to left, M to inner left, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ below. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 46, class II, 1; Lanz 961 (this coin). 14.28g, 32mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #177[obverse]).

253. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Thasos Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Herakles standing to left, holding club and lion's skin; [H]ΡΑΚΛΕΟ[ΥΣ] to right, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ to left, monogram to inner left, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ below. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 46, class II, 4 (obv. var.); Lanz 963 (this coin). 15.99g, 30mm, 11h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #166[reverse]).



254

255

254. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Thasos Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Stylised Herakles standing to left, holding club and lion's skin; 'monogram' in inner left field, blundered legends around. Cf. Göbl, OTA pl. 46/47, class III; Lanz 973 (this coin). 16.49g, 34mm, 10h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #167[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 20, 13 April 1981, lot 12.

255. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Thasos Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Celticised head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Stylised Herakles standing facing; legends reduced to pellets around. Lukanc pl. 149, 1692-1694 (same dies) and pl. 158. 1802 (same dies); cf. Castelin 1371 var.; Lanz 993 (this coin). 15.62g, 29mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

50

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #168[reverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 60, 11 June 1992, lot 32.



256. Kings of Paeonia, Patraos AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain Paeonian mint (Astibus or Damastion?), circa 335-315 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right / Warrior on horse rearing to right, spearing enemy who defends himself with raised shield; [Π]ΙΑ-P-TAY (sic) around. Paeonian Hoard pl. 9, 448 and 482 (obv. same die) or 490 and 497 (rev. same die); Lanz 997 (this coin). 12.52g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful light cabinet tone.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



257. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Patraos Type. Circa 4th - 3rd century BC. Celticised laureate head of Apollo to right / Warrior on horse rearing to right, spearing enemy who defends himself with raised shield; ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ before. Paeonian Hoard pl. 9, 508 (same dies); Lanz 999 (this coin). 10.39g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



258. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Patraos Type. Circa 4th - 3rd century BC. Celticised laureate head of Apollo to right / Warrior on horse rearing to right, spearing enemy who defends himself with raised shield; ΠΑΤ-Ρ-ΑΟΥ around. Paeonian Hoard pl. 9, 505 (obv. same die); Lanz 1001 (this coin). 12.31g, 25mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 34, 25 November 1985, lot 29.



259. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Patraos Type. Circa 4th - 3rd century BC. Celticised laureate head of Apollo to right / Warrior on horse rearing to right, spearing enemy who defends himself with raised shield; ΠΑ-Τ-ΦΑ around. Paeonian Hoard pl. 9, 509 (obv. same die); Ziegau, *Slg. Schörghuber* 613 (same dies); Lanz 1003 (this coin). 11.61g, 24mm, 9h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 44, 16 May 1988, lot 15 (photo = 16).



260. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Tetradrachm. Patraos Type. Circa 4th - 3rd century BC. Celticised laureate head of Apollo to left / Stylised warrior on horse rearing to left, spearing enemy who defends himself with raised shield; blundered legend around. Paeonian Hoard pl. 9, 514 (same dies); Göbl, *OTA* pl. 12, 119B (same dies); Lanz 1005 (this coin). 12.89g, 25mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



261. Macedon under Roman Rule, First Meris AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 167-149 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, bow and quiver over shoulder, in the centre of a Macedonian shield / Club; monogram and ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ above, ΠΡΩΤΗΣ and two monograms below; all within oak wreath, thunderbolt to left. AMNG 176-7; Göbl, *OTA* pl. 2, E2; Lanz 1007 (this coin). 14.33g, 29mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Weinmeister Collection.



262. Celts in Eastern Europe AR Drachm. Damastion Type. Circa 4th century BC. Celticised head to right / Stylised tripod; sword to left, small tripod(?) to right. Castelin 1392; Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 12, 183 var.; Lanz 1011 (this coin). 4.43g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

300

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 34, 25 November 1985, lot 31.



263



264



265

263. Celts in Eastern Europe, Eravisci AR Denarius. Late 1st century BC. Head of Genius Populi Romani to right / Globe, rudder and thunderbolt; RAVIZ below. Gohl 16; cf. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 16, 272 (obv. var.) and Forrer I fig. 222/223; Lanz 1013 (this coin). 3.36g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #170[obverse]).

264. Celts in Eastern Europe, Eravisci AR Denarius. Late 1st century BC. Head of Juno Sospita to right; T behind / Globe, rudder and thunderbolt; RAVIZ below. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 16, 269 (same dies); Gohl 31; Dessewffy pl. 20, 507; Lanz 1015 (this coin). 3.26g, 17mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 34, 14 January 1985, lot 22.

265. Celts in Eastern Europe, Hungarian Group AR Denarius. Late 1st century BC. Head of Roma to right; TOC (retrograde) behind / Desultor over biga to left. Kent/Mays, BMC I pl. 16, 253 (obv. same die) and pl. 31, S243 (obv. same die), pl. 31, S244 (rev. same die); Lanz 1017 (this coin). 3.69g, 17mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



266



267



268

266. Celts in Eastern Europe, Hungarian Group AR Denarius. Late 1st century BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right, blundered legend behind / Figure driving quadriga to right; blundered legend below. Lanz 1019 (this coin). 3.99g, 18mm, 9h.

Very Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #171[reverse]).

267. Celts in Eastern Europe, Hungarian Group AR Denarius. Late 1st century BC. Laureate, bearded head of Jupiter to right; SC behind / Juno Sospita standing to right, holding spear and shield; LPROCI behind. For prototype cf. Crawford pl. 48, 379/1; Lanz 1021 (this coin). 3.66g, 9mm, 6h.

Very Fine.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #172[obverse]).

268. Celts in Eastern Europe, Hungarian Group AR Denarius. Late 1st century BC. Heavily stylised head of Roma to right; blundered legend around / She wolf standing to right; OAAAΔ above. Lanz 1023 (this coin). 3.18g, 20mm, 3h.

Good Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From the Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997).



COINS OF THE CELTS FROM OTHER PROPERTIES

BRITANNIA



269. Britannia, The Dobunni AV Stater. Circa AD 20-43. Tree-symbol on plain field / Triple-tailed horse to right, ANTED R-I-C-O-V around; two pellets, crescent and x above, wheel and x below. ABC 2066; Van Arsdell 1066; SCBC 379; BMC 3023-37. 5.46g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; exceptionally complete and attractive for the type.

2,000

From a private German collection, acquired from Silbury Coins for £3,200; Reportedly found at Lower Apperley, Gloucestershire.



270. Britannia, The Trinovantes AV Stater. Circa 50-40 BC. 'Climping L' type. Abstract wreathed head of Apollo right / Celticised horse left; remains of charioteer above, reverse S design with bird head terminals to left; crescents, pellets, and pellet-in-annulets around. Hobbs -; Van Arsdell -; SCBC 33A; Triton V, 2425; CCI 00.1844. 5.52g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a superb example of the type, of which almost all known specimens are flatly struck. Extremely Rare, and among the finest known.

1,500

From a private German collection, acquired from Silbury Coins; Reportedly found at Petersfield, West Sussex.

EASTERN CELTS



271. Eastern Celts, 'Kolchis' AV Stater. Imitating types of Alexander and Lysimachos. Late 2nd - mid 1st century BC. Celticised head of Herakles right; pellet within annulet before / Celticised figure seated to left, holding small figure in extended hand; legends degraded to dashes at left and right; N in inner left field, trident to left below. E. A. Arslan, "Uno statere aureo celto-dacio dal Vercellese" in SNL, Group I; cf. de la Tour 9603; K. Golenko, "Kolchis" in Chiron 2, pp. 570-2. 3.88g, 22mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; wavy planchet. Very Rare.

2,000



272. Eastern Celts, 'Kolchis' AV Stater. Imitating types of Alexander and Lysimachos. Late 2nd - mid 1st century BC. Celticised head of Herakles right; pellet within annulet before / Celticised figure seated to left, holding small figure in extended hand; legends degraded to dashes at left and right; three pellets in inner left field, trident to left below. E. A. Arslan, "Uno statere aureo celto-dacio dal Vercellese" in SNL, Group I; cf. de la Tour 9603; K. Golenko, "Kolchis" in Chiron 2, pp. 570-2. 3.56g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; wavy planchet. Very Rare.

2,000



273. Eastern Celts, 'Kolchis' AV Stater. Imitating types of Alexander and Lysimachos. Late 2nd - mid 1st century BC. Celticised head of Herakles right / Celticised figure seated to left, holding small figure in extended hand; legends degraded to dashes at left and right; N in inner left field, trident to left below. E. A. Arslan, "Uno stater aureo celto-dacio dal Vercellese" in SNL, Group I; cf. de la Tour 9603; K. Golenko, "Kolchis" in Chiron 2, pp. 570-2. 3.18g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; wavy planchet. Very Rare.

2,000

COINS OF THE GREEKS

GAUL

A Superb Drachm of Massalia



2x

2x

274. Gaul, Massalia AR Drachm. Circa 150-130 BC. Draped bust of Artemis right, wearing stephane, bow and quiver over shoulder; ligate HE to right / Lion standing right; ΜΑΣΣΑ-ΑΙΗΤΩΝ above and below, ligate HE to right. Depeyrot, Marseille 38/3; SNG Milano 19. 2.48g, 16mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Exceptionally good style and condition for a coin of Massalia, and one of the finest surviving coins of that city.

2,000

From a private Californian collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction IV, 30 September 2012, lot 4 (hammer price: £4,800);

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XV, 3 January 2012, lot 1020;

Ex Thierry Parsy auction, 15 April 2008, lot 191.

Founded in around 600 BC by Greek colonists from Phokaia, Massalia was one of the first Greek ports in Western Europe. Thucydides notes that the Phokaian colonisation project was opposed by the Carthaginians, whose fleet was defeated (Peloponnesian War 1.13.6). A second wave of colonists arrived in about 540, when the mother city of Phokaia was destroyed by the Persians. At its height, in the 4th century BC, Massalia had a population of about 6000 inhabitants on around fifty hectares surrounded by a wall, and the city boasted a large temple of the cult of Apollo of Delphi on a hilltop overlooking the port and a temple of the cult of Artemis of Ephesos at the other end of the city, hence the latter's prominence on the city's coinage. The drachms minted in Massalia are found in all parts of Ligurian-Celtic Gaul; the city's traders ventured into France on the rivers Durance and Rhône, and established overland trade routes to Switzerland and Burgundy, reaching as far north as the Baltic Sea. Between 330 and 320 BC, while Alexander was conquering vast swathes of the known world and expanding the Greeks' knowledge of the fabled lands to the east, the mathematician and navigator Pytheas set out on an expedition by ship into the Atlantic, visiting England, Shetland, and Norway, where he was the first scientist to describe drift ice and the midnight sun.

The city prospered greatly on account of its favourable position between Gaul and the Roman Republic; as an important trading link between the two, the city maintained its independence until shortly after the date at which this issue is believed to have been produced, when Massalia was faced with an invasion by the Allobroges and Arverni tribes, prompting the inhabitants to enter into an alliance with Rome. Legions under Q. Fabius Maximus and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus defeated the Gauls at Vindalium in 121, and in return Rome received a strip of land through Massalian territory upon which was built the Via Domitia, a road to the Roman possessions in Spain. Massalia continued to flourish under Roman protection until 49 BC when it joined the losing side in the war between Caesar and Pompey.

While all the coins of Massalia show a distinct Celtic flavour in the style of their engraving, and consequently vary in aesthetic merit from crude to the sublime, the present specimen represents a perfect blend of Celtic and Hellenistic influences that has resulted in dies of truly remarkable beauty. More impressive still is the condition in which this piece has survived, having been nearly perfectly preserved - despite the scale of production of the coins of Massalia, they are seldom found in such high grade.

ETRURIA

Ex Glendining 1977



2x

2x

275. Etruria, Populonia AV 25 Asses. Circa 300-250 BC. Youthful male head (Aplu? = Apollo) right, wearing torc or necklace, mark of value VXX behind; all within linear circle / Blank. Vecchi, EC I, 28.66 (this coin); SNG ANS 6; SNG Oxford 11 (same obv. die). 1.35g, 11mm.

Near Mint State. Rare.

2,500

This coin published in I. Vecchi, Etruscan Coinage Part 1 (2013);

Ex Dr. Rolf Tetzlaff Collection; Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 295, 25 September 2017, lot 90;

Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 53, 21 October 1991, lot 1;

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XVIII, 31 March 1987, lot 3;

Ex Glendining & Co. Ltd, 15 June 1977, lot 139.

A Spectacular 20 Asses of Populonia



276. Etruria, Populonia AR 20 Asses. 3rd century BC. Diademed Gorgoneion facing; mark of value XX below / Blank. SNG Leake 62; Vecchi, EC, 59.8 (this coin); SNG ANS 78; HN Italy 152. 9.00g, 20mm.

Good Extremely Fine; superbly lustrous metal, lightly toned. An exceptionally beautiful example of the type.

10,000

This coin published in I. Vecchi, *Etruscan Coinage Part 1* (2013);
Ex Stacks, Bowers & Ponterio, NYINC Auction, 9 January 2015, lot 5 (hammer price: \$9000);
Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton VI, 14 January 2003, lot 22 (cleaned and conserved since).

The inhabitants of Populonia derived much of their wealth from mining the polymetallic ore deposits in their immediate vicinity around Campiglia Marittima, which contain copper, lead, zinc, iron, silver and tin, thus providing them at a stroke with all of the necessary raw materials to fabricate both bronze and steel, with the rare benefit of silver too. The character of the silver coinage of Populonia directly reflects this mineral melange - it is often quite impure and highly leaded, with the result being that many surviving specimens are somewhat dull in appearance. The present example is a remarkable exception, being of relatively high purity silver, and retains a beautiful lustre.

The second silver Metus group is the most extensive of all Etruscan groups and consists of denominations similar to the first Metus group, but with value marks of exactly the double: 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1 and possibly a half unit (series 37-111). The average weight of the 20 unit pieces clusters around 8.4g, but enough examples weigh over 8.5g to indicate that their theoretical intended weight may have been a stater of 8.6 grams, close to that of the Corinthian type staters current in southern Italy and Sicily in the early 3rd century.

This denomination is divided by 20 units, presumably Roman libral cast asses, dominant throughout central Italy from the 280s BC, rendering a silver unit of about 0.43g, close to the standard of Rome's earliest 10-as denarii. Although similar in weight standard, they seem only to anticipate the Roman denarius of c. 211 BC, since the chronological evidence from both the Populonia (1939) and Ponte Gini (1986) finds point to a burial date of the first half of the 3rd century BC.

Ex C. Crippa, 1969



277. Etruria, Populonia AR 10 Asses. Circa 300-250 BC. Laureate male head left, slightly bearded; X behind / Blank. EC I, 70.70 (this coin); HN Italy 168. 4.22g, 19mm.

About Extremely Fine; beautiful cabinet tone with hints of iridescence.

1,500

This coin published in I. Vecchi, *Etruscan Coinage Part 1* (2013);
Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 277, 21 June 2016, lot 7 (hammer: EUR 2,400);
Ex C. Crippa (Milan), listino 4, 1969, no. 158.

CAMPANIA



278. Campania, Nuceria Alfaterna AR Didrachm. Circa 250-225 BC. Head of Apollo Karneios left with horn of Ammon, Oscan legend 'nukrinum alafaternum' around / Dioskouros standing facing, head turned to left, beside his horse, holding the reins and a thyrsos. HN Italy 608; SNG ANS 560; SNG Copenhagen 566; SNG München 388; Sambon 1008. 7.15g, 19mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Rare.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction III, 31 March 2012, lot 6;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 199, 10 October 2011, lot 19 (hammer: EUR 1,400).

Around the end of the seventh century BC, inhabitants of the Sarno Valley founded a new city in a strategic location between the gulfs of Naples and Salerno. Created from the synoecism (union) of several scattered villages, the new city was named Nuvkrinum (literally 'new fortress'), and was situated astride the obligatory route between the aforementioned coastal areas, guarding a fertile valley. The city thus became one of the twelve most important centres of Etruscan colonisation in Campania created to stop the northward expansion of the Greeks. After the defeat of the Etruscan navy at the Battle of Cumae in 474 BC the Etruscans abandoned the region, and the city came into the possession of the Samnites who renamed it Nuvkrinum Alfaternum, after the Samnite Alfaterni tribe.

Hostile to the Romans during the Second Samnite War, in 308 BC it repulsed a Roman attempt to land at the mouth of the Sarnus, but in 307 BC it was besieged and surrendered. In defeat it became an ally of Rome and remained loyal during the war against Hannibal, for which loyalty it suffered greatly, being razed to the ground. The present coin dates to a period of prosperity between the two wars, and represents the only silver issue of this city.

LUCANIA

A Superb Stater of Metapontion



279. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 540-510 BC. Ear of barley with eight grains on each side; retrograde MET to right / Incuse barley ear of eight grains. Noe 54; HN Italy 1467. 8.13g, 30mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; light golden iridescence.

2,500

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd, London;
Ex private British collection.



280. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 540-510 BC. Ear of barley with eight grains on each side; MET upwards to right / Incuse ear of barley with eight grains on each side. HN Italy 1479; Noe 117. 8.07g, 28mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Beautiful iridescent toning.

1,000

Ex Heritage World Coin Auctions, CICF Signature Sale 3019, 26 April 2012, lot 23011.

Deliverance by Apollo Parnopios



281. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 510 BC. Ear of barley with seven grains on each side, META downwards to left, grasshopper to right; raised and braided dotted border around / Incuse barley ear, dolphin upwards to left in linear relief. Noe 102 (2 examples); HN Italy 1472. 7.95g, 28mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very attractive old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare. An issue of great fascination.

10,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XII, 29 September 2016, lot 24;
Ex B.R.H. Collection, privately purchased c.1980s in Munich.

The most desirable of all the incuse types of Metapontion, this remarkable and brief series comprising only four known obverse dies for the staters and one for a third stater marks the first usage of adjunct symbols on the coinage of Metapontion. A series of great fascination, the meaning of the grasshopper and the dolphin has been a subject of debate for many years. Noe advocated the symbols as representing the badges of the moneyers' houses, an argument not dissimilar to that which led the early archaic Athenian coins to be called 'wappenmünzen'. Lenormant's view that the insect has a propitiatory significance is rejected with the derisory rhetorical question 'there may have been a plague of locusts but could there have been a plague of dolphins?', while avoiding trying to explain its significance.

Babelon (Traité, 1395-1396) proposed a punning reference to the hero Alybas, father of Metabos, and legendary founder of the city, however the Greek word he proposes to mean locust is incorrect, and the argument founders, still failing to explain the dolphin. It is most logical to follow Lenormant and view the appearance of the grasshopper-locust on the coins as being a propitiatory emblem or commemorating the deliverance of the city from a plague of locusts through the intervention of Apollo. Indeed, the god is closely associated with afflictions (and the relief of), and had as one of his epithets 'Parnopios', from *πάρνοπος*, "locust" - the expeller of locusts. Given that the dolphin was both a form he had taken and one of his sacred animals, as well as being a punning allusion to him as Apollo Delphinios, it seems eminently reasonable to determine the link between the two symbols as being in reference to a plague of locusts whose abatement was attributed to the intervention of Apollo. That the grasshopper-locust symbol recurs several times more throughout the extensive coinage of Metapontion and at appreciable intervals is hardly suggestive of descendants of a particular family holding office, as Noe suggested, but rather more likely indicative of recurrent swarms threatening the principle source of the city's wealth and food.



282. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 440-430 BC. Ear of barley with seven grains on each side; META to left / Apollo, nude, standing facing, head to left, holding laurel tree in right hand and bow in left. Noe 314 (same obverse die); SNG ANS 277 (same obverse die); SNG Copenhagen 1185; HN Italy 1496. 8.00g, 22mm, 5h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From a private German collection, acquired from Sincona AG.



283. Lucania, Thourioi AR Distater. Circa 400-350 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Skylla; ΙΔ behind neck guard / Bull charging right, ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ above; fish to right in exergue. HN Italy 1805; Noe, Thurian F28; SNG Lloyd 486; Pozzi 229; Jameson 359 (all from same dies). 15.65g, 27mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Pleasantly toned; of fine style.

1,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction III, 31 March 2012, lot 12;
Acquired from B & H Kreindler.

Ex NAC 6, 1993



284. Lucania, Velia AR Stater. Circa 340-334 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested helmet decorated with griffin; dolphins swimming downwards to each side, Θ behind neck-guard / Lion standing right, Θ between its legs; YEΛHTΩN in exergue. Jameson 391 (same dies); SNG ANS 1301 (same dies); Williams 269; HN Italy 1284. 7.62g, 23mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine.

2,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 6, 11 March 1993, lot 44.

According to Herodotus, in 545 BC Ionian Greeks fled Phokaia in modern Turkey, which was besieged by the Persians. Settling at Alalia in Corsica, the Phokaiaians were soon attacked by a combined force of Etruscans and Carthaginians, who dispatched a fleet of 120 warships to root out the Phokaiaians. Despite prevailing at the Battle of Alalia against a force twice their size, the Greek victory came at such a cost that they were left unable to defend themselves further, and the 6000 or so surviving citizens took to the sea, briefly stopping in Rhegion, before moving north along the coast to found the town of Hyele, later to be renamed Ele, and then, eventually, Elea (Velia). The location is nearly at the same latitude as Phokaia. Elea began minting coins on the Phokaiaian standard soon after its foundation, and continued to do so until it joined Rome in 273 BC, having successfully maintained its independence against the aggressive Lucani.



285. Lucania, Velia AR Stater. Circa 305-290 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing winged, laureate and crested Attic helmet / Lion standing right, bunch of grapes with Φ-I to either side above; YEΛHTΩN in exergue. Williams, Velia 496 (these dies); HN Italy 1311. 7.50g, 21mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Attractively toned.

500

Ex Münzen & Medaillen Deutschland GmbH, Auction 25, 18 October 2007, lot 2105.

CALABRIA

A Beautiful Composition



286. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 380-334 BC. A-, magistrate(?). Warrior, nude but for helmet, standing facing behind bridled horse to left, holding spear and shield with right hand and resting left on horse's back; |- before / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding trident in extended right hand, and shield in left; TAPAΣ behind, A over waves below. Vlasto 518; HN Italy 889. 8.00g, 22mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Rare. A beautiful composition.

750

Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 372, 30 October 2002, lot 38.



287. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 281-272 BC. Gy-, Sostratos, and Poly-, magistrates. Nude, helmeted warrior on horseback right, preparing to cast spear downward with right hand, holding shield and two spears in left hand; ΓΥ behind, ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike and cornucopiae; thunderbolt behind, ΠΙΟΛΥ before, TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 714; HN Italy 1001; SNG ANS 1037. 6.54g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

400

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



288. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 281-272 BC. Eu-, Sostratos, and Poly-, magistrates. Nude, helmeted warrior on horseback right, preparing to cast spear downward with right hand, holding shield and two spears in left hand; EY behind, ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike and cornucopiae; thunderbolt behind, ΠΙΟΛΥ before, TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 713; HN Italy 1001. 6.50g, 22mm, 6h.

Very Fine.

300

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



289. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 280-272 BC. Lykon, Si- and Py-, magistrates. Nude, helmeted warrior on horseback to right, holding shield and spears, preparing to cast spear downward; Nike before, flying to left to crown horse, ΣΙ to left, ΛΥΚΩΝ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos and trident; retrograde ΓΥ to right, TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 727-9; HN Italy 1004. 6.41g, 22mm, 9h.

Very Fine.

400

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



290. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 280-272 BC. Gy- and Aristip-, magistrates. Nude youth on horse standing to left, looking up at figure standing right as he unbridles horse with both hands; ΓΥ to right, ΑΡΙΣΤΙ-ΙΙ in three lines below / Taras, holding bow and arrow, astride dolphin to right, ΔΙ and elephant to right below, ΤΑΡΑΣ behind. Vlasto 736; HN Italy 1000. 6.50g, 21mm, 3h.

Very Fine.

300

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



291. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 280-272 BC. Eu- and Zopy-, magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to left; ΕΥ to right, ΖΩΠΥ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding palm and kantharos; ΘΙ to left, helmet to right, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 809; HN Italy -; SNG ANS 1151-1152, SNG France 1935. 6.47g, 20mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



292. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 275-235 BC. Sy- and Lykinos, magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to left, crowning horse that raises left foreleg; ΣΥ above, ΑΥΚΙ-ΝΟΣ in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, brandishing trident, wearing chlamys around shoulders and left arm; owl standing left in right field, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 836; HN Italy 1025; SNG ANS 1165. 6.48g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine.

400

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



293. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 275-235 BC. Sy- and Lykinos, magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to left, crowning horse that raises left foreleg; ΣΥ above, ΑΥΚΙ-ΝΟΣ in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, brandishing trident, wearing chlamys around shoulders and left arm; owl standing left in right field, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 836; HN Italy 1025; SNG ANS 1165. 6.42g, 21mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine.

400

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



294. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 272-240 BC. Aristokrates and Pi-, magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to right, crowning horse with wreath; behind, Nike flying to right to crown rider with wreath, ΦΙ before, ΑΡΙΣΤΟ-ΚΡΑΤΗΣ in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos in extended right hand, cradling trident in left arm; herm behind, ΙΙΙ before, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 908-909, HN Italy 1041. 6.36g, 20mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



295. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 235-228 BC. Erak-, Daimachos, and Andre-, magistrates. Nude youth galloping on horseback right, holding torch behind him; ΗΡΑΚ monogram in left field, ΔΑΙΜΑΧΟΣ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos and trident; ΑΝΔΡΕ monogram in right field, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 938-939; HN Italy 1053; SNG ANS 1245; SNG Copenhagen 940. 6.49g, 21mm, 7h.

Near Mint State. A superb example.

1,000

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



296. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 235-228 BC. Erak-, Daimachos, and Andre-, magistrates. Nude youth galloping on horseback right, holding torch behind him; ΗΡΑΚ monogram in left field, ΔΑΙΜΑΧΟΣ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos and trident; ΑΝΔΡΕ monogram in right field, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 938-939; HN Italy 1053; SNG ANS 1245; SNG Copenhagen 940. 6.52g, 22mm, 9h.

Mint State.

750

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



297. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Zopyrion, magistrate. Nude youth on horseback to right, ΖΩΠΥΡΙΩΝ below; below forelegs, ΣΩ above bukranium / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding hippocamp in extended right hand, trident against left arm; monogram and mask of Silenos right, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 941; HN Italy 1054. 6.43g, 19mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; a beautiful composition.

750

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



298. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Olympis, magistrate. Warrior on horseback to right, brandishing spear in right hand and holding reins with left; wreath behind, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΣ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos and cornucopiae; tripod to right, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 942; HN Italy 1055. 6.56g, 20mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



299. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Aristippos, magistrate. Nude rider on horseback to right, holding filleted palm; monogram to left, ΑΡΙΣΤΙΠΠΟΣ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos; monogram to right, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 947-8; HN Italy 1056. 6.52g, 21mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



300. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Philokles, Le-, and Ar-, magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to right, holding reins in left hand and crowning horse with wreath held in his right, monograms to left and right, below horse, ΦΙΛΟ-ΚΛΗΣ over dolphin swimming to right / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding rhyton and trident; to right, two elaborate amphoroi (or loutrophoroi?); TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 951; HN Italy 1057; SNG ANS 1254; SNG France 2057. 6.55g, 20mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private UK collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



301. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Philokles, Le-, and Ar-, magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to right, holding reins in left hand and crowning horse with wreath held in his right, monograms to left and right; below horse, ΦΙΛΟ-ΚΛΗΣ over dolphin swimming to right / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding rhyton and trident; to right, two elaborate amphoroi (or loutrophoroi?); TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 951; HN Italy 1057; SNG ANS 1254; SNG France 2057. 6.67g, 20mm, 9h.

Near Mint State.

400

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



302. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Philokles, Le-, and Ar-, magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to right, holding reins in left hand and crowning horse with wreath held in his right, monograms to left and right; below horse, ΦΙΛΟ-ΚΛΗΣ over dolphin swimming to right / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding rhyton and trident; to right, two elaborate amphoroi (or loutrophoroi?); TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 951; HN Italy 1057; SNG ANS 1254; SNG France 2057. 6.61g, 21mm, 4h.

Near Mint State.

300

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



303. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 215-212 BC. Xenokrates, magistrate. Bearded strategos on horse walking left, wearing short tunic and chlamys, raising right hand in salutation, parazonium under left arm; ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ below, monogram and pileos above / Wreathed Taras seated astride dolphin to left, naked but for chlamys raised in left hand, trident over right shoulder; waves below, TAPAΣ to left, monogram and cuttlefish to right. Vlasto 955-959; HN Italy 1058. SNG ANS 1259. 6.63g, 20mm, 8h.

Mint State.

500

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



304. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 215-212 BC. Xenokrates, magistrate. Bearded strategos on horse walking left, wearing short tunic and chlamys, raising right hand in salutation, parazonium under left arm; ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ below, monogram and pileos above / Wreathed Taras seated astride dolphin to left, naked but for chlamys raised in left hand, trident over right shoulder; waves with cuttlefish below, TAPAΣ to left, monogram to right. Vlasto 955-958; HN Italy 1058. 6.36g, 19mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



305. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Kallikrates, magistrate. Strategos, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, on horse rearing right; monogram behind, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, cradling trident in left arm; ligate NE behind, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 963; HN Italy 1059; SNG ANS 1260; SNG Lloyd 230; SNG France 2059-60; Dewing 316. 6.51g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State.

750

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



306. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Kallikrates, magistrate. Strategos, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, on horse rearing right; monogram behind, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, cradling trident in left arm; ligate NE behind, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 963; HN Italy 1059; SNG ANS 1260; SNG Lloyd 230; SNG France 2059-60; Dewing 316. 6.38g, 20mm, 9h.

Near Mint State.

500

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



307. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Kallikrates, magistrate. Strategos, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, on horse rearing right; monogram behind, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, cradling trident in left arm; ligate NE behind, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 963; HN Italy 1059; SNG ANS 1260; SNG Lloyd 230; SNG France 2059-60; Dewing 316. 6.51g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

400

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



2x

2x

308. Calabria, Tarentum AR Diobol. Circa 325-280 BC. Youthful head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Herakles strangling the Nemean Lion; TH astragalos and club to left; ΙΦ below. Vlasto 1355; HN Italy 978. 1.24g, 14mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From a private German collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

BRUTTIUM



3x

3x

309. Bruttium, Kroton AR Diobol. Circa 425-350 BC. Tripod with high neck, legs surmounted by wreaths and terminating in lion's feet; ivy leaf to left, K-P-O at sides and below / Hare springing right; O above and below (mark of value). Attianese -; cf. HN Italy 2155/2566 (for obv./rev. type); SNG Gale 1063 (same obv. die); Demeester 16 (same dies); cf. McClean 1691 (misdescribed?). 0.71g, 10mm, 8h.

About Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From a private English collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 44, 3 March 2018, lot 54;
Ex private European collection; outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



310. Bruttium, The Brettii AR Drachm. Circa 216-214 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Nike right; horse head behind / River-god Aisaros standing facing, crowning himself and holding sceptre; BPETTIΩN to left, serpent above Σ to right. Arslan AR44/AR6; HN Italy 1961; Scheu 38. 4.53g, 19mm, 6h.
Near Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. 300
From a private German collection, acquired from Sincona AG;
Ex old Swiss collection, formed mid 20th century, acquired from Dr. H. Nussbaum in Zurich for 20 Swiss Francs (original ticket included).



311. Bruttium, Rhegion AR Tetradrachm. Circa 475-474 BC. Mule biga driven right by seated male charioteer; bay leaf in exergue / Hare springing right, RECIION (retrograde) around. SNG ANS 625-631. 17.01g, 27mm, 12h.
Very Fine; old cabinet tone. 750
From a private European collection;
Ex N. R. S. Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 3, 30 November 2013, lot 25.



312. Bruttium, Rhegion AR Tetradrachm. Circa 425-420 BC. Facing lion's head, on brows, two circular elements each containing three pellets; retrograde K to left, laurel sprig to right / Male figure (Iokastos, or Aristaïos) seated to left, holding sceptre in right hand, left hand resting behind on drapery tied around waist, serpent below seat; all within laurel wreath. Herzfelder 60 (D35/R49); de Luynes 790; SNG Lloyd 684; SNG Lockett 650; HN Italy 2491. 17.31g, 26mm, 3h.
Near Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. 10,000
From a private European collection;
Privately purchased from Spink & Son Ltd., 2005.

The lion on the obverse of Rhegion's coinage is the sacred animal of Apollo, patron god of colonisation. The seated figure on the reverse has no distinctive attributes that aid identification, however current interpretations attribute him as being Iokastos, son of Aiolos, and who was king over much of the toe of Italy. That he died from the effects of a snake-bite we learn from Heraclides, a pupil of Plato: "Rhegion was founded by Chalcidians who had left Euripus on account of a pestilence; they were aided by Messenians, who settled down first near the grave of Iokastos, one of the sons of Aiulus, whom they say died from the bite of a snake." The fact that his brothers Pheraimon and Agathurnos were commemorated on coins of Messana and Tyndaris renders it likely that Iokastos should likewise be made the subject of a type. This identification is complicated however given the lack of any identifying legend or otherwise distinctive features; the small snake that appears on this reverse die and a few others seems to be the primary reason for the identification of the figure as Iokastos, but its absence on other dies or replacement by other seemingly unrelated symbols makes this link tenuous at best. Indeed, the themes of youth and old age, along with the subsidiary imagery of kantharos, grapes, dog, and crow, all point to a Dionysiac figure, more fitting for the myth of Aristaïos, who protected Dionysos as a child, and was the lover of Eurydike, who died of a snakebite.

Ex Jean Elsen, 2006



313. Bruttium, Rhegion AR Tetradrachm. Circa 415-387 BC. Lion's scalp facing / Laureate head of Apollo to right; PHITINON before, laurel sprig behind. Herzfelder 72 (D42/R60); Larizza pl. 4, 22; Martinetti e Nervegna 630; HN Italy 2496. 17.28g, 23mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; light cabinet tone with golden iridescent highlights. Rare.

15,000

From a private European collection;
Ex Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A., Auction 88, 10 June 2006, lot 26.

Herzfelder called the engraver of these dies "the Master of the Rhegium Apollo", while 20th century Italian numismatists defined such refined dies with leaf symbols as the product of a master engraver known as the 'maestro della foglia'. This high period of classical artistry at Rhegium is contemporary with the celebrated signed issues of Sicily, and stands out as one of the most distinctive and desirable coin types of the Greeks.

An Extremely Rare Corinthian-Type Stater of Rhegion



314. Bruttium, Rhegion AR Stater. Circa 344-337 BC. Corinthian Type. Pegasus flying to left; monogram of Rhegion below / Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet; kithara behind. S. Silberstein Trevisani Ceccherini, La monetazione di Reggio Magnogreca, Roma 2014, p. 394, 6 (this coin); Calciati, Pegasi II, p. 589, 1; HN Italy 2507; BMC p. 97, 1; HN Italy 2507. 8.42g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; among the finest known. Extremely Rare; only three other examples on CoinArchives.

5,000

From a private European collection;
This coin published in S. Silberstein Trevisani Ceccherini, La monetazione di Reggio Magnogreca (Rome, 2014);
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 33, 6 April 2006, lot 54;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 9, 16 April 1996, lot 122.

Ex Gutknecht and E. Cahn Collections



315. Bruttium, Rhegion Æ22. Circa 260-215 BC. Head of Artemis to right, bow and quiver behind neck / Lion walking to right; PHI-NQN above and in exergue. SNG ANS 687; HN Italy 2544. 7.43g, 22mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful red-green patina.

500

From a private European collection;

Ex Hans Hermann Gutknecht Collection, Münzen & Medaillen Deutschland GmbH, Auction 17, 4 October 2005, lot 134;

Ex E. B. Cahn collection; acquired in 1994.



316. Bruttium, Carthaginian occupation EL 3/8 Shekel. Circa 216-211 BC. Janiform female heads, wearing wreaths of grain / Zeus, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left, standing in quadriga right, driven by Nike, who holds reins. Jenkins and Lewis 487-493 (Capua); SNG ANS 146 (Capua); HN Italy 2013; SNG Copenhagen 357. 2.98g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

3,000

From the collection of Italo Vecchi.

MAURETANIA

Denarii from the Banasa/El Ksar Hoard of 1907



317. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed bust of Juba right, slight drapery on far shoulder / Lion leaping to left over ground line. Mazard 141; MAA 78; SNG Copenhagen 576. 3.54g, 20mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; struck from dies of exceptionally beautiful style, with an attractive light old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

5,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

The Banasa Hoard, deposited in circa AD 18-17 was found in 1907 near modern day Souk-el Arbaa, 120 km northeast of Rabat, Morocco, in 1907. The hoard was previously said to be from Alkazar (El Ksar El Kebir), 70 km south of Tangier and hence is occasionally referred to as the El Ksar Hoard. The group contained approximately 4000 silver coins and one bronze. A substantial number of the coins now reside in public collections, principally in London, Paris, Berlin, Athens, New York and Algiers.



318. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed bust of Juba right / Eagle standing to right with wings spread atop thunderbolt; sceptre resting against left wing. Mazard 204-5; MAA 86; SNG Copenhagen 583. 3.09g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; old cabinet tone. Very Rare, and in exceptional condition for the type.

1,500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



319. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / Elephant walking to right on ground line. Mazard 135; MAA 75; SNG Copenhagen 577. 3.01g, 18mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



320. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head right / Draped bust of Africa right, wearing elephant skin headdress; two spears behind, stalk of grain before. Mazard 131; MAA 73; SNG Copenhagen -. 2.88g, 18mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



321. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / Garlanded altar, laurel branches flanking; LVCV above, AVGVSTI and star below. Mazard 160; MAA -, cf. 83; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.02g, 18mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only two other examples in CoinArchives.

250

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



322. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 31 = AD 6/7. REX IVBA, diademed head right / Distyle temple with lateral peribolus, AVGVSTI on entablature, pediment decorated with eagle and statues of victories on either side, surmounted by a crescent at apex; R•XXXI in exergue. Mazard 146; MAA 121; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.15g, 18mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only two other examples in CoinArchives.

750

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

A Victory over the Gaetuli Tribes?



323. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, AD 6/7. REX IVBA, diademed and draped bust of Juba right / Victory standing to left on elephant head, holding wreath and palm; R XXXI behind. Mazard 196 corr. (incorrect illustration); MAA -; SNG Copenhagen - 3.10g, 17mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine. An extremely rare variety of a very rare type; no examples in CoinArchives.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

Mazard ascribes this type to commemorations following a victory by Juba's forces over the Gaetuli tribes in AD 6/7.



324. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year ΛE (35) = AD 10/11. REX•IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Cornucopiae filled with grape bunches, ornate trident tied with fillet in background; E-T Λ -E around. Mazard 253; MAA 150; SNG Copenhagen 561. 2.97g, 19mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

750

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



325. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year 35 = AD 10/11. REX IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Lion skin set on club, bow to right, arrow to left; R XXX-V around. Mazard 178; MAA 148; SNG Copenhagen 562. 3.09g, 18mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; dark old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

Juba II Hunting Scene



326. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year 36 = AD 11/12. REX IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Juba II on horseback galloping to right, raising spear and preparing to strike a boar below to left; R XXXVI in exergue. Mazard 236; MAA 154; SNG Copenhagen - 3.03g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Excessively Rare.

2,500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



327. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year 36 = AD 11/12. REX IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Dolphin to left, holding wreath in mouth, trident in background; R XXX-VI around. Mazard 262; MAA 156; SNG Copenhagen 563. 2.49g, 18mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only one other example in CoinArchives.

750

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



328. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year AM (41) = AD 16/17. REX•IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress, club over shoulder / Cornucopiae filled with grape bunches, ornate trident tied with fillet in background; E-T A-M across fields. Mazard 256; MAA 167; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.00g, 18mm, 8h.

Good Extremely Fine; banker's mark(?) on rev. Very Rare.

1,250

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



329. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year 41 = AD 16/17. REX•IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress, club over shoulder / CAES-AREA R•XXXXI in three lines within wreath. Mazard 232; MAA 165; SNG Copenhagen 586 (same reverse die). 3.06g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



330. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right, club over shoulder / CAES-AREA in two lines within wreath. Mazard 228; MAA 91; SNG Copenhagen -. 2.89g, 17mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; no examples on CoinArchives.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



331. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year 42 = AD 17/18. REX IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress, club over shoulder / Capricorn to right with cornucopiae, rudder and globe; R XXXXII below. Mazard 212; MAA 171; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.10g, 17mm, 11h.

Near Mint State.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



332. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year 42 = AD 17/18. REX IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress, club over shoulder / Bull standing to right on ground line, head facing, wearing headdress of Isis; R XXXXII in exergue. Mazard 226; MAA 172; SNG Copenhagen 589. 2.95g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



333. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 20 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ, six-pointed star within crescent. Mazard 299; MAA 97; SNG Copenhagen 567. 2.53g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



334. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, Circa 20 BC - AD 24. REX•IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ, crocodile standing to left on ground line. MAA 104; Mazard 340; SNG Copenhagen 592. 3.10g, 18mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



335. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 20 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / Headdress of Isis and sistrum; ΒΑ•CΙ•ΛΙ•CΚΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ below. Mazard 312; MAA -; SNG Copenhagen 571-3. 3.20g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



336. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 20 BC - AD 24. REX IVB[A], diademed and draoed head of Juba right / Headdress of Isis and sistrum; ΒΑ-ΣΙ-ΑΙ ΚΛΕΟΠΙΤΡΑ below. Mazard 321; MAA -; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.49g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Extremely rare with this bust type.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

Cleopatra Selene, Daughter of Marc Antony



337. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, Circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΙΤΡΑ, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra left. Mazard 361; MAA 108; SNG Copenhagen 566. 3.12g, 17mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

3,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

The Ptolemaic princess Cleopatra Selene was born to Cleopatra VII and Marc Antony in about 40 BC, but the precise date of her death is unknown - she may have died before AD 6/7 when Juba II married the Herodian Princess Glaphyra, but dated coin issues in her name indicate her being still alive until about AD 17 and that in fact Glaphyra was probably Juba's second wife while she still lived. It is known that by the time Juba II died in AD 23 she was already dead, as it is recorded that he was buried alongside his first wife in the Royal Mausoleum near ancient Iol, later Caesarea Mauretaniae, (modern Cherchell) in what is today Algeria.



338. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΙΤΡΑ, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right. Mazard 360; MAA 107; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.12g, 17mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; engraved in an attractive and sensitive style. Extremely Rare.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



339. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΙΤΡΑ, headdress of Isis surmounted by grain ears, set on crescent. Mazard 333; MAA 103; SNG Copenhagen 574. 2.75g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



Possibly the Third Known Example



340. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Ptolemy AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated year 31 = AD 6/7. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / Diademed and draped bust of Ptolemy right, R XXXI before. Mazard 377; MAA -, cf. 134 (Juba with club); SNG Copenhagen -. 3.22g, 18mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; one example identified by Mazard, and one further in CoinArchives.

1,500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



341. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Ptolemy AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 20-24. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / REX (retrograde) • PTOLEMAEVS • REGIS • IVBÆ F •, diademed and draped bust of Ptolemy left. Mazard 379; MAA 111; SNG Copenhagen -. 2.80g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

NORTH AFRICA

A Superb Gold Stater of Carthage



342. North Africa, Carthage AV Stater. Circa 350-320 BC. Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath, triple-pendant earring and pendant necklace / Horse standing to right, three pellets before. Jenkins & Lewis Group IIIh, 93. 9.20g, 19mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; slight die shift on rev.

7,500

Ex Nomos AG, Auction 13, 7 October 2016, lot 145;
Ex Chrysos Collection, acquired in Geneva in 1980.

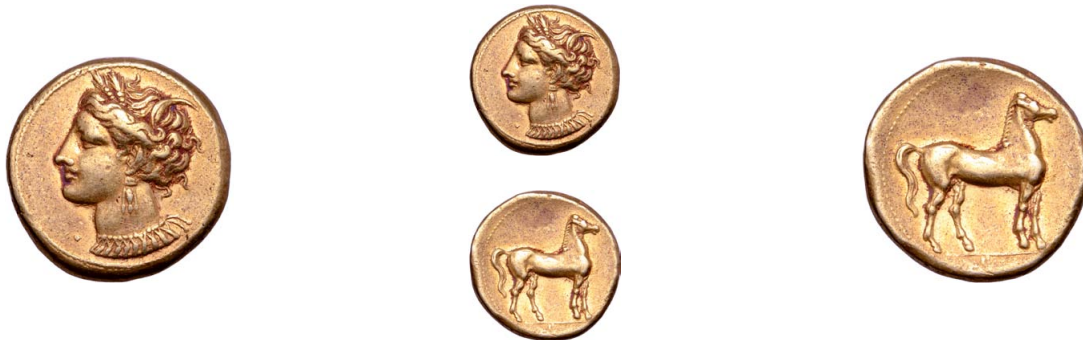


343. North Africa, Carthage EL Stater. Circa 310-270 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; pellet in field before neck / Horse standing right on single ground line; two pellets below. Jenkins & Lewis Group V, 259-79; MAA 10; SNG Copenhagen 975. 7.55g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

2,000

From a private German collection.



344. North Africa, Carthage EL Stater. Circa 310-270 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; pellet in field before neck / Horse standing right on single ground line; four pellets below. Jenkins & Lewis Group V, 298-306; MAA 10; SNG Copenhagen 975. 7.43g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

1,000

From a private European collection.



345. North Africa, Carthage AR Shekel. Circa 300-260 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone left, wearing wreath of barley ears, pendant earring and necklace / Horse standing to right, head left, palm tree in background; eight-pointed star to right. SNG Copenhagen 141; Alexandropoulos 371, 36; Jenkins-Lewis pl. 26, 15-17. 7.44g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private German collection.



346. North Africa, Carthage AR Shekel. Circa 300-260 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone left, wearing wreath of barley ears, pendant earring and necklace / Horse standing to right, head left, palm tree in background; eight-pointed star to right. SNG Copenhagen 141; Alexandropoulos 371, 36; Jenkins-Lewis pl. 26, 15-17. 6.93g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

1,000

From a private European collection.

An Exemplary First Punic War Trishekel



347. North Africa, Carthage AR Trishekel. First Punic War, circa 264-241 BC. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) to left, wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace / Horse standing to right; palm tree in background. MAA 43; Müller, Afrique 100; SNG Copenhagen 189 var. (pellets); SNG Lloyd -; Basel -; Gulbenkian -; de Luynes 3773. 18.84g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; Extremely Rare; in exemplary condition for the type - one of only 3 examples on CoinArchives.

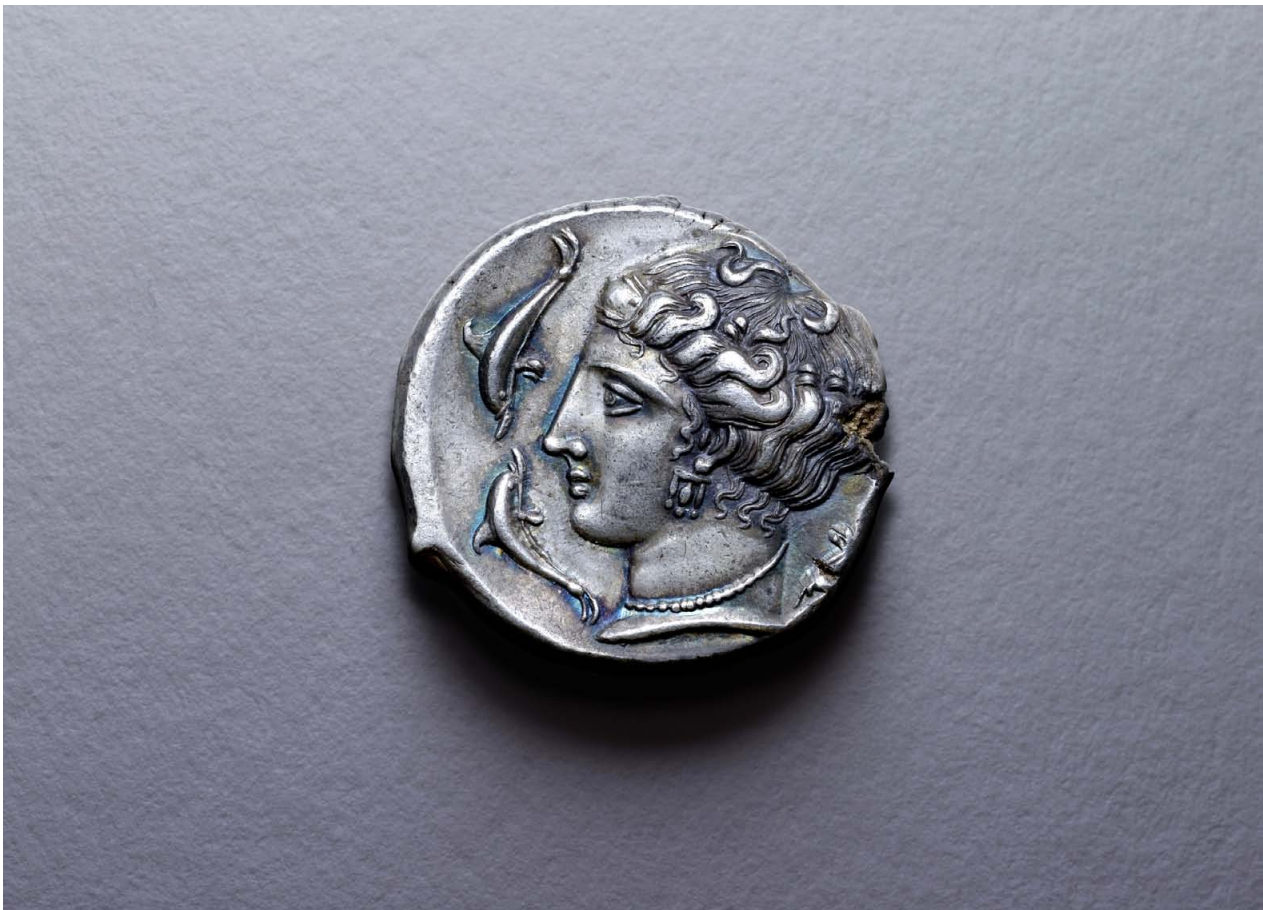
10,000

Ex Georges Bouchereau and Robert Boyer Collection, Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, lot 403 (hammer: \$19,000).

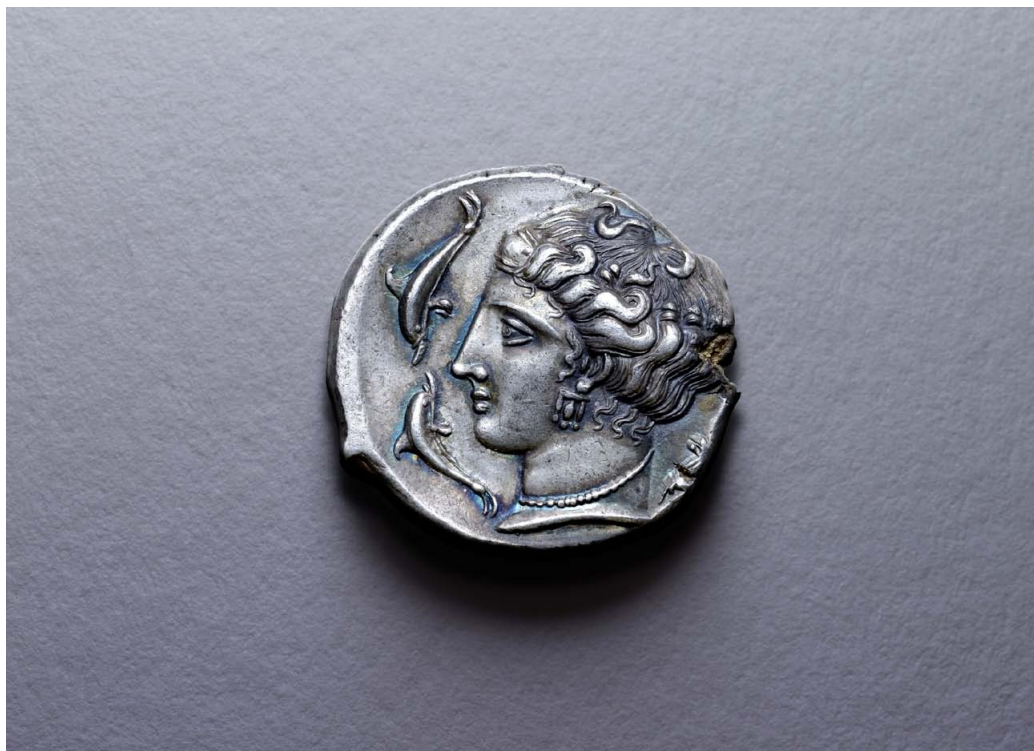
The great emergency that warranted the striking of this large-denomination issue can be found in the conflict which came to be known as the First Punic War, begun in 264 BC, that required Carthage to assemble a vast mercenary army to meet the Roman threat in Sicily. According to Philinos of Agrigentum this army comprised 50,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 60 elephants including Ligurians, Celts and Iberians (see Polybius, *The Histories*, 1:17.4). Such a large mercenary army entailed a considerable outlay of money, and as the struggle dragged on over a period of more than twenty years the Carthaginian state steadily edged ever closer to bankruptcy under the strain the war effort placed on its coffers.

Trishekels were struck in three issues during the First Punic War: the present issue with horse and palm, the other two with horse and uraeus on the reverse. The abrupt (and what must have been alarming) decline of the metal quality between this early issue and the later ones is indicative of the dire straits which the Carthaginian state was reduced to, and its rapidly dwindling precious metal supply. The situation was not ameliorated even after the conclusion of the war; as part of the peace settlement Carthage was required to give up "all islands lying between Sicily and Italy", immediately pay Rome a sum of 1,000 talents of gold, and pay a further 2,000 talents over a period of 10 years. These conditions were deliberately intended to compromise Carthage's economic integrity and prevent the city's recovery. After meeting the Roman demands, a destitute Carthage now found itself having to find additional funds to pay the wages of its defeated but still enormous mercenary army. Negotiations between the mercenaries and the Carthaginian state quickly broke down, and despite the Carthaginian officials capitulating to the mercenary demands, open rebellion ensued based on speculation that Carthage would be unable to pay. The Libyan population, discontent under Carthaginian rule (and perhaps justifiably so, for their soldiers were conscripted and not paid as mercenaries) joined the rebels.

This rebellion is referred to as the Libyan Revolt, the Mercenary War or the Truceless War, on account of it exceeding all other conflicts in cruelty, ending only with the total annihilation of one of the opponents. Although ultimately the rebellion was put down by Hamilcar Barca with a combined army of existing loyal mercenaries and newly hired ones together with citizen soldiers, culminating at the Battle of 'The Saw' with some 50,000 rebels killed or executed, Carthage was left effectively penniless, internally weakened and externally virtually defenceless against a still belligerent Roman Republic.



A Masterpiece of Siculo-Punic Die Engraving



348. Sicily, Panormos (as Ziz) AR Tetradrachm. Circa 405-380 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in left hand, reins in both, driving fast quadriga right; Nike flying left above, crowning charioteer with wreath she holds with both hands; hippocamp swimming to right in exergue, Punic SYS before / Head of nymph left, wearing ampyx, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; three dolphins around. Jenkins, Punic 30 (O7/R26); SNG ANS 538 (same obv. die); SNG Lloyd 1583 (same dies); Rizzo pl. LXIV, 27. 17.19g, 27mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine.

40,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction IV, 30 September 2012, lot 54;
 Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XV, 3 January 2012, lot 1067;
 Ex Pierre Arnaud Collection, Hess-Divo AG, Auction 307, 8 June 2007, lot 1064;
 Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 79, 28 February 1994, lot 147.

The city that would eventually come to be known as Panormos (Greek: 'sheltered harbour') was originally founded in c. 734 BC by Phoenicians from Tyre, who established on the site a flourishing merchant colony which they named Ziz (Punic: 'flower'). It was the most important of the three colonies forming the 'Phoenician Triangle' cited by Thucydides, the others being Motya and Solus. The remains of the earliest Phoenician presence are few however, and mostly preserved in or below the very populated centre of the downtown area, and little excavation has been conducted on account of such efforts being costly and logistically difficult. Like Neapolis in Campania, (Naples), the city had two hearts - the first settlement was known as Paleapolis (literally, 'Old City'), in order to distinguish it from a second settlement built during the 5th century BC, called Neapolis ('New City'). Neapolis was erected towards the east of Paleapolis, and along with it monumental walls were thrown up around the whole settlement to guard against attack from the landward sides.

The influence of Greek designs on the Punic coinage of Sicily is particularly evident on this type. Jenkins (Coins of Punic Sicily, SNR 50, 1971) identifies the reverse portrait as being a "free adaptation" of the portrait of Arethusa on Kimon's dekadrachm. While the portrait lacks the hair net of Kimon's Arethusa, the triple-drop earring and characteristic curls on the top of the head are emphasised in the design. While Jenkins admits that the result is "remote" from Kimon's original, the second generation of Kimonian copies (reverse dies 28-29) are much closer reproductions, such that the inspiration for the type is indisputable. It has been noted that the obverse is a copy of the work of 'Euth-', who produced a radical, energetic die (Tudeer obv. die 15) at Syracuse, a work whose key elements are reproduced here. As the reverse is a relatively free interpretation of Kimon, so too is the obverse an adaptation of 'Euth-'; gone are the wings of the charioteer and the Skylla; instead of this symbol of Syracuse we see a hippocamp, perhaps taken from the coinage of either Himera or Messana, and in the place of the artist's signature on the original is the Punic ethnic 'Ziz'. Inspired by these types, the artist or artists responsible for this coin have produced immensely beautiful dies that are amongst the very finest in the whole Siculo-Punic series.



349. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Entella or Lilybaion (?), circa 345-315 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; four dolphins around / Horse prancing to left; palm tree in background. Jenkins, Punic 136 (same dies); HGC 2, 283; Boston MFA 489 (same obv. die); SNG Fitzwilliam 1477 = Weber 1773 (same obv. die); SNG Lockett 1036 = Locker-Lampson 115 (same obv. die); Gulbenkian 365 (same obv. die). 16.81g, 27mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; surfaces somewhat harshly cleaned. Very Rare.

5,000

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



350. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Entella or Lilybaion (?), circa 345-315 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; three dolphins around, pellet before nose / Horse stepping to right; palm tree in background. Jenkins, Punic 129 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 1614 (same dies); SNG Lockett 1035 (same obverse die); SNG Copenhagen 83 (same dies). 17.11g, 25mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

5,000

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



351. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Entella or Lilybaion (?), circa 300-289 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Head of horse to left; date palm tree behind, 'MMHNT (in Punic) below. Jenkins, Punic 370 (same dies); CNP 270; BAR Issue 5; HGC 2, 293; GPCG Period IV. C. 19 (same obv. die). 16.65g, 25mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine.

1,500

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



352. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Entella or Lilybaion (?), circa 300-289 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Head of horse to left; date palm tree behind, 'MMHNT (in Punic) below. Jenkins, Punic 372 (same dies); HGC 2, 295; GPCG Period IV. C. 19 (same obv. die); A. Hess 209, lot 47 = Rosenberg 72, lot 803 (same dies). 16.36g, 24mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



353. Sicily, Entella AR Tetradrachm. Circa 345-315 BC. Head of Tanit right, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; four dolphins around / Horse prancing right; palm tree in background. Jenkins, Punic 132 (O44/R119); SNG Copenhagen 965. 17.13g, 26mm, 1h.

About Extremely Fine.

2,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XI, 7 April 2016, lot 65;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd. inventory, privately purchased in London, November 2010.

Ex NFA XVIII, 1987 and Tradart, 1970s



354. Sicily, Entella AR Tetradrachm. Circa 320-300 BC. Head of Tanit right, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; four dolphins around / Horse's head right, palm tree with date clusters behind; S'MMHNT = "People of the Camp" in Punic script below. Jenkins, Punic, 176 (dies O51/R 156). 17.15g, 27mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. A superb example of the type.

15,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction IV, 30 September 2012, lot 52;
Ex Nomos AG, Auction 5, 25 October 2011, lot 127;
Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XVIII, 31 March 1987, lot 73;
Privately purchased from Tradart, late 1970s.

The Siculo-Punic series of tetradrachms were from the outset intended for the financing of Carthaginian military campaigns in Sicily. Commencing in the late fifth century BC, the coins often combined traditional Carthaginian symbols with types inspired by the designs of Greek Sicilian city states. The styles of these coins varied considerably from those bearing a distinctly 'Punic' appearance, to those that were very fair emulations of the work of Syracusan masters.



355. Sicily, Agyrion Æ Hemilitron. Circa 430 BC. Eagle standing right, olive spray behind / Four-spoked wheel. Calciati III, 2; SNG ANS 1166; SNG Copenhagen 126; SNG Morcom 513. 17.27g, 24mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Rare.

750

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



356. Sicily, Akragas ϵ Hexas. Circa 425-406 BC. Eagle, with head lowered, standing to right atop hare / Crab, two fish below; two pellets across fields. SNG ANS 1053-1054; Calciati I p. 186, 63; SNG Copenhagen 79-81; SNG Morcom 525. 7.26g, 20mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine.

500

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

An Exceptional Litra of Herbessos



357. Sicily, Herbessos ϵ Litra. Circa 344-339/8 BC. Wreathed head of female nymph or deity (Sikelia?) to right; EPB η ΣΣINΩN around / Forepart of man-headed bull to right. Castrizio series II, 1 (D1/R1); CNS 4; SNG Morcom 593; SNG Lloyd 1002; Rizzo pl. LIX, 17; Basel 29; SNG ANS Appendix 2, 1336; HGC 2, 411. 18.67g, 28mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; rev. lightly smoothed. Very Rare; exceptional for the type.

2,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



358. Sicily, Himera AR Chalkidian Drachm. Circa 530-520 BC. Cockerel standing to left within border of pellets / Quadripartite incuse square of mill-sail pattern within border of incuse rectangles; obv. design visible from flip-over double-strike. Kraay, Himera, sub-group IVa. 5.80g, 25mm.

Mint State; vivid iridescent tone.

1,500

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



359. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Second Democracy, circa 450-440 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow quadriga right; Nike flying to right above, crowning horses, ketos in exergue / Head of Arethusa right, wearing earring, necklace and headband; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer 554 (V282/R385); SNG ANS 180 (same obverse die); Rizzo plate 37, 13 (same obverse die). 17.35g, 26mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; very difficult to find in this grade. Struck from dies of wonderful style on sound metal. Rare.

5,000

Privately purchased from NAC Numismatics Ltd, 13 January 2011.





Cover Piece of Daruma FPL 174, 2006



360. Sicily, Syracuse AR Dekadrachm. Time of Dionysios I, circa 405-370 BC. Reverse die signed by Euainetos. Charioteer driving galloping quadriga to left, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; above, Nike flies to right, a wreath in her outstretched arms to crown the charioteer; in the exergue, a panoply of arms is set on two steps: a cuirass, two greaves, and a Phrygian helmet, a horizontal spear behind, [AΘAA] in tiny letters below / Head of the nymph Arethusa to left, wearing a wreath of reeds, triple-pendant earring, and a pearl necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ behind, four dolphins playing around her, and below the lowermost dolphin under the neck, the signature [EY-AINE]. Gallatin R.VI/C.XII (same dies); HGC 2, 1299; SNG ANS 368 (same dies); SNG München 1076 (same obv. die); BMC 177 (same rev. die); Dewing 890-1 (same obv. die); Gillet 655 (same rev. die); Hunt III 29 (same rev. die); de Luynes 1250 (same rev. die). 43.29g, 34mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

25,000

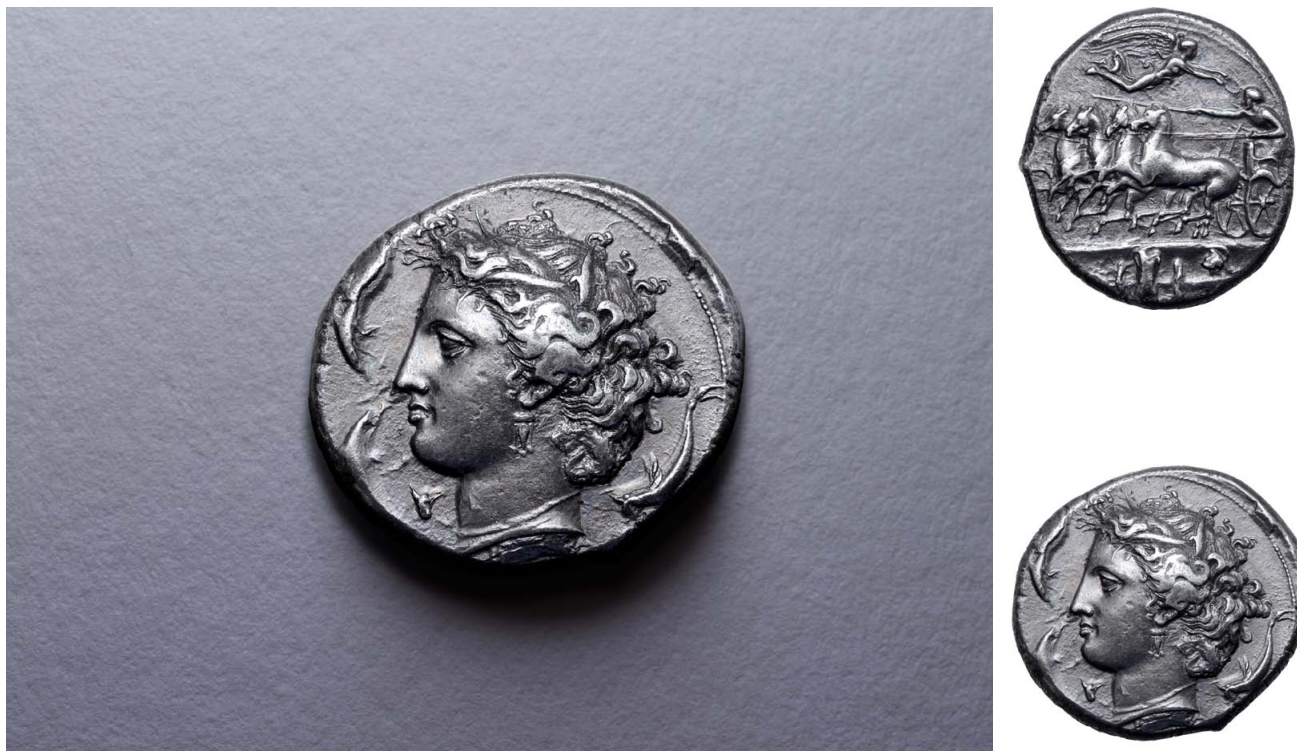
Ex Tsuge Hiraki Collection;
Ex Daruma International (Tokyo), Fixed Price List 174, 2006, cover piece.

The dekadrachms of Syracuse have been called 'the admiration of the ancient and modern world' (Sir Arthur Evans), and 'perhaps the most famous of all ancient coins' (G. K. Jenkins); rightly so, for by virtue of not only their impressive size and weight, but more importantly the incredibly detailed artistry of exquisite style which they bear, they represent the zenith of cultural and numismatic technological achievement at ancient Syracuse, and are among the most beautiful coins ever struck for circulation.

Produced at the apex of Syracuse's power and glory, the dekadrachm issue began circa 405 BC, following the election of Dionysios as supreme military commander of Syracuse for his achievements in the war against Carthage, and his subsequent seizure of total power. Syracuse had only recently defeated an Athenian invasion of Sicily that resulted in the utter destruction of Athens' expeditionary force and ultimately contributed significantly to Athens' defeat at the hands of Sparta in the Peloponnesian War. Then under Dionysios in 405, despite the ruin of great cities such as Akragas and Gela, Syracuse repulsed a Carthaginian invasion that might have resulted in a complete conquest of the island. Such glory was short-lived however, as the rule of Dionysios' son and successor was to bring only civil strife that would weaken the power of Syracuse. Never again would the city issue coinage on such a grand scale, and with the cessation of tetradrachm production in c.400 BC, the dekadrachms represent the last great flourishing of classical numismatic art at Syracuse before two centuries of steady decline and eventual conquest at the hands of the Romans.



3 Recorded in Gallatin



361. Sicily, Syracuse AR Dekadrachm. Time of Dionysios I, circa 405-370 BC. Unsigned dies by Euainetos. Charioteer driving galloping quadriga to left, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; above, Nike flies to right, a wreath in her outstretched arms to crown the charioteer; in the exergue, a panoply of arms is set on two steps: a cuirass, two greaves, and a Phrygian helmet, a horizontal spear behind, [AΘAA] in tiny letters below / Head of the nymph Arethusa to left, wearing a wreath of reeds, triple-pendant earring, and a pearl necklace; four dolphins playing around her, small griffin head to right under chin. Gallatin G.1a/O.XIX (same dies); BMC Sicily 187 (same dies); Dewing 921 (same dies); Dewing 921 (same dies). 43.03g, 37mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine; deep old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare - three examples recorded in Gallatin.

15,000

From a private Swiss collection, reportedly acquired from Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel in the mid 1980s.

A Rare Gold 50 Litrai of Syracuse



362. Sicily, Syracuse AV 50 Litrai. Dionysios I, circa 405-400 BC. Youthful bare head of the river-god Anapos left / Horse galloping right, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ on exergual band. SNG Lloyd 1425; SNG ANS 341; SNG Copenhagen 688; Dewing 927-8; BMC 170 (all from the same dies). 2.88g, 12mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine. Previously NGC graded AU 5/5 4/5 (4371783-003). Rare.

6,000

Acquired from Editions V. Gadoury, Monaco.

Anapos was the partner of the nymph Cyane, who both witnessed Hades' abduction of Persephone and tried to prevent it; Hades turned Cyane into a spring on the site of Syracuse, and Anapos into a river (the river Anapo in southern Sicily).



363. Sicily, Syracuse Æ Drachm. Time of Dionysios I, circa 405-367 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath; ΣΥΡΑ before / Sea-star between two dolphins. CNS II 62; HGC 2, 1436; SNG ANS 454-469. 31.59g, 31mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine; beautiful untouched patina.

300

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



364. Sicily, Syracuse AV Dekadrachm - 50 Litrai. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-311 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left / Charioteer driving fast biga right; triskeles below, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around. Bérend, 'De l' or d' Agathocle' in Studies Price, pl. 9, 1; BAR issue 1; SNG ANS 552. 4.29g, 16mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine.

2,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



365. Sicily, Syracuse AR Stater. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-289 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right / Pegasus flying left; triskeles below. Pegasi 19 var. (triskeles clockwise); SNG ANS 682-685 var. (Athena left). 6.59g, 21mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



366. Sicily, Syracuse AR Stater. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-289 BC. Helmeted head of Athena left / Pegasus flying left; triskeles below. Pegasi 17; BAR Issue 32; HGC 2, 1408. 6.74g, 22mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

1,000

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



367. Sicily, Syracuse AR Stater. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-289 BC. Helmeted head of Athena to right; owl behind / Pegasus flying to left; star above. Calciati, Pegasi II p. 617, 28 = SNG Ashmolean 2095 (same dies); HGC 2, 1408. 6.63g, 21mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare Variant.

750

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



368. Sicily, Syracuse AR Stater. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-289 BC. Helmeted head of Athena left / Pegasus flying left; triskeles below. Pegasi 17; BAR Issue 32; HGC 2, 1408. 6.77g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

750

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular 2003



369. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of Agathokles, circa 310-306/5 BC. Head of Kore right, wearing earring, necklace and wreath of grain ears; ΚΟΡΑΣ to left / Nike standing right, wearing drapery that falls to waist, erecting trophy to right; AI monogram to lower left, triskeles to right, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ in exergue. Ierardi 95 (O19/R61); Gulbenkian 336 (same dies); SNG ANS 664; SNG Lloyd 1488. 17.24g, 26mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Attractive old cabinet tone.

5,000

Ex Baldwin's - Markov - M&M - Goldberg, The New York Sale XL, 11 January 2017, lot 1024;
Ex Alfred Franklin Collection, Baldwin's Auctions Ltd., Auction 99, 4 May 2016, lot 84;
Ex Spink & Son Ltd, Numismatic Circular volume CXI no.5, October 2003, item GK1016.

With the usurpation of Agathokles in 317 BC, Syracuse once more monopolised the right of coinage for the whole of Sicily, even more distinctly than in the time of Dionysios. Yet the reign of Agathokles, as noted by Malcolm Bell (*Morgantine Studies* 1, 1981) "was a watershed for the arts in Sicily, just as it was for politics. The change from a conservative late-classical style to the new modes of the early-Hellenistic period came very quickly, within the space of a decade, and it coincided with the replacement of democratic government by the new monarchy. It is clearly perceptible in the coins that... document the full acceptance of early-Hellenistic style."

Depicted often as a cruel and unscrupulous adventurer and tyrant, Agathokles achieved little of lasting historical importance; indeed after his death anarchy erupted both in Syracuse, where a damnatio memoriae was decreed, and in other places that had been under his rule (Diod. Sic. 21. 18). Nonetheless, his patronage of the arts left a legacy of beauty as embodied by a small number of surviving works of art from his reign, and smaller but no less wonderful objects such as this stunning coin.



370. Sicily, Syracuse AR Stater. Time of Agathokles, circa 304-289 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, Θ behind / Pegasus flying left; thunderbolt below. Pegasi 23; SNG ANS 689. 6.78g, 19mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



371. Sicily, Syracuse Æ21. Struck in the name of Pyrrhos, King of Epeiros, circa 278-276 BC. Wreathed head of Kore to right; torch? behind / Demeter seated slightly right, holding grain ear and sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΠΥΡΡΟΥ to left. CNS II 185; SNG ANS 836-8 var. (control). 8.33g, 22mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



372. Sicily, Syracuse AR Oktobol. Time of Hieron II, circa 270-215 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, decorated with a coiled serpent; filleted thyrsos behind / Pegasus flying to left; ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ below. Carroccio p. 33, 8 (D6/R7) = SNG Copenhagen 820; Cf. Calciati, Pegasi II, p. 618, 1 (same rev. die) and HGC 2, 1543. 5.66g, 21mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

Second Punic War Gold



373. Sicily, Syracuse AV Dekadrachm. Time of Hieron II, circa 220-217 BC. Head of Persephone left with long flowing hair, head wreathed in grain ears; [torch behind] / Charioteer driving biga left, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; Π below horses, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ in exergue. Carroccio 39 (D24/R34); SNG Lloyd 1539; Jameson 875 (same dies). 4.28g, 16mm, 4h.

Mint State. Rare.

5,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

Carroccio's redating of this series places it just prior to the outbreak of hostilities with the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War. He believes, therefore, that the issue was most likely struck to finance the imminent military conflict.



374. Sicily, Syracuse Æ Tetralitron. Hieron II, circa 217-215 BC. Diademed head of Hieron II to left / Nike driving galloping biga to right; NY monogram below, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ in exergue. CNS 196, R1 4; Virzi 1838; BAR Issue 62; Puglisi 341. 37.85g, 36mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

2,000

From a private German collection;

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 249, 11 October 2017, lot 126.



375. Sicily, Syracuse AR 12 Litrai. Fifth Democracy, circa 214-212 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin on bowl / Artemis standing left, discharging arrow from bow, hound running left at her feet; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ to right, YA over ΣΑ to left. Jameson 892 (same dies); SNG ANS 1041 var. (YA / Σ); Burnett, Enna Hoard D 33 (same dies). 10.19g, 25mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone with hints of iridescence.

2,500

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 204, 12 March 2012, lot 182;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 9, 9 April 1997, lot 269.



376. Sicily, Syracuse AR 8 Litrai. Fifth Democracy, circa 214-212 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, pendant earring and necklace; ΑΓ monogram behind / Winged thunderbolt, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ above, ΣΩ below. Burnett, Enna 87 (dies 5/16); SNG ANS 1044. 6.77g, 23mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone.

1,250

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 203, 5 March 2012, lot 83.



377. Sicily, Zankle-Messana AR Hexas. Circa 500 BC. Dolphin swimming to left within crescent harbour, DAN below / Nine-part incuse square with cockle shell at centre. Elsen 90, 67; Gielow, MBNG 48 (1930), -; SNG ANS -. 0.16g, 7mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From a private German collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

EPEIROS



378. Kingdom of Epeiros, Pyrrhos AR Oktobol. Syracuse, circa 297-272 BC. Head of Persephone right, wearing wreath of grain leaves, hair loose at back; dolphin behind / Athena Alkidemos advancing left, brandishing spear in right hand and holding shield aloft in left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and cornucopiae to right, ΠΥΡΡΟΥ and thunderbolt to left. BMC 10 (Epirus); cf. SNG ANS 832 (illegible symbol in obverse left field, no cornucopiae on reverse). 5.63g, 20mm, 5h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From a private German collection.



379. Kingdom of Epeiros, Pyrrhos AR Oktobol. Syracuse, circa 297-272 BC. Wreathed head of Persephone left, wearing wreath of grain leaves, hair loose at back; altar and A behind / Athena Alkidemos advancing left, brandishing spear in right hand and holding shield aloft in left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΠΥΡΡΟΥ to left. SNG Copenhagen (Epirus) 94; SNG ANS (Syracuse) 829. 5.77g, 21mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

500

From a private German collection.

ATTICA



380. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 465-454 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Starr Group IV. 17.17g, 24mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



381. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 465-454 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Starr Group V.B. 17.18g, 25mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



382. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 465-454 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Starr Group V.B. 17.20g, 24mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Two Athens Tetradrachms with Full Crests



383

384

383. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31. 17.18g, 25mm, 4h.

Near Mint State; full helmet crest.

1,500

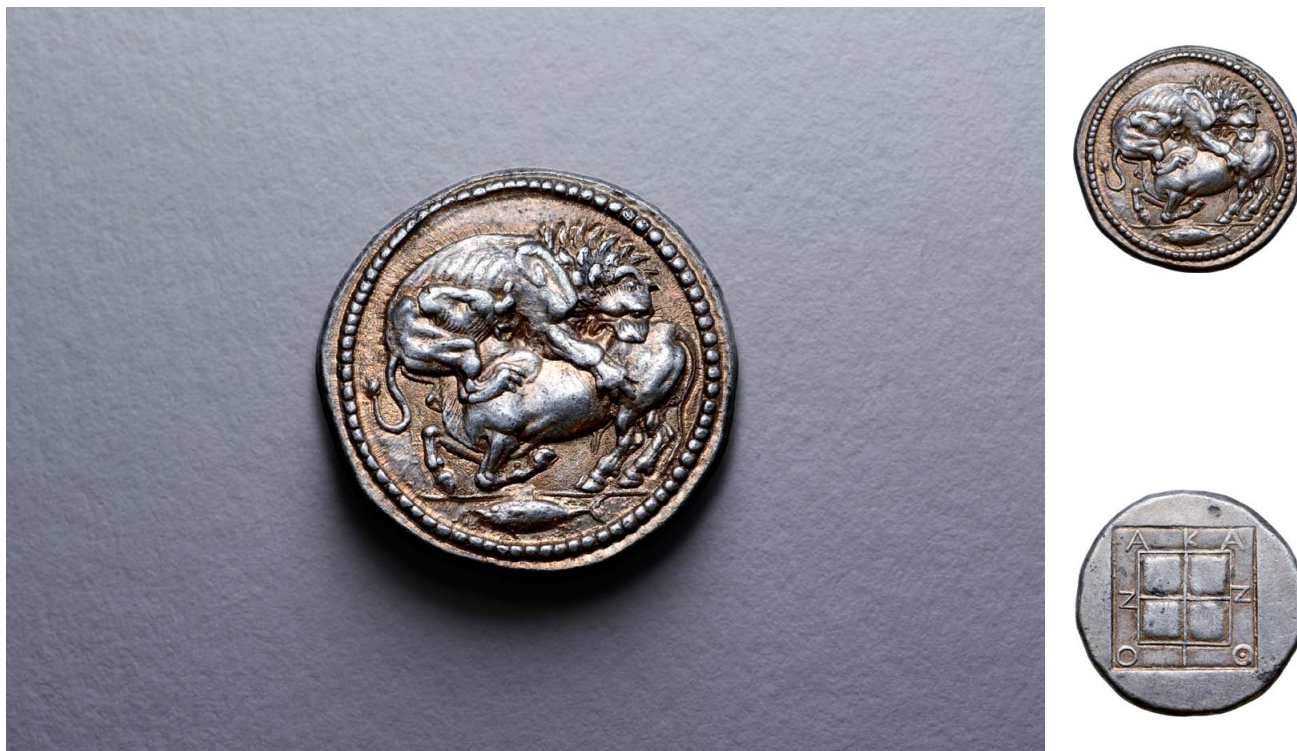
384. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31. 17.25g, 26mm, 10h.

Near Mint State; full helmet crest.

1,000

MACEDON

A Beautifully Toned Akanthos



385. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 470-430 BC. Lion to right, leaping upon and attacking bull to left; in exergue, fish to left / AKANΘION in shallow incuse around quadripartite square, the quarters raised and granulated. Desneux -, cf. 96 (O-/R85); NAC 77, 26 (same dies); SNG ANS -. 17.18g, 18mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal.

20,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

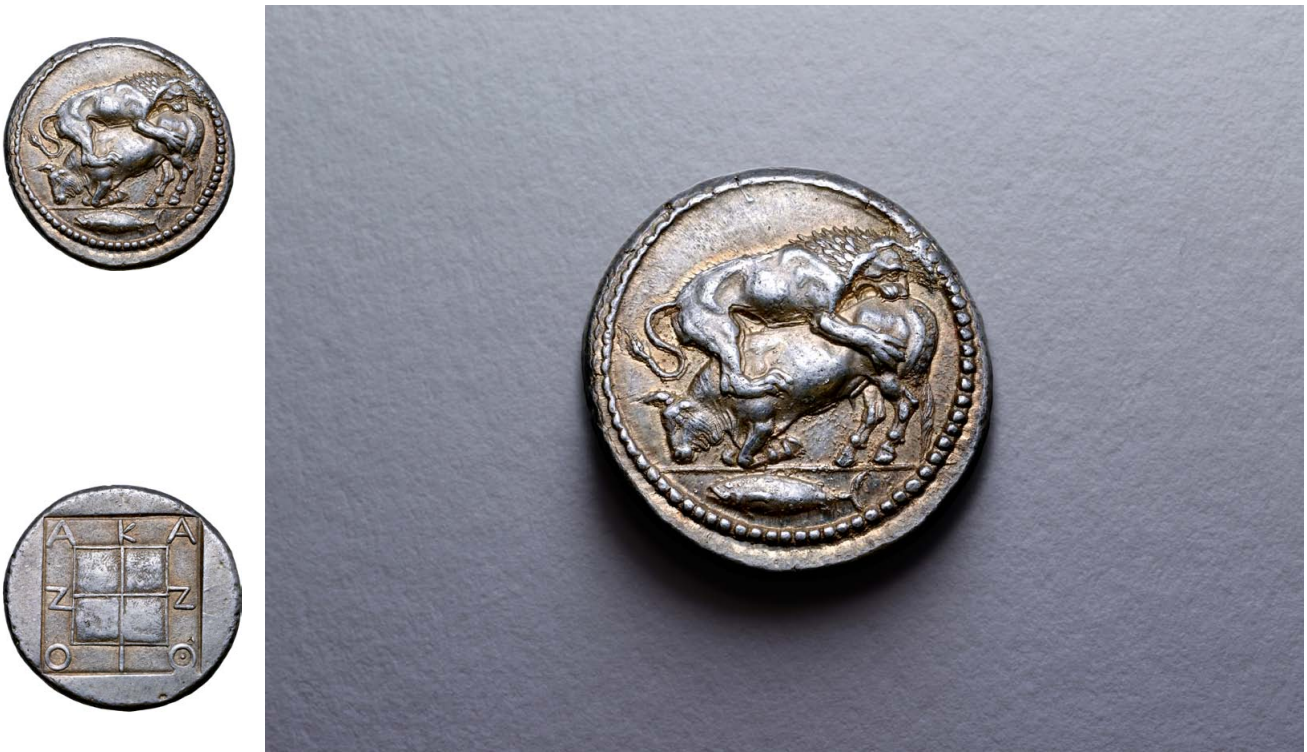
The ubiquitous and persistent theme of the lion-bull combat can be traced back to the figurate art of the third millennium, where the geometrical motifs are replaced by narrative symbolic representations, and the scene is characteristic of Near Eastern art in its infancy. The earliest known depiction occurs on an ewer found at Uruk dated to the latter part of the Protoliterate period, circa 3300 BC. That ewer has a relief depiction of a lion attacking a bull from behind (see Henri Frankfort, *Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient*, 1963). The scene became widely distributed by 500 BC, featuring prominently in the Achaemenid Empire, and in particular at the palace of Darius in Persepolis, where it occurs no fewer than twenty seven times, including on the main staircase leading to the imperial complex. Its frequent appearance in key locations strongly suggests an important symbolic significance, which unfortunately has not survived antiquity in any explicitly clear form.

Explanations for the symbolism and its power over the ancient peoples who reproduced it with prodigious enthusiasm have ranged from it being an expression of royal power, to an astronomical allusion, as well as it being an embodiment of the constant struggle between civilisation (represented by the domesticated bull) and nature (represented by the untameable lion). This latter argument may well hold true for the Mesopotamians of Uruk, who it is known took a rather grim view of the world, seeing it as a battleground of opposing powers.

One interpretation that has gained traction in recent years is that the motif is apotropaic in nature, serving to ward off evil in a similar function to the gorgoneion, which like the lion attack motif is very prevalent in ancient Greek coinage, though there is little evidence to support such a notion.

G. E. Markoe ('The Lion Attack in Archaic Greek Art', *Classical Antiquity* Vol. 8, 1, 1989) convincingly suggests that a more likely explanation may be found in the examination of archaic Greek epic poetry, particularly in Homeric literature, wherein a lion attacking cattle or sheep is repeatedly employed as a simile for the aggression and valour of combatant heroes. In notable passages, Agamemnon's victorious advance against the Trojans in the *Iliad* (11.113ff and 129) and Hektor's successful pursuit of the Achaeans (15.630ff) are both likened to a lion triumphing over its hapless prey. In both of these cases the allusion is completed by the defeated being compared to fleeing prey animals. In all, there are twenty five examples present in the *Iliad* of heroic warriors being compared to leonine aggressors, with the victims variously compared to boars, sheep, goats, bulls or deer. The repetition of this literary device is clearly demonstrative of how deeply rooted the imagery was in the Greek (and perhaps more generally human) consciousness. Of further and great significance is the involvement of the gods as the primary instigators of heroic leonine aggression in almost every case, and as it is made clear that the lion itself is an animal that is divinely directed to its prey (11.480, by a daimon), so then is the lion attack a metaphor for divinely inspired heroic triumph.

Magnificent High Classical Style



386. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 470-430 BC. Lion to right, leaping upon and attacking bull crouching to left; in exergue, fish to left / ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ in shallow incuse around quadripartite square, the quarters raised and granulated. Cf. Desneux 95 (unlisted obv. die); SNG ANS -. 17.21g, 29mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous metal.

10,000

From a private German collection.

The lion and bull motif, discussed in detail on the previous lot, was apparently adopted early on by Akanthos (c. 530-500 BC), though the lion and the bull were in any case among the earliest figures to appear on coinage - the mid-6th century BC coinage of the Lydian kings Alyattes and Kroisos is the best example of this usage (see lots 502-506). Already by this time too, the lion attack motif was in popular usage in mainland Greece - see for example the near contemporary Attic black-figure tripod in the manner of the KY Painter (Athens 12688). Persian influence on the design of tetradrachms of Akanthos can perhaps be inferred from an orientalising of style resulting in an appearance more similar to the reliefs at Persepolis (cf. Roma XVI, lot 201, dated circa 480-470 BC); Herodotos (7.116) records the Akanthians officially welcomed the Persians and willingly helped Xerxes: "Xerxes... declared the Akanthians his guests and friends, and gave them Median clothing, praising them for the zeal with which he saw them furthering his campaign." Having thus taken part in the Persian campaign against Greece of its own accord, when Xerxes was defeated Akanthos subsequently become a member of the Delian League. It is tempting to see in the re-westernisation of the style of their coinage a reflection of this political volte-face.



Ex Bibliothèque Nationale de France Collection



387. Macedon, Mende AR Tetradrachm. Circa 430-423 BC. Dionysos, bearded, long haired and wreathed with ivy, reclining on a donkey walking to right, supporting his body with his left elbow, head turned half to right to look over his left shoulder; in exergue, kerykeion and ΝΙΣ / Grape vine with four grape-clusters on a raised square, ΜΕΝΔΑΙΟΝ around; all within incuse square. Noe The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard, ANS NNM 27 (1926) 93; Jameson 1965; Gulbenkian 416; Kraay-Hirmer 406; Pozzi 789; SNG ANS 350 (all from the same dies); *Traité*, pl. CCCXVI, 2 (this coin). 17.18g, 28mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

30,000

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 71, 24 October 1997, lot 128;

Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 33, 3 May 1983, lot 283;

From the duplicates of the Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, where it was catalogued by Babelon prior to 1932;

Ex Henri de Nanteuil Collection (c. 1925), no. 763.

The coinage of Mende can rightfully boast the most decadent depiction of Dionysos on ancient coinage; the present piece shows us a scene wherein the god reclines luxuriously upon the back of a donkey that carries him along. As Dionysos is borne forwards in procession by the donkey, the viewer is invited to imagine his thiasos, the ecstatic retinue of Dionysos made up of maenads, satyrs and Silenoi as it plays and dances around him. Dionysos props himself up with his left elbow which digs into the back of the unfortunate donkey, while with his other he holds his wine cup aloft in encouragement to his followers. Dionysos himself seems oblivious to the struggle of the animal beneath him whose seemingly stiff legs but proud posture are suggestive of an animal that is uncomfortable with the burdensome deity upon its back, but maintaining its poise admirably. However, one may not be able to describe Dionysos thus. Rendered on this die in remarkable detail and fine style with his head turned to look over his shoulder and three-quarters facing to the viewer's eye, he appears highly inebriated; his open mouth and vacant expression point to a god whose best faculties have already left the party.

One could hardly conceive of a more appropriate type for this city's coinage: Mende was a leading exporter of wine, rivalling such other cities as Naxos and Maroneia, and the quality and fame of its wine is well attested in the ancient sources. Thus it is only natural that Mende should have adopted Dionysos as a patron deity; notorious for his wild indulgences and frequent state of inebriation on account of his love of wine, this tantalising scene is at once wholly apt for a city exporting merriment and inebriety, and also a proud statement of the quality of their produce. The implication inherent in the link between the wine Dionysos holds and the vines laden with grapes on the reverse is clear: Mende's wine is good enough for a god.

The execution of the scene itself could not be more intriguing: juxtaposed we have the epicurean figure of Dionysos given over to indulgence and excess, and that of the humble donkey whose labour makes the god's comfort possible. The image is a sobering reminder to the viewer of the effort involved in viticulture and wine production, and that for one man's enjoyment others must work.





388. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AV Stater. Pella, circa 345-336 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving racing biga to right; thunderbolt below, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ in exergue, cicada above. Le Rider pl. 54, 47 (D23/R37) = SNG Leake 2023; cf. HGC 3, 844. 8.60g, 17mm, 10h.

Mint State.

3,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Ex Spink 2013



389. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AR Tetradrachm. Pella, circa 342-336 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / Nude youth on horseback to right, holding long palm-branch in right hand and reins in left; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ around, thunderbolt below horse, N in exergue. Le Rider 201; SNG ANS 379ff. 14.46g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful light cabinet tone with hints of iridescence.

7,500

Ex "A collection of ancient Greek coins formed in the 1960s and 1970s, the property of a gentleman", Spink & Son Ltd., Auction 13015, 2 December 2013, lot 21.



390. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AR Tetradrachm. Pella, circa 342/1-337/6 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / Youth on horseback right, holding reins and long palm branch; thunderbolt below, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ around, N in exergue. Le Rider 238b (D133/R192); HGC 3, 864; SNG ANS 384-95; SNG Alpha Bank 272; SNG Fitzwilliam 2047; SNG Saroglos 49-50; Gulbenkian 816. 14.35g, 24mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The presence of Zeus's head on the obverse of Philip's coinage was a novelty in Macedonian coinage, and its sudden appearance is closely connected with both types of Philip's tetradrachms - both the more mature, cloaked rider, and the younger, nude rider holding a victor's palm - as well as his other denominations. While in his extensive work *Le Rider* identifies the mature horseman found on Philip's coinage as the king himself, he makes no attempt to explain the young rider holding the palm branch as seen on this example. Caltabiano however proposes that the use of the heads of Zeus and Apollo on Philip's coinage, as well as the older and younger horsemen, suggest an important father-son relationship: that of Philip and his heir Alexander. Isokrates proposed that Zeus here represents 'the conceit of a royal power' whose right to rule comes directly from Zeus, and whose continuity is assured by the hereditary principle. This interpretation is reinforced by the heroon that Philip built in the Sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia after his victory at Chaeroneia, in which were contained the statues of Philip and Olympias, his parents Amyntas and Eurydice, and his son Alexander. The latter, whose chryselephantine image stood in an eminent position, had played a glorious and distinguished role in the battle, breaking and routing the Greek right flank with his cavalry. Thus, if we are to see in the cloaked older rider the figure of Philip himself, we must see in the younger rider a representation of his son Alexander. For a more detailed treatment of this subject, see Caltabiano, *Ancient Macedonia*, Sixth International Symposium, vol. 1, pp 197-205.



391. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AV Stater. Struck under Philip III. Amphipolis, circa 323-315 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right, with the features of Alexander III / Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving racing biga to right; bee below horses, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ in exergue. Cf. Le Rider 531-546; cf. SNG ANS 183; NAC 84, 1449 (same dies). 8.57g, 19mm, 10h.
Mint State. Extremely Rare. 6,000
From a private German collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 88.



392. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Diobol. "Amphipolis", circa 336-323 BC. Young head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Eagle standing right on thunderbolt, head left. Unpublished in the standard references, for type cf. Price 145 = SNG Copenhagen 693 and HGC 3, 901 (drachm); for denomination cf. Price 16 and HGC 3, 906 (diobol). 1.21g, 11mm, 12h.
Near Extremely Fine. A previously unrecorded denomination for this type. 500
From the collection of a Student.



393. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AV Quarter Stater. Amphipolis, circa 325-319 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet and necklace / Bow and club; kantharos above, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ around. Price 169. 2.15g, 11mm, 5h.
Extremely Fine. Rare. 1,500
From the inventory of a European dealer.



394. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AV Stater. Miletos, circa 325-323 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with a serpent on the bowl / Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, ΑΗ monogram to right. Price 2085; Thompson, Miletus I.21. 8.60g, 17mm, 12h.
Extremely Fine. 3,000
From the inventory of a UK dealer.



395. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Arados, circa 324-320 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, kerykeion in left field, ΑΡ monogram below throne. Price 3332; SNG Alpha Bank 675; SNG Saroglos 579-81. 17.22g, 27mm, 7h.
Good Extremely Fine. Light deposit on rev. near kerykeion. 1,000
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XI, 7 April 2016, lot 237;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 170, 13 October 2008, lot 1264.

396. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Arados, circa 324-320 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; kerykeion in left field, ΑΡ monogram below throne; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right. Price 3332; SNG Alpha Bank 675; SNG Saroglos 579-81. 17.21g, 29mm, 3h.
Extremely Fine. 500
Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 216, 8 October 2012, lot 276.



A Dekadrachm of Alexander



397. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Dekadrachm. Babylon, circa 325-323 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros enthroned to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, monogram above M below throne. Price 3600 = Mitchiner, *The Early Indo-Greeks and their Antecedents* p.11, illustration 4 = NAC 72, 344 = Price, *Mnemata*, 6 = *Coin Hoard* 1975 fig. 6, 2; cf. Price 3618A; cf. Prospero 307; cf. Sotheby's 19, June 1990, 102. 40.34g, 35mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare, one of exceedingly few surviving dekadrachms of Alexander.

20,000

From a private European collection.

Silver dekadrachms, be they of Athens, Syracuse, Akragas or Carthage, have ever been amongst the most desired and sought-after of ancient coins by virtue of their impressive size and weight, and the large canvas they presented for the showcasing of the engraver's art. Though considered 'rare', the surviving dekadrachms of Syracuse number in the high hundreds or low thousands, and those of Athens in the dozens. Fewer than twenty dekadrachms of Alexander are known to exist today - figurative grains of sand on a beach amidst the hundreds of thousands of surviving tetradrachms, drachms, staters and other fractions. The extreme rarity of Alexander's dekadrachms has therefore contributed an aura of unobtainability to the mystery of this most iconic coinage. Missing from most of the world's major institutional collections, the majority of the examples known today originated from the 1973 'Babylon' Hoard (sometimes also referred to as the Mesopotamia Hoard), and a smaller 1989 find that Martin Price believed to be a part of the original 1973 deposit. The eight coins that are known to have come from these two groups form the backbone of the Dekadrachm corpus.

Struck in three emissions from a mint generally considered to be at Babylon, but possibly Susa or Ekbatana, the dekadrachms formed part of a massive conversion of bullion seized from the Persian Royal treasuries at Susa and Persepolis - some 180,000 Attic talents (4,680 metric tons) were liberated from those vaults, converted by decree of the King into ready coinage to meet the expenses of his vast empire and to pay his beloved soldiers. That so few examples of this large denomination survive today is potentially indicative of a special significance or purpose for these coins. It is certainly tempting to think - as many often have - that they represent presentation pieces intended for certain men of rank, and that Alexander, who was well known for his love of giving gifts, may have distributed them personally. In reality though, their low survival rate is probably due to the impracticality of the denomination, since the ubiquitous tetradrachm was the more common and more convenient medium of payment.

Regardless of its intended purpose, and though it represents only a small splinter that survives of Alexander's great vision, today his dekadrachms are one of the most tangible artefacts of his reign, and amongst the greatest prizes of ancient Greek numismatics.



398. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip III Arrhidaios AV Stater. Babylon, circa 323-318/7 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with coiled serpent / Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to left, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ to right; ΑΥ below left wing, [M] to outer left. Price P180. 8.51g, 18mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine.

2,000

From the inventory of a European dealer.

One of Five Known



399. Kingdom of Macedon, Antigonos II Gonatas AR Tetradrachm. Pella, circa 272 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ to left, monogram in inner left field. Mathisen pl. 21, 29 = H. Troxell, "The Peloponnesian Alexanders," ANSMN 17 (1971), pl. XIX, 1 (same obv. die); AMNG III p. 179, 3 var. (Antigonos I; position of name); SNG München -; SNG Alpha Bank 982 var. (same); SNG Berry -. 17.11g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; one of five known examples.

7,500

From the collection of Italo Vecchi.

Forced from Macedon by Lysimachos and Pyrrhos in 288 BC, it was not until Pyrrhos undertook two disastrous campaigns in the Peloponnese in 272 and was killed in the second of these engagements that Antigonos was able to reclaim the Macedonian throne from his vanquished enemy. This very rare Alexandrine-type issue was struck in commemoration of his victory over his Epeirote challenger.

A Superb Philip V Tetradrachm



400. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip V AR Tetradrachm. Pella, circa 202-200 BC. Head of the hero Perseus right, wearing winged helmet surmounted by griffin's head; harpa in background; all in the centre of a Macedonian shield / Club, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ below; all within oak wreath with ties to left, M at outer right. SNG Munich 1125; HGC 3.1, 1056; Du Chastel 210 var. (no monogram); AMNG III p. 197, 1 (Philip VI). 16.73g, 31mm, 11h.

Mint State; light cabinet tone. Previously graded by NGC 'MS★, 5/5, 4/5' (4629124-078).

4,000

THRACO-MACEDONIAN REGION

Rhesos, son of Strymon



401. Thracio-Macedonian Tribes, the Bisaltai AR Oktadrachm. Circa 480 BC. Horse walking to right, bridle held by warrior wearing petasos and holding two spears; ΚΙΣΑΛΤΙΚΩΝ (partially retrograde or inverted) around / Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG 4 var.; SNG ANS -; cf. Svoronos, *L' Hellénisme primitif de la Macédoine*, pl. XI, 5. 28.30g, 32mm.

Good Extremely Fine; a magnificent example. Extremely Rare.

20,000

From a private German collection;
Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG.

The Bisaltai tribe were of Thracian or Pelasgian origin and inhabited the region between the Axios and Strymon rivers (see Herodotus 7.115) in eastern Macedonia. A mountain range separates Bisaltia and Paeonia from Chalkidike which included Mount Dysoron, the location of the silver mines used by the Bisaltai which is reported to have later produced a talent of silver a day for Alexander I of Macedon (Herodotus 5.17). During the invasion of Greece by Xerxes in 480 BC the Bisaltai refused to assist the Persian army. Following the Persians' defeat and retreat, the area was overcome by Alexander I who, having previously submitted to Persian suzerainty, took advantage of the vacuum created by their retreat and extended his kingdom as far as the Strymon (Thucydides II.99). He was thus able to take control over the rich mines of the Pangaeian district and issue the first royal Macedonian coinage, adopting the Bisaltian iconography but substituting his own name for the tribe's. Bisaltai oktadrachms were not found in the Asyut hoard but an example was found in the Jordan hoard dated to the mid fifth century, therefore, Price and Waggoner suggest that the coins should perhaps be dated to circa 475-465 BC (*Archaic Greek Silver Coinage The "Asyut" Hoard*, pp. 39).

It has been argued that the warrior depicted on this coin is Rhesos, the son of the river god Strymon and one of the Muses (see Svoronos, *L'hellénisme primitif de la Macédoine, prouvé par la numismatique et l'or du Pangée*). The legend of Rhesos, King of the Thracians is first recorded in Book X of the Iliad, where, as an ally of the Trojans, Rhesos was killed by Diomedes and Odysseus in a night raid on the Trojan camp. A retelling of the story is also recorded in an Athenian tragedy, possibly by Euripides. Rhesos arrives at the Trojan camp with great pomp, wearing golden armour and driving a chariot wrought with gold and silver being pulled by the finest horses as white as snow (Iliad 10.435-441). He boasts that now that he has arrived, he will storm the Greek camp and slay the Achaeans. However, during the night Diomedes and Odysseus make a stealth attack on the Trojan camp and kill Rhesos and twelve other Thracians, leading away his famed horses. This coin perhaps displays Rhesos and one of his horses, symbols of the legendary history of the Thracians.

The Dangerous Appetites of Centaurs



402. Thraco-Macedonian Tribes, The Orreskioi AR Stater. Circa 510-480 BC. Bearded centaur galloping to right, carrying off a struggling woman or nymph clad in a light chiton; OPHSKIΩN (retrograde) around / Quadripartite incuse square of swastika pattern. SNG ANS 980; Svoronos, L' Hellénisme primitif de la Macédoine, (Journal International d'Archéologie Numismatique XIX (1918-1919), pl. VI, 14; Asyut 90ff; Franke-Hirmer 375. 9.32g, 20mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, and in exceptional state of preservation for the type.

10,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 240, 10 October 2016, lot 111;
Ex Helios Numismatik, Auction 7, 12 December 2011, lot 18.

The obverse design of this coin depicts a trope in classical mythology, a centaur carrying off a struggling young woman or nymph. Tales of centaurs attacking women can be found throughout the Greek mythological canon; the most famous of these is that of the centaurs and the Lapiths, also known as the Centauromachy. In this myth the centaurs are invited to the wedding feast of King Pirithous of the Lapiths and his bride Hippodameia. The centaurs, who were unused to alcohol, became quickly drunk and one centaur, Eurytion, tried to abduct the bride when she was presented. At this, all the other centaurs began to assault the women and young boys at the wedding. This led to a battle between the Lapiths and the centaurs which has been depicted in many forms of classical art since, including the pediment of Temple of Apollo at Bassai.

The narrative of Herakles also includes an episode which further demonstrates centaurs' brutality and wild nature, particularly towards women. Herakles attempts to cross the large river Evenus with his new wife Deianeira, a centaur by the name of Nessos offers to help them. He begins to carry Deianeira across the river, but half way across he tries to molest her. Herakles, incensed, fires a poison arrow at the centaur. Before he dies, the centaur persuades Herakles' wife to take some of his blood as a love potion to use on Herakles in the future. Many years later, Deianeira, who was jealous of rumours about Herakles and Iole (daughter of Eurytus), puts the blood on his cloak in an attempt to win him back, however, after realising that she has poisoned her husband, she kills herself.

The theme epitomised by these myths and more is that of 'Greek as oppose[d] to barbarian - Hellas against the non-Hellenic' (Tarbell, Centauromachy and Amazonomachy, 1920). Any depiction that echoes this mythic tradition brings this tension into the mind of the Greek audience, making it a popular subject for coin designs and other classical art.

THRACE



403. Thrace, Ainos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 455/4-453/2 BC. Head of Hermes right, wearing petasos / Goat standing right; AINI above; to right, herm right and small kerykeion, both on garlanded throne; all within incuse square. May, Ainos 70 (A44/P56); AMNG II 259; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 3 (same dies); Jameson 1047 (same dies); Weber 2303 (same obv. die). 16.26g, 26mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful iridescent cabinet tone.

5,000

From the Thrax Collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XVI, 8 January 2013, lot 252 (hammer: \$11,000).

The city of Ainos began striking its first tetradrachms only after the expulsion of the Persians from northern Greece following Xerxes' defeat at Salamis. Its early issue of coinage came to an end with the Athenian coinage decree of 449 BC, but the mint began to strike again around 435 BC, finally ending when Philip of Macedon conquered the city in 342 BC. The coinage of Ainos consistently displayed Hermes on one side and a goat on the other, the reasons for which are that the goat represented the source of Ainos' prosperity, and Hermes was the patron god of the city.

According to a poem by Kallimachos, the sculptor Epeios, who constructed the Trojan Horse, also made a wooden statue (xoanon) of Hermes, which was washed out to sea and later recovered by fishermen on the Hebros river. The fishermen, thinking it just a piece of driftwood, tried to burn it in their bonfire. When it failed to burn they took fright and threw it back into the sea, which promptly cast it back again. The natives accepted it as a relic of the gods, and erected the sanctuary of Hermes Perpheraios (the Wanderer) at the future site of Ainos.

Engraved in beautiful early classical style, this obverse die was used for one of the final issues struck in May's Period I, after which the Athenian coinage decree led to an interruption in the issue of tetradrachms that lasted until 435/4 when Ainos was granted a special dispensation to resume tetradrachm issues.



404. Thrace, Ainos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 415-410 BC. Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos / Goat standing to right, AINI above, Hermes wearing petasos and chlamys standing to right holding kerykeion before; all within incuse square. May group 30, 249 (A153/P163); Pozzi 1021; HGC 3.2, 1266. 16.22g, 24mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



405. Thrace, Ainos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 410-405 BC. Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos / Goat standing to right, AINI above, ivy branch in right field; all within incuse square. May group 29, 246 (A150/P161); Pozzi 1020; HGC 3.2, 1266. 16.18g, 25mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Rare.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Unique



406. Thrace, Ainos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 405-399 BC. Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos / Goat standing to right, AINON above, ear of barley with long stem in right field; all within incuse square. Unpublished type combination, for obverse die see May group 29, 247 (A151) and for reverse barley ear on long stem symbol and AINON legend, cf. May group 39, 324-332. 16.72g, 25mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Unique.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The discovery of this hitherto unknown transitional issue places May's group 29 at the end of May's Period II, dated to about 405/6 BC and at the beginning of Period III, dated to about 402-399 BC.

Unique Tetrobol of Ainos



2x

2x

407. Thrace, Ainos AR Tetrobol. Circa 390/89-388/7 BC. Head of Hermes facing slightly left, wearing petasos / Goat standing to right; AINION above, kantharos before. Cf. May, Ainos, Group XXLV, 370 (tetradrachm). 2.43g, 15mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. Apparently a unique and unpublished denomination for this very rare group.

1,000

From the Thrax Collection.



408. Thrace, Ainos AR Drachm. Circa 357-342/1 BC. Head of Hermes facing slightly right, wearing petasos / Cult statue of Hermes Perpheraios on throne, AINION to right, goat's head right in left field. May, Ainos 449; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.54g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor scattered marks. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the Thrax Collection.



409. Thrace, Ainos AR Drachm. Circa 357-341 BC. Head of Hermes facing slightly right, wearing flat petasos / Cult statue of Hermes Perpheraios on throne; AINION to right, kantharos to left. May, Ainos, Group LXV, 436-40; AMNG II 367; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 23; Pozzi 1040. 3.79g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the Thrax Collection.



410. Thrace, Apollonia Pontika AR Tetradrachm. Mid 4th century BC. Zopiros, magistrate. Laureate head of Apollo left / $\Xi\Omega\Pi\Pi\Omega\varsigma$, upright anchor; A and crayfish flanking, all within shallow incuse square. SNG Berry 393 (same dies); Helios 7, 11 (same); Lanz 158, 125 (same); Traité -; McClean -; SNG Stancomb -; SNG Copenhagen -. 17.06g, 24mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

3,500

From a private European collection.

Extremely Rare Apollonia Pontika Tetradrachm



411. Thrace, Apollonia Pontika AR Tetradrachm. Magistrate Meno... early 2nd century BC. Laureate head of Apollo right, with spiral locks falling behind neck / Cult statue of Apollo Iastros standing facing, head left, holding long laurel branch in right hand, upon which a bird is perched, and bow and arrows in left hand; on ground line, another arrow; IATPOY downwards to left, AΠOΛΛΩΝOΣ downwards to right, ME-NΩ across fields. Unpublished variant, for type cf. S. Topalov, Apollonia Pontika. Contribution to the Study of the Coin Minting of the City, Sofia 2007, p. 624, 98 (magistrate AΘ-E). 16.85g, 32mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine, scattered light marks. A unique and unpublished variant.

7,500

Apollo Iatros was the patron deity of Apollonia Pontika (formerly founded as Antheia, but later renamed in the god's honour), and is depicted on the reverse of this coin holding his traditional attributes of a bow and arrow, together with a laurel staff on which is perched a bird, alluding to his birth beneath a laurel tree and the numerous birds including hawks, ravens and crows considered sacred to him. An important sanctuary of Apollo Iatros was situated within view of the city on the island now called St Cryicus, famous in part due to the great statue of the god which stood there. Known as the 'Colossus of Apollonia Pontika', it was designed by the renowned Kalamis of Athens and when completed in 480 BC it stood at over 13 metres tall. There it remained for more than 400 years, until in 72 BC Marcus Terentius Varro Lucullus captured the city, seized the statue as a trophy, and had it transported to Rome. Scholars conventionally believe that the types of this coin depict this well known statue (see Pick, 1898, p. 169; Lippold, 1919, p. 1534; Levi, 1965, p. 92; Lacroix, 1949, pp. 248-249), and they have provided the template for a planned reconstruction of the statue by the modern city of Sozopol.

The cult of Apollo Iatros was predominantly confined to the Black Sea Region, prevalent also in the other major Ionian Colonies in this area which include Pantikapaion, Istros and Olbia - all of them of Milesian foundation, yet curiously no trace of this cult has been found at Miletos. This has led Yulia Ustinova (Apollo Iatros: A Greek God of Pontic, Münster 2009) to conclude that the cult was of locally originating deity, later assimilated to Apollo with the influx of Greek colonists.

The epithet 'Iatros' itself literally means 'doctor' or 'healer'; the first evidence of the god as a healer appears in Homer's Iliad where he heals Glaukos' arrow wound (Iliad, 16.527-531). This aspect of Apollo is much broader than the name suggests however, and in addition to being considered a healer of men and women, Apollo was also revered for his responsibility in maintaining the health of the state: the political well-being of the city, the welfare of the crops that fed the people, and the averting of civil war. As the rise of the cult of Apollo's son Asklepios in the 5th and 4th centuries eclipsed this function of Apollo, the epithet Iatros was increasingly used in reference to Asklepios, who represented a specialised god concerned with medicine; his attribute of a serpent wrapped around a staff is still commonly employed as a medical symbol today.



412. Thrace, Byzantion AR Tetradrachm. Circa 387/6-340 BC. Bull standing on dolphin to left; Φ in wreath to left / Quadripartite incuse square with stippled surface. Schönert-Geiss, Byzantion 704-6 var. (these dies not listed); cf. SNG BM Black Sea 3-7; McClean 4236. 15.22g, 21mm.

Near Extremely Fine; unobtrusive scratch on obv. field. Very rare control mark - only three specimens noted by Schönert-Geiss.

750

From the Thrax Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Auction 100, October 2015, lot 1301.

Only Known Surviving Silver Coin of Madytos



413. Thrace, Madytos AR Triobol. Circa 350 BC. Bull butting to right; above, grape bunch on vine that extends down into exergue / Hound seated to right; M-ADY around. CNG 91, 86 (this coin); otherwise unpublished. 2.21g, 13mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine. Excessively Rare - the only surviving silver issue known from this city, whose surviving coinage is very few in number.

2,000

From the Thrax Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Auction 91, 19 September 2012, lot 86.

A Beautiful Maroneia Tetradrachm



414. Thrace, Maroneia AR Tetradrachm. After 146 BC. Wreathed head of young Dionysos right / Dionysos standing half-left, holding grapes and narthex stalks, cloak wrapped around left arm; ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ at sides, monograms to left and right, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ below. Schönert-Geiss 1130 (V46/R139); SNG Copenhagen 638 var. (monogram to right). 15.94g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

1,000

Acquired from Jesus Vico S.A.

Ex J. FALM Collection; Published in Demeester



2x



2x

415. Thrace, Selymbria AR Oktobol. Circa 425-410 BC. Cockerel standing to left / Ear of barley; ΣΑ-ΛΥ around. Cf. Rosen 138 (drachm); Weber 2601 (same reverse die); Schönert-Geiss, Bisanthe-Dikaia-Selymbria, pl. 8, 62 (same reverse die); Demeester 35 (this coin). 4.17g, 15mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; dark cabinet tone. Very Rare, and in excellent condition for the issue.

3,000

From the Thrax Collection;

This coin published in A. Demeester, *Les animaux et la monnaie grecque* (2003);

Ex J. FALM Collection: *Miniature Masterpieces of Greek Coinage depicting Animals*, Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 82, 20 May 2015, lot 116;

Privately purchased from Tradart in 1990.



416. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 305-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to left crowned by Nike, shield to outer left, sword in sheath to inner left, monogram in exergue. Thompson -; Müller 458. 16.65g, 29mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; small die break on cheek. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



417. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left; bow case in inner left field. Thompson -; Mektepini 230; Müller 460. 17.07g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



418. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lysimacheia, circa 305-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, lion head and monogram in inner field, K in exergue. Müller 47; Thompson -. 16.91g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



419



420

419. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lysimacheia, circa 305-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, small lion head in inner left field, monograms in outer left field and in exergue. For similar lion head to left symbol, but different monograms, cf. Thompson 11-16; Meydancikkale 2591-7; Müller 41-7. 16.93g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; well centred on a very broad planchet.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

420. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lysimacheia, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to left crowned by Nike, herm to outer left; lion head above monogram to inner left, monogram in exergue. Thompson -; Müller -; Seyrig, Trésors p. 15, 50 corr.; Triton XII, 140 (all from the same dies). 16.95g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



421. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lysimacheia, 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, lion head above KO to inner left, monogram on throne. Thompson -; Müller 46; Pozzi 1168. 17.06g, 30mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the Thrax Collection.



422. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lysimacheia, 281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to left crowned by Nike, monograms to inner left and in exergue. CNG 81, 206; Thompson -; Meydancikkale 2595-6 var. (monogram in exergue); SNG Berry 403 var. (monogram to outer left rather than exergue). 17.04g, 29mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine; obv. die worn. Very Rare.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



423. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Sestos, circa 299/8-297/6 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, ivy leaf to inner left. Thompson 27; Müller -. 17.07g, 29mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine. Rare.

1,000

From the Thrax Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XVII, 7 January 2014, lot 104.



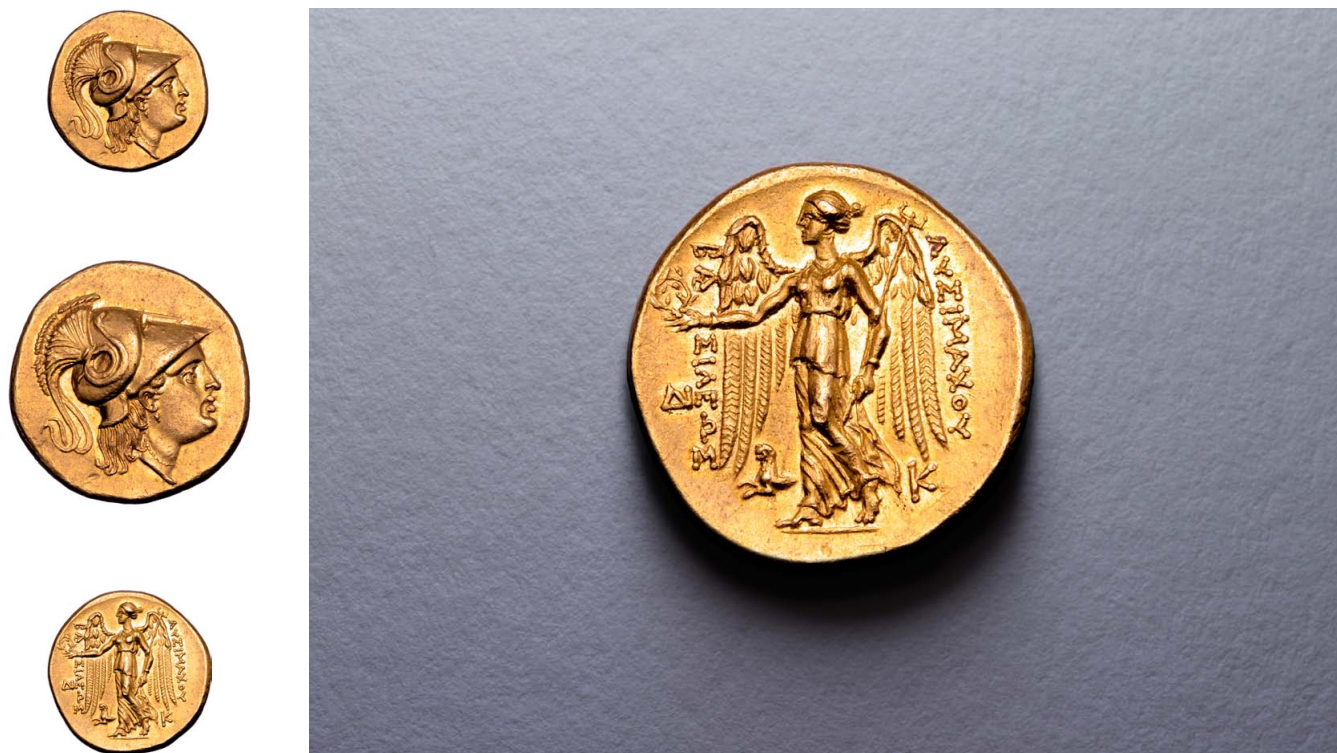
424. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Pergamon, circa 287-282 BC. Head of the deified Alexander right, wearing diadem and horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros enthroned left, shield decorated with Medusa's head resting against base of throne, spear resting behind; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to left, Π to outer left, cult statue to inner left, crescent in exergue. Thompson 229; C. Arnold-Biucchi, *Essays in memory of Martin Jessop Price* (1998) 77, pl. 5, "75b". 17.25g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 60, 1992



425. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AV Stater. Kolophon, circa 299/8-297/6 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / Nike standing to left, holding wreath and stylis, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right; ΔΙ to outer left, forepart of lion below left wing, K below right wing. Price -; Thompson -, cf. 125 (drachm); Egger Sale 1908, 394 (same dies); Sotheby's Hunt IV, 183 = Leu 7, 117 = UBS 76, 1241 (same dies). 8.52g, 21mm, 1h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare.

10,000

Ex Chaponnière & Firmenich SA, Auction 8, 5 July 2017, lot 16;
 Ex CNG - Freeman & Sear - NAC, Triton IV, 5 December 2000, lot 193;
 Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 348, 2 May 1996, lot 132;
 Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 343, 26 April 1995, lot 115;
 Ex Giessener Münzhandlung GmbH, Auction 60, 5 October 1992, lot 95.

The gold staters in the name of Lysimachos but using the types of Alexander are excessively rare. Exceedingly few examples are known, all struck at the mints of Sestos, Lampsakos, Kolophon, Magnesia and Sardes. This issue of staters was apparently only struck for approximately two years, before being replaced by the more familiar type bearing the head of the deified Alexander on the obverse, and Athena seated on the reverse. Only two other staters from this issue struck at Kolophon bearing these control symbols are known to have survived, along with one other stater with different symbols (LHS 102, 114).



426. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Drachm. Magnesia, circa 297/6-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, monogram to inner left. Thompson 118; Müller 330. 3.97g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; dark old cabinet tone.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer.



427. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in western Asia Minor, circa 305-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, small bearded head (of Silenos?) to left, above monogram in inner left field. For similar bearded head to left symbol, but different monogram, cf. Müller 452 (attributed to Lydia). 17.01g, 30mm, 11h.

Near Mint State. Unpublished in the standard references.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

One of Very Few Known



428. Thracian Chersonesos, uncertain mint AR Stater. Circa 515-500 BC. Warrior (Amazon?) on horseback to right, holding spear in left hand and rein in right / Quadripartite incuse square, one section partially in relief, partially incuse. Seltman, Athens, 486 (A330/P416); Jameson 1649; Boston MFA 847; Kraay & Moorey, NC 141 (1981), p. 3, 4, pl. 1. 10.81g, 20mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare - one of very few known examples.

10,000

From the Thrax Collection;
Ex Gemini LLC, Auction IX, 9 January 2012, lot 71 (hammer: \$27,500).

It was Charles Seltman who first attributed coins of this issue to the area of the Thracian Chersonesos in "Athens: its History and Coinage" (1924). Seltman posited that this coin was struck under the tyrant Miltiades II, who established a colony in the Thracian Chersonesos in circa 555 BC (see lots 429 & 430). In 512 Miltiades had been forced to submit to the Persian King Darius I after the latter had led a large army into the area, built a pontoon bridge across the Bosphoros and subdued the Getae and eastern Thrace as part of his war against the Scythians. This may have been the cause for this issue being struck on a weight standard approximating the Persian, this coin being roughly equivalent to two sigloi. This, together with the rude style of the obverse design, form the basis for Seltman's attribution to the Thracian Chersonesos and in the absence of any further information concerning its origin this makes it a significant monetary consequence of the Persian subjugation of the Thracian Chersonesos in this period.

Miltiades, Architect of the Athenian Victory at Marathon



429. Thracian Chersonesos, Kardia(?) AR Tetradrachm. Miltiades II, circa 499-493 BC. Lion standing to right, left paw raised and head reverted / Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet, pearl necklace and earring; all within incuse square. BMC Thrace -; SNG Copenhagen -; Traité pl. 57, 15 (same dies); Seltman pl. 24, A332/P419 (same dies); Weber 2400; Kraay-Hirmer pl. 140, 432 (same obverse die); ACGC 566. 15.52g, 24mm, 8h.

Near Extremely Fine; pleasant light tone. Extremely Rare; among the finest of approximately eight known specimens.

20,000

From the Thrax Collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 54, 24 March 2010, lot 92.

Miltiades II's life provides a reflection of the changing political sphere in ancient Greece in the years leading up to and including the Persian invasion: he was at one point tyrant of the Thracian Chersonesos and a Persian vassal, at another strategos for Athens and said to have been responsible for the tactics employed by the Athenians that resulted in victory at the Battle of Marathon.

Miltiades was born in Athens to an aristocratic family and his father, Kimon Koalemos, had found fame as a chariot-racer in the Olympics. He was named after his maternal uncle, Miltiades the Elder, who in circa 555 BC had founded an Athenian colony on the Thracian Chersonesos, a strategically important peninsula that was situated along the route by which Athens imported grain from the Black Sea region. When their uncle died childless, Miltiades' brother Stesagoras was appointed tyrant of the Chersonesos but was murdered around four years later in 515/4 BC, prompting the Athenian tyrant Hippias to send Miltiades to rule in his place. When he arrived, Miltiades devised a trap for the ruling men of the Chersonesos by hiding away in mourning for his brother and when they came to console him, he had them all imprisoned (Herodotus, Histories 6.38-9). He thus eliminated at a stroke many of his would-be rivals and proceeded to solidify his power by establishing a guard of 500 men and marrying Hegesipyle, the daughter of the Thracian king Oloros. Very soon afterwards, Darios I, King of Persia, invaded the region and Miltiades was obliged to submit to Persian dominance and serve Darios on a military campaign against the Skythians. No friend to Darios, he threw off the Persian yoke when he was able to and joined the Ionian Revolt (499-494 BC), however when the Persians regained control Miltiades was forced to flee back to Athens.

Herodotus relates that Miltiades was not received warmly when he returned to the now democratic Athens but was put on trial for tyranny in the Chersonesos (Histories 6.104). Having been acquitted he was later elected as one of the strategoi in 490 BC and is credited with persuading the Athenians to leave the city and confront the Persians at the now famous Battle of Marathon. He argued that his was the best method since he had witnessed the Persian battle tactics in person and suggested attacking in a formation which allowed the best Greek troops to circle around and envelop the Persians. In the event this proved highly successful and the Athenians were able to rout the considerably larger Persian army.

This coin is perhaps to be dated to the period of the Ionian Revolt and, although it has no name to identify Miltiades, it is believed to have been issued by him for the reasons that it was struck on the Attic rather than Persian standard, and that it prominently features the head of Athena, in common with the contemporary Athenian coinage. It is suggested to have been minted at Kardia on account of the use of the lion - the ancient heraldic symbol of Miletos, both founder of the city of Kardia in the late 7th Century BC and the principal driving force behind the Ionian Revolt.



430. Thracian Chersonesos, Kardia(?) AR Tetrobol. Miltiades II, circa 499-493 BC. Lion's head to left with open jaws and protruding tongue / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Leu 77, 145; Seltman, Athens, pl. XXIV, i; J.P. Six, Monnaies grecques, inédites et incertaines, in NC 1895, p. 186, 4 (= pl. VII, 4); SNG Copenhagen 344-345 (Asia Minor Uncertain). 2.78g, 13mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

750

From the Thrax Collection.

The present coin is one of very few known examples of this rare issue, attributed by Six and Seltman to Miltiades II who ruled from Kardia in the Thracian Chersonesos. Recent cataloguers have assigned the type to Macedonia on the basis that the weight standard favours Macedon, though this is far from certain and the type's weight standard is certainly consistent with the tetradrachm that is conventionally believed to have been issued by Miltiades at Kardia (see the preceding lot).

CRETE

A Beautiful and Very Rare Gortyna Stater



431. Crete, Gortyna AR Stater. Circa 4th century BC. Europa seated half right within branches of a tree, her right hand resting on a branch below, her left arm extended before her / Cretan bull standing right, head facing, bee below. Le Rider p. 79, 67, pl. 19, 3 (same dies); Svoronos 70, pl. 14, 17 (same dies). 11.76g, 26mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and in exceptional condition for the type.

12,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction IX, 22 March 2015, lot 264 (hammer price: £12,000);
Ex Eckenheimer Collection.

This coin type recalls the myth of Europa and the bull, an ancient story linking the Greek and Semitic worlds. The daughter of the king of Tyre, according to the Cretan myth, Europa was carried off by Zeus in the form of a white bull to the island of Crete, and then taking the form of an eagle, made love to Europa in a scene reminiscent of Leda and the swan.

Europa bore three sons to Zeus, Minos, who later became king of Crete, Rhadamanthys, who became king of the Cycladic Islands and Sarpendon, who became king of Lycia. Zeus gave Europa in marriage to Asterius, the King of Crete who adopted the three sons. Upon Europa's death she was deified and was worshipped under the name 'Hellotis'. The Cretans held the festival of Hellotia in her honour, an event which included carrying her bones, wrapped in myrtle, around the city in procession.

The depiction of Europa here is unconventional; instead of her usual appearance as a scantily-clad young woman she wears a polo (an archaic headdress which in this period was usually only associated with deities such as Hera or Artemis), and holds a bird-tipped sceptre – both symbols of royalty. These attributes suggest that her depiction here shows Europa in her station as queen of Crete rather than the young girl who was pursued by Zeus.

The tree upon which Europa sits on the obverse design of this coin also echoes part of the Europa and Zeus myth: a plane tree was thought to have been the location where their three children were conceived. The plane tree was thus made sacred by the Cretans and a fragment of the beliefs concerning it still survive to this day – some people in modern Gortyna still collect leaves from this tree in the hope that they will bring fertility.



432. Crete, Phalasarua AR Stater. Circa 300 BC. Head of Britomartis to right, her hair tightly bound / Elaborate trident head; Φ-A between prongs. Le Rider pl. X, 12-13 (same dies); SNG Lockett 2596; Svoronos 2, pl. XXV, 5 (same dies). 11.25g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

2,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction V, 23 March 2013, lot 302; Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk Ltd. for \$7,500, January 2013.

Britomartis was the Minoan goddess of mountains and hunting, who was later assimilated into classical Greek mythology through her equation to Artemis. She was worshipped as an aspect of Potnia, the Cretan Mother of Mountains, who in Minoan art appears as a demonic gorgon, accompanied by double-axes of power, and gripping divine serpents. Her name Britomartis, which means 'sweet maid', appears to have been an apotropaic euphemism to allay the dangerous, terrifying side to the goddess.

TROAS

An Unpublished Stater of Abydos



433. Troas, Abydos AR Stater. Lampines, magistrate. Circa mid 4th century BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right / Eagle standing to right, akrostolion before; ABY to right, ΛΑΜΠΙΝΗΣ to left. Cf. BMC 19 (Hemidrachm); otherwise unpublished in the standard references. 9.57g, 26mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Unique and unpublished.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Having been a member of the Delian League, Abydos revolted against Athenian rule in 412/411 BC, allying itself instead to Sparta. Being situated at a strategically important point on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, the city became the Spartan military station on that coast and an important port, growing wealthy enough to issue an extremely rare series of gold staters on the Attic standard. However, the Persian-brokered peace that ended the Corinthian War between Athens and its allies Thebes, Corinth and Argos on the one hand, and Sparta on the other, was a highly favourable outcome for King Artaxerxes, as it granted him total control of all of the cities of Asia, with both the Athenian alliance and Sparta surrendering their territorial claims there.

Seemingly ceasing to strike coins after the Peace of Antalkidas in 387, in which Abydos came under the rule of the Achaemenid Persian Empire until it was occupied by Macedonians around 335, the present coin likely dates to the period after the reopening of the city mint in c. 320 when the Apollo/Eagle types were struck by a series of more than twenty magistrates of which we know.

WESTERN ASIA MINOR



434. Western Asia Minor, uncertain mint ('Syros') AR Tetradrachm. Circa 145-140 BC. Head of Demeter right, wearing wreath of grain ears and triple-pendant earring / Two Kabeiroi, nude but for cloak tied at their necks, standing facing, each wearing laurel wreath and holding staff in outer hand, monogram to lower right; ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ at sides, ΣΥΡΙΩΝ in exergue, all within wreath. Cf. Nicolet-Pierre & Amandry 13-8; HGC 6, 709 (Syros); Dewing 1968; Pozzi 2056; Winterthur 2319. 16.26g, 32mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

IONIA

Fourth and Finest Known



2x



2x

435. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaic standard. Head of griffin left and head of female right, conjoined at neck / Incuse square punch with raised lines within. Pozzi 2376; Triton XIV, 312; CNG 79, 358 (all from the same die and punch); otherwise unpublished. 2.63g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare - the fourth and finest known example.

3,000

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.



2x



2x

436. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaic standard. Lion standing to right, head turned backwards, tail curved upwards over body / Quadripartite incuse square. Roma XV, 142; Rosen -; Weidauer -; cf. SNG von Aulock 1797 (hemihekte). 2.70g, 10mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Unique and Unpublished



2x



2x

437. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaic standard. Head of lion right, mouth open / Incuse square. Cf. Weidauer 184 (stater); cf. Roma XIII, 224 (hekte); Traité -; SNG Kayhan -. 1.31g, 9mm.

Good Very Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

1,000

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.

Apparently Unique



2x



2x

438. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Milesian standard. Figural type: bird standing to right; two pellets before / Incuse punch with radiating linear relief lines. Unpublished in the standard references; but cf. CNG 85, 437 = HJB 197, 6 for similar issue. 1.14g, 7mm.

Good Very Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The Mythical Sirens



2x



2x

439. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 5th Century BC. Siren standing right, holding tympanon (tambourine) / Bukranion with fillets hanging from each horn. Rosen 369. 0.98g, 8mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, one of perhaps ten known specimens.

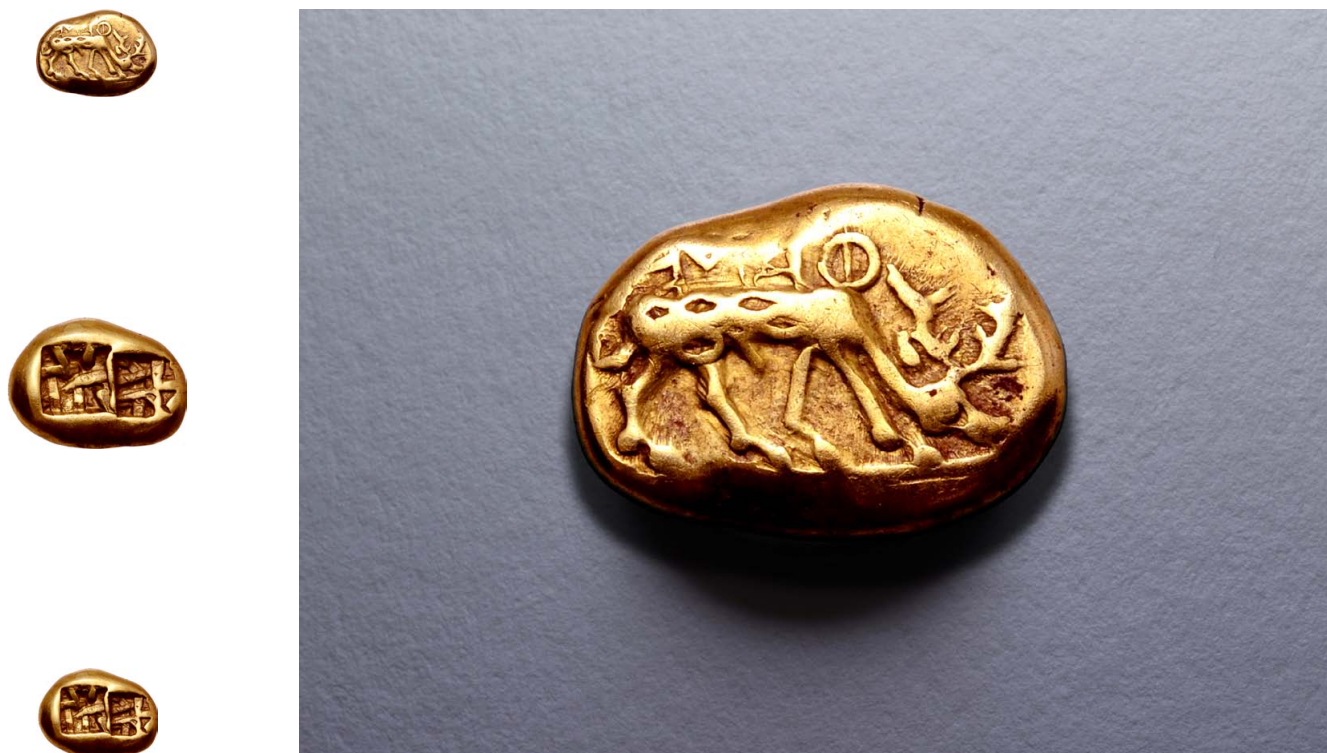
7,500

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.

The mythical Sirens are best known to us from two ancient epics: the 'Argonautica' by Apollonios, in which Jason and the Argonauts have to travel past them on their quest for the Golden Fleece, and Homer's 'Odyssey', where they are portrayed as a pair of dangerous creatures that lure passing sailors to their deaths with their sweet music (Odyssey XII, 40). They are supposed to have inhabited an island with a particularly rocky shoreline onto which sailors would be drawn by their desire to hear the Sirens sing, leading to shipwreck. Speaking to Odysseus and warning him of the dangers he would encounter further into his journey, Queen Circe describes the Sirens as sitting in a meadow, with around them "a great heap of bones of mouldering men" (XII, 45).

Although later depicted as women with wings, feathery tails and scaly bird-like feet, and eventually as mermaids, whose bodies were as seductive as their voices, depictions of the Sirens in early Greek art were as they appear on this coin, combining the body of a bird with the head of a woman, as can be seen on the 'Siren Vase', now in the British Museum, decorated in c. 480-470 BC and roughly contemporaneous with this coin.

Phanes



440. Ionia, Ephesos EL Trite - Third Stater. Phanes, circa 625-600 BC. Stag grazing to right on ground line, diamond indentations on body denoting dappled coat; ΦΑΝΕ[ΟΣ] in retrograde archaic Greek above / Two incuse punches, each with raised intersecting lines. Weidauer 40; SNG München 14; ACGC 54; GPCG p. 98, 3; Kraay & Hirmer 585; Zhuyuetang 8. 4.66g, 15mm.

Very Fine. Very Rare; one of approximately twenty known trites of Phanes. An enormously important issue from both numismatic and historical perspectives. 20,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

The inscription ΦΑΝΕΟΣ on this coin, meaning 'of Phanes' is the first example of a personal name appearing on ancient coinage. The discussion of the identity of Phanes is inconclusive in scholarship and the speculations include: an early banker who issued his own coin, his signature perhaps acting as a seal of approval on the weight and metal quality (Burns, *Money and Monetary policy in Early Times*, 1927), a reference to Apollo-Phaneos - the light-bringer, due to the similarity in the names, the name of the ruler of the city, as is often seen in later Greek coinage (Spier, *Emblems in Archaic Greece*, 1990) or the name of the owner of the mine where the metal was found, as has been suggested to be the case for contemporary Lydian coinage (Fürtwangler, SNR 65, 1986). Whoever this individual was, his name is ascribed to seven coin denominations, the largest of these, the stater, displays the legend ΦΑΝΕΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ meaning 'I am the badge/signature of Phanes'. The smaller denominations which follow the trite go down to a 1/96 stater and do not display a Phanes legend. They are grouped together with the other Phanes coins on the basis of style and design. See Lot 441 for an example of a 1/24 stater of this issue.

The mint attribution of Ephesos for this group of coins, although questioned by Fürtwangler (SNR 65, 1986) is based on both the obverse design and the find location of a hemi-hekte of the issue. The stag depicted on the obverse design of this coin is a well-known symbol for Artemis and was subsequently used on many coins of Ephesos. Along with the fact that a hemi-hekte of this issue was found on the site of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesos, it seems the attribution of this coin to Ephesos has a strong basis.



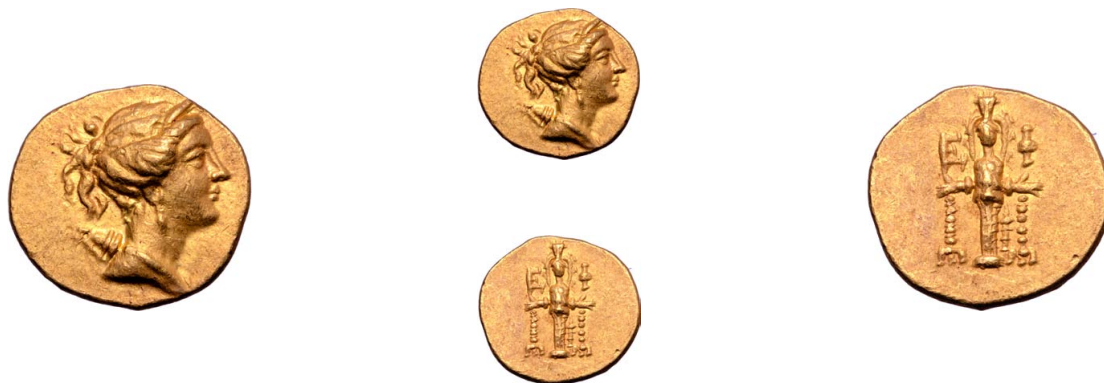
441. Ionia, Phokaea EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Phanes, circa 625-600 BC. Forepart of stag right, head left / Incuse square punch with raised lines within. Cf. Weidauer 36-37 (1/12 stater); Traité -; BMC Ionia -; Boston MFA -; SNG von Aulock 7773; Zhuyuetang 9; Rosen -. 0.57g, 6mm.

Very Fine.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The Hellenistic Gold of Ephesos



442. Ionia, Ephesos AV Stater. Circa 155-140 BC. Draped bust of Artemis right, wearing stephane, and with bow and quiver over shoulder / Cult statue of the Artemis of Ephesos facing, a fillet hanging from each hand; thymiaterion in inner right field, E-Φ across fields. G. K. Jenkins, *Hellenistic Gold Coins of Ephesos*, in *Festschrift Akurgal*, Ankara, 1987, p. 134, pl. B, 6 (BM) = R Fleuscher I, *Artemis von Ephesos und der erwandte Kultstatue von Anatolien und Syrien*, *EPRO* 35, 1973, pl. 53b; *LIMC* II, pl. 565, 23. 8.47g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

5,000

The Hellenistic era gold coinage struck at Ephesos is extremely rare and rarely well preserved. Previously thought to have all been struck during the Mithradatic wars, this is now known not to be the case. Some seem to be dated by the era of the Province of Asia and the dates they bear are too early for them to be Mithradatic War issues. Certain other issues such as the present example appear to be part of an extraordinary issue of gold struck in conjunction with an extremely rare gold stater type of Magnesia in the mid-second century. The style and fabric of both issues seem consistent with an emergency issue struck to meet an immediate expense.

The reverse of this coin depicts the famous cult statue of Ephesian Artemis, housed in the great temple of Artemis that is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The original image of the goddess was a wooden xoanon that had represented a pre-Hellenic goddess who the Greeks later equated with Artemis. This first image, which was kept decorated with jewellery, was possibly lost in a flood in the 8th or 7th century which destroyed the temple; excavations have discovered the tear-shaped amber drops of elliptical cross-section which must have dressed it. In circa 550 BC, when reconstruction of the temple was begun (partly financed by Kroisos), it was undertaken in grand style and was supposedly the first Greek temple to be built of marble. The wooden xoanon was replaced by a new ebony or grapewood statue sculpted by Enoidos, which presumably survived until the temple was again destroyed, this time by an act of arson on the part of one Herostratos. The second destruction of the temple coincided with the birth of Alexander the Great; Plutarch later noted that Artemis was too preoccupied with Alexander's delivery to save her burning temple.

The form of the goddess is distinctly near-eastern in appearance; characteristics such as her legs being enclosed in a tapering pillar-like terminal post are closely related to Egyptian and Hittite images, and the curious feature of the many protuberances on her chest (usually described as breasts or eggs) are decidedly non-Greek in origin, and indeed have defied explanation or identification for centuries, though an association with fertility seems implicit.

Themistokles: Statesman, General, Outcast and Hero



443. Ionia, Magnesia AR Trihemionbol. Themistokles, as governor of Magnesia, circa 465/4-460/59 BC. Bearded male head right wearing cap or helmet ornamented with four laurel leaves and spiral decoration; Θ-E flanking / ΘE monogram within dotted border inside incuse square. Cahn & Gerin, *NC* 1988, p. 15, 8, pl. 2, 8; J. Nollé - A. Wenninger, *JNG XLVIII/XLIX* (1998/99), Th.3c. 1.17g, 10mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare - one of only seven specimens known.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Themistokles was one of the greatest statesmen and generals of the early Athenian democracy. It was his influence that led Athens to considerably increase its naval power, which would prove decisive in its conflicts with the Achaemenid Persian empire. He fought at the Battle of Marathon, and commanded the Greek allied navy at the battles of Artemision and Salamis. It was due in part to Themistokles' cunning that the allies were able to lure the Persian fleet into the straits of Salamis, and in the cramped conditions the superior numbers of the Persians became a hindrance. Disorganised and unable to manoeuvre, the Greeks formed in line and won a decisive victory. The following year, the Persian army was soundly defeated at the Battle of Plataea, ending the Persian attempts to conquer the Greek mainland.

These battles of Salamis and Plataea thus mark a turning point in the course of the Greco-Persian wars as a whole; from then on, the Greek city-states would take the offensive. A number of historians believe that a Persian victory would have hamstrung the development of Ancient Greece, and by extension western civilization, and this has led them to claim that Salamis is one of the most significant battles in human history.

Despite this and other accomplishments, the perceived arrogance of Themistokles alienated him from his fellow citizens and in 472/1 he was ostracised, and went into exile. Having before aroused the hostility of Sparta by ordering the re-fortification of Athens, the Spartans now implicated him in the treason of Pausanias, forcing Themistokles to flee from Greece to Asia Minor. There, he offered his service to his former enemies, and entered the employ of the Persian Great King Artaxerxes. In recognition of his reputation and former glories, the Persian king made him governor of Magnesia, where he lived out the remainder of his life.

A Gold Stater of Magnesia



444. Ionia, Magnesia ad Maeandrum AV Stater. Circa 155-140 BC. Euphemos, son of Pausanias, magistrate. Draped bust of Artemis to right, wearing stephane, and with bow and quiver over shoulder / Nike, holding kentron and reins, driving fast biga to right; ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ (of the Magnesians) above, ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ below. Heritage 3056, 30066 (same dies); unpublished in the standard references, but for the magistrate Euphemos son of Pausanias and dating of the stephanophoric tetradrachms of Magnesia, cf. N. F. Jones, *The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia-on-Maeander*, ANSMN 24, 1979, pp. 63-109, especially nos. 8-25; for the obverse Artemis bust type cf. B. Head, *History of the Coinage of Ephesus*, London 1880, p. 69, 1-7, pl. 5 and Mørkholm, *Early Hellenistic Coinage*, Cambridge 1991, 657 = Gulbenkian 985. 8.46g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. A coin of extreme rarity and great numismatic importance.

7,500

The discovery of this totally new reverse type for a gold stater on the Attic weight standard of about 8.5g, fortunately signed by a very well known Magnesian magistrate, solves two long standing numismatic problems. Firstly, it allows for the dating of the Ephesian gold staters with which it is associated, and it confirms the mid second century dating of the Ionian stephanophoric coinage. Euphemos, son of Pausanias, was one of the eight magistrates who were responsible for the substantial silver stephanophoric 'wreath-bearer' tetradrachm issues, beautifully engraved and struck on broad flans on the Attic silver standard of about 17.2 grams. It is notable that Magnesia had in the late 4th and early 3rd centuries produced very high quality Attic standard gold staters with polished dies in the names of Philip, Alexander and Lysimachos.

The obverse bust of Artemis is of exactly the same style as the well known Ephesian gold staters which depict on their reverse the Ephesian cult figure of Artemis. Until now those Ephesian staters have defied proper dating, having been given a chronological range by various authors from 150 to 88 BC (cf. Gilbert K. Jenkins, 'Hellenistic gold coins of Ephesus', in *Festschrift E. Akurgal, Anadolu-Anatolia 21*, 1978/80, Ankara, 1987, pp. 183-8, pls. A-B). Though of course it does not preclude the possibility that they were struck over an extended period of time, we may now at least say with some certainty that they were already being struck by around 155-140 BC.

The evidence from the seven extant stephanophoric tetradrachm hoards from the contemporary territory of the Seleukid Empire, found together with dated Seleukid coins, points to a secure narrow chronological range for all these issues of 155-140 BC. Significantly the Magnesian coinage has often been found in close association with similar wreathed issues from Aigai, Kyme, Myrina, Herakleia, Lebedos and Smyrna in what must have been an unattested 'entente' by cities that had been guaranteed their autonomy following the imposition by Rome of the Treaty of Apameia between the Republic and Antiochos III in 188 BC - an attempt to stop the constant quarrelling between the Greeks. For the numismatic history of the period cf. Jones 1979, pp. 90-100 and Ch. Boehringer, *Zur Chronologie Mittelhellenistischer Münzserien 220-160 v. Chr.*, Berlin 1972, pp. 49f."



445. Ionia, Miletos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-160 BC. Epikouros and Artemidoros, magistrates. Laureate head of Apollo to right, hair falling in three loose curls to shoulders / Lion standing right, head reverted; ΜΙΛΗΤΩΝ and star above, ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ upwards to right, ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΣ in exergue. SNG von Aulock 2099; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -. 16.76g, 34mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine, lightly toned. Extremely Rare.

2,000



3x



3x

446. Ionia, Phokaia EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Head of seal left / Quadripartite incuse square. Traité 1, 131; Bodenstedt Em 2.2. 0.65g, 6mm.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.



3x



3x

447. Ionia, Phokaia EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 625-525 BC. Helmeted head right; small seal below to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 15; SNG von Aulock 1787; Weber 5732. 0.66g, 6mm.

Extremely Fine. Very rare denomination.

750

From a private UK collection.



2x



2x

448. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 521-478 BC. Female head left, wearing helmet or close fitting cap; seal to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 31; BMC Ionia -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock 7943; SNG Kayhan 518. 2.57g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare, Bodenstedt cites only four specimens.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



2x



2x

449. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 521-478 BC. Forepart of griffin left; to right, seal downward / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 42; Boston MFA -; SNG von Aulock - 174. 2.51g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine- Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare, Bodenstedt knew of only the Berlin specimen.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



2x



2x

450. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 478-387 BC. Female head left, wearing earring and necklace, hair in sphendone; seal downwards behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 62; SNG von Aulock 2120. 2.57g, 10mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

A Very Fine Hellenistic Rendering of High Classical Style



451. Islands off Ionia, Teos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 165-140 BC. Head of young Dionysos right, wreathed with ivy leaves and flower in rolled hair from which a spiral lock falls on neck and shoulders / ΘΙΩΝ, draped statue of Apollo standing left, naked to hips with himation end over left arm, extending kantharos in his left hand and holding thyrsus with right; to right, high pedestal surmounted by a small figure of Marsyas, standing right holding wineskin; in left field, monogram Ακ. Unpublished in the standard references, for reverse type as a symbol cf. Teos tetradrachm in the name of Alexander dated to circa 204-190 BC by Price (no. 2310), and P. Kinns, *Studies in the coinage of Ionia: Erythrae, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon*, c. 400-30 BC, unpublished Cambridge University Ph.D. dissertation, 1980 pp. 220-1 and 519-20. 16.67g, 36mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine, of excellent style; very minor flan crack. Unique and unpublished.

10,000

Of all the gods worshipped at Teos, Dionysos was held above all - he was the legendary founder and protector of Teos, and such was the relationship between the city and its god that at the end of the 3rd century BC the city and its territory were declared sacred and inviolate to Dionysos by the Seleukid king Antiochos III, who also released the city from tribute.

The Anthesteria, a festival of Dionysos celebrating new wine, was in the early 5th century BC already one of the chief religious occasions at Teos, and from the 4th century onwards, the god appeared on civic coinage; in the second century BC the city was able to attract wider regional attention by enlarging the festival of Dionysos, and inviting to Teos the famous Association of Dionysiac Technitai. A professional guild of actors since around 279/8 BC, the Dionysiac Technitai were musicians, actors and other artists devoted to Dionysos and who participated in the festivals and contests across the Greek world in the classical and Hellenistic periods, enjoying pan-Hellenic freedom of travel and immunity from hostile action. Organised into three corporate bodies or chapters at Athens, in the Peloponnesos, and in Asia Minor, the latter was based in Teos from circa 207/6 until sometime during the second century.

The Association of Dionysiac Technitai struck, presumably at Teos, a coinage issue survived by a single specimen ('An Unpublished Tetradrachm Issued by the Artists of Dionysos' in NC 163, 2003, pp. 59-68, p. 15, 1) which is the only known ancient coin struck in the name of a professional guild; it may have been intended as a prize or gift for visiting dignitaries. The present issue should be considered to have been issued contemporaneously with the tetradrachm of the Dionysiac Technitai (that is to say circa 165-140 BC as evidenced by finds such as the Cilicia 1972 Hoard from near Kirikhan dated to about 140 BC - cf. *Coins Hoards I*, 1975, 87A) along with the other great outputs of stephanophoric coinage from other western Asia Minor mints including (but not limited to) Kyme, Myrina, Herakleia, Lebedos, Magnesia ad Maeandrum, and Smyrna. If it should be considered possible that the Dionysiac Technitai tetradrachm was issued in connection with a major festival event for the specific use or promotion of the Association, then in such an event we might also find the cause for a parallel civic issue.

The obverse portrait of Dionysos of this unique issue is analogous to that of the Dionysiac Technitai tetradrachm, but unlike the latter's simple stephanophoric thyrsos design, the reverse of the present coin is nearly identical in pose to the symbol employed on the Teos tetradrachm issue in the name of Alexander dated to circa 204-190 BC by Price (no. 2312) and P. Kinns (*Studies in the coinage of Ionia: Erythrae, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon*, c. 400-30 BC, unpublished Cambridge University Ph.D. dissertation, 1980, p. 519, 125); the present coin in all probability therefore depicts a statue of Dionysos that we might infer stood within the temple precinct at Teos. The temple itself was the largest Temple of Dionysos in the ancient world, and was considered the finest example of the Ionic style of architecture in the Greek world; this celebrated monopteral temple was attributed by Vitruvius to the architect Hermogenes of Priene (see *De architectura* 1.0.12). Nothing appears to be recorded concerning the statue we must expect to have stood within the temple; it is possible therefore that the present coin represents its only surviving depiction. If Vitruvius was correct in his attribution of the temple to Hermogenes, said construction must have taken place in the late third to early second century BC, which period would certainly fit with the naturalistic contrapposto composition of the type. In any case, despite the great importance of the cult of Dionysos to the city, the Dionysiac coinage from this mint is excessively rare, and the present specimen represents a welcome addition to our understanding of the coinage of Teos.



452. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Forepart of bull running to left, head reverted / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze -; SNG France -; Boston MFA -; BMC -; Hurter-Liewald -. 16.18g, 20mm.

Extremely Fine. Unique and unpublished type.

10,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 185.

The choice of a bull with head turned backwards was a popular one on ancient coins; its most famous use as a principal coin type occurs on the coinage of Sybaris, which of course featured the entire animal, as did Gortyna, Parion, Karystos and others. Similar foreparts of a bull also occur on the tetrobols of Akanthos, and a hekte of Phokaia (Bodenstedt 28), which this type most closely resembles in style and from which it was probably copied.

One of Two in Private Hands



453. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-450 BC. Head of boar left; to right, tunny fish upwards behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald I 45a; Triton XX, 195; otherwise unpublished. 16.10g, 19mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, one of three known of which only two are in private hands (the other in the Pushkin Museum, Moscow).

10,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Unpublished Aethiopian Portrait Type



454. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-450 BC. Archaic female 'Aethiopian' head right, wearing kekryphalos headdress, and large circular earring; tunny fish behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Hurter-Liewald 2002, 19a (hekte); cf. Roma XIV 222 (hekte); von Fritze -; Boston MFA -; BMC -; SNG France -. 16.01g, 21mm.

Very Fine. Unique, unpublished, and of considerable numismatic importance.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

We know that the Greeks were well acquainted with black Africans, since they appear often in Greek literature as mythical or semi-mythical characters and warriors; it appears that they were known in the Greek world as early as the Minoan period, where they were employed by Minoan commanders as auxiliary troops. Indeed, if we may believe Quintus of Smyrna, the Greeks encountered black Africans in the army of Memnon at Troy. Black African contingents also formed a part of Xerxes' army and according to some scholars fought at Marathon (see Frazer, J. G., 1913: Pausanias' Description of Greece, II. Macmillan, London, pg. 434; and Graindor, P., 1908: Les Vases au Nègre. Musée Belge, pg. 29).

Of the surviving art objects representing black Africans, many appear to be the work of artists who modelled from life. These depictions invariably display an astonishing degree of individuality, vitality, and energy, presenting scenes and designs that appealed to the craftsmen; one might surmise that the exotic appearance of such individuals presented the artist with a challenge to represent the distinctive features of black peoples. The closest parallels we find in the numismatic record for this portrait can be seen in a very rare hekete issue from Phokaia (Bodenstedt 24), the silver staters of an uncertain (possibly Karian) mint that have appeared in 2008 (Gemini IV, 195) and 2009 (NAC 52, 177) that bear an incuse head of a negroid man, and a small issue of silver fractions on Lesbos that also show a male head, this time in relief.



455. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Head of roaring lioness left, tunny fish upward behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 39; Greenwell 115; Boston MFA 1414 = Warren 1537; SNG France 178. 16.05g, 21mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

3,000



456. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Forepart of lioness left, devouring prey; tunny fish upwards behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 41, pl. I, 42; Greenwell 109; Boston MFA 1416 = Warren 1534; cf. SNG France 181 (hekete); BMC 46; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson 2163; cf. Rosen 436 (hekete); Myrmekion -; Weber -. 16.00g, 20mm.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

5,000

Only Five Others on CoinArchives



457. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Roaring lion standing to left; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 42; Greenwell 104; Boston MFA -; SNG France 182. 16.11g, 22mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only five other examples on CoinArchives.

10,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

This extremely rare issue is not to be confused with another, relatively more common, issue (Von Fritze 84) also depicting a lion standing left on a tunny fish. The staters of Von Fritze 84 depict the lion with one forepaw slightly raised and its jaws barely open, while those of 42 represent the lion with its forefront feet firmly planted and a convincing, jaws wide open, roar. The overall style of 84 is clumsy and unrefined in comparison to 42, lacking the minute detail and intense expression exhibited by the magnificent example presented here. Of the five other examples that have appeared on the market, this is equal, if not superior, to the best of them (CNG, Triton XX, 213).

The early Milesian foundation of Kyzikos on the isthmus of the Arktouros peninsula, protruding from the south-west coast of the Propontis, was ideally situated for its role as commercial intermediary par excellence at the centre of east-west trade. The earliest electrum coinage of Kyzikos with its characteristic 'tunny fish' emblem dates from about 550, and was based on the Phokaic weight standard of about 16.1g, the equivalent value to a Persian gold daric of 8.4g. They were contemporarily called Kyzikenes and the distribution of hoard finds makes it clear that it was the acceptable currency for trade between Thrace and the northern coasts of the Black Sea, and from Athens to Ionia, so much so that Kyzikenes are mentioned in Athenian inventories (cf. ACGC p. 261-2). This electrum coinage bears a wide variety of types, many of which are mythological or historical and types copied from contemporary Greek poleis from Magna Graecia to the Levant. Depictions of the lion on Greek coinage date from the earliest electrum coinage struck by Lydia, where the lion personified the attributes aspired to by the kings of the Lydian dynasty and was emblematic of the region itself.



458. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Female boar (sow) standing to left; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 45, pl. I, 46; Greenwell 135, pl. V, 30; cf. Boston MFA 1465 (hekte); SNG BN 184; BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson 2164; Myrmekion -; cf. Rosen 437 (hekte); Weber -. 15.99g, 20mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

4,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



459. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Head of a goat with long beard to left; tunny fish upward behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 48, pl. I, 49; Rosen pl. XI 184; SNG France 186; Boston MFA 1421 = Warren 1560. 16.09g, 20mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare, and among the finest known examples of the type.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Unpublished in the Standard References



460. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Dolphin leaping to left; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Von Fritze 53 (hekete and hemihekete only); Künker 280, 202 (same obv. die?); Hurter & Liewald -; Rosen -; BMC -; Greenwell -; SNG France -; Boston MFA -. 16.20g, 20mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; unpublished in the standard references and possibly only the second known example.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



461. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Cockerel with curved wing to left; tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 51; Greenwell 155; Boston MFA -; SNG France -; BMC 49; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson -; Weber -; Roma VIII, 605. 16.09g, 20mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only three other examples in CoinArchives.

3,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



462. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Heads of lion and ram, conjoined, back-to-back; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 54; cf. SNG France 190 (hekete); Boston MFA 1422 = Warren 1543. 16.02g, 19mm.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



463. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Forepart of winged bull to left; tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 60; Greenwell 125; Boston MFA 1439 = Warren 1546; cf. SNG BN 191 (hemihekte); BMC 51; Jameson 1409; Weber 5015. 16.07g, 17mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



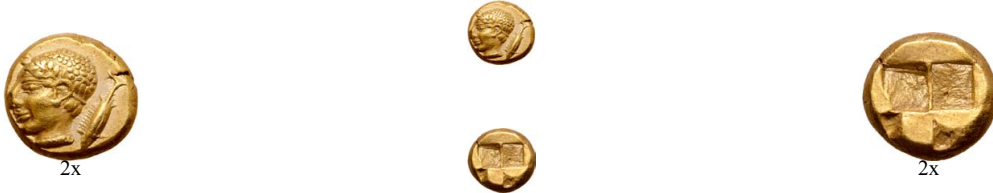
464. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Forepart of winged bull to left; tunny fish behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 60; SNG France 191. 1.32g, 8mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.

An Extremely Rare Denomination for the Type



465. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Laureate male head left, hair cropped short (in curls?) and rendered as dots; tunny fish downward behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Von Fritze 62, pl. II, 13-15 (stater and hektes); cf. Boston MFA 1431 (hektes); SNG France -; SNG von Aulock 7283; Leu 91, 150; Hurter & Liewald 2004, 62. 1.35g, 8mm.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; one of very few known examples of this denomination for a seldom seen type.

2,500

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.



466. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Helmeted head of Athena left; tunny downward to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 64, pl. II, 17; Greenwell 26; Boston MFA 1432 = Warren 1445; SNG France -; BMC 18; Gillet 1058; Gulbenkian 608; Jameson 2168 = Weber 4970; Myrmekion 9; Rosen 445 = SNG von Aulock 7282. 16.09g, 20mm.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

3,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

An Attractive Archaic Head



467. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Archaic male head with a pointed beard to left, tunny fish below to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 66, pl. II, 19; Rosen 446; Greenwell 78, pl. III, 31; Boston MFA -; cf. SNG France 194 (hekte); BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; cf. Jameson 2170 (hekte); Myrmekion -; Rosen 466; Weber -; Imhoof-Blumer, p. 242, 69. 16.07g, 21mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

10,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



468. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet, base of crest decorated with zig-zag and pellet pattern; tunny to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 67, pl. I 20; Greenwell 25; SNG France -; SNG von Aulock -; Boston MFA 1446; Dewing -; Gillet 1053 = Kunstfreund 3 = Jameson 2171 = Weber 4971; Gulbenkian 609. 16.11g, 19mm.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Worship of Athena in Kyzikos is attested in the Palatine Anthology which states that Kyzikos had "the first sanctuary in Asia" to Athena (6.342.5-6). Although little more is said regarding any strong connections between the city and this goddess, her appearance on this coin clearly highlights her presence in the religious life of the city. Here the goddess is represented in the formulaic archaic portrait style for which Kyzikos is so well-known. Brett (in the Catalogue of Greek Coins, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 1955) marks the similarity between the zigzag pattern on the base of the helmet's crest on this coin type with that of sixth century Athenian coins (see plates 2-4 in Svoronos, *Corpus of the Ancient Coins of Athens*). It is therefore possible that the depiction of Athena on this issue was directly influenced by her appearance on Athenian coins circulating in the sixth century.



469. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Horned head of river god Achelous (man-headed bull) to right; tunny fish upwards behind neck truncation / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze -; Greenwell -; Hurter & Liewald 2002, 11a = Gulbenkian 607; HJB 191, 1 (same obv. die). 16.08g, 19mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare - the third known example.

7,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



2x



2x

470. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 500-450 BC. Nude youth kneeling to left, holding tunny fish in each hand / Quadripartite incuse square. Goldberg 63, 2469; cf. Von Fritze 70 (stater); cf. Greenwell 87 (stater); cf. Boston MFA 1478 (stater). 2.67g, 11mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 196.



471. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Forepart of Sphinx left; below, tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 71; SNG France 198; Boston MFA 1427 = Warren 1525. 16.05g, 20mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The Immortal Sphinx



472. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Winged sphinx, with 'lock of immortality' on head, crouching to left, with right forepaw raised; tunny to below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 72, pl. II, 25; Boston MFA 1450 = Warren 1522; SNG France 200. 16.10g, 20mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

10,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The so-called 'lock of immortality', rendered as a spiral tendril or plume on the head of the sphinx, is a device with Egyptian roots that appears on similar images across the Near East.



473. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Winged sphinx, with 'lock of immortality' on head, crouching to left, with right forepaw raised; tunny to below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 72, pl. II, 25; Boston MFA 1450 = Warren 1522; SNG France 200. 16.12g, 21mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

7,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 197.



474. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Half-length bust of Kore-Persephone to left, wearing kekryphalos headdress, round earring and long-sleeved chiton, in her right hand holding a tunny fish by the tail, and raising a flower to her chin; bust truncation indicated by dotted line between parallel lines / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 75, pl. II, 30; SNG France 205; Boston MFA 1448 = Warren 1519. 16.14g, 18mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

7,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Oldest, Wisest and Most Drunken of the Followers of Dionysos



475. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Head of Silenos facing; tunny fish upward to either side / Quadripartite incuse square. CNG 75, 2007, 336; cf. Von Fritze 77 (fractions); SNG France -; Hurter & Liewald I, 77; Roma XI, 405. 16.13g, 19mm.

About Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, one of fewer than ten known examples. A superb archaic head of Silenos.

15,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

This spectacular coin features a bold facing portrait of Silenos engraved in excellent archaic style. The teacher and faithful companion of the wine-god Dionysos, Silenos was described as the oldest, wisest and most drunken of the followers of Dionysos, and was said in Orphic hymns to be the young god's tutor. Originally a folkloric man of the forest with the ears of a horse (and sometimes also the tail and legs of a horse), Silenos was often depicted with thick lips and a squat nose, as is the case here, fat, and most often bald - though our Silenos may consider himself fortunate in that he sports a full head of hair.

Unusual consideration has been given to symmetry in the composition of this type: though symmetrical designs do occur, as in the case of two eagles perched on an omphalos (v. Fritze 220) or the double bodied sphinx (v. Fritze 138) to name but two, this is one of a tiny minority of designs that incorporates two tunny fish for balance. Interestingly, it has been suggested that the head of Silenos on this coin very possibly served as the model for a silver issue of the slightly later Lykian dynast Teththiveibi (see BMC 88 and SNG Berry 1164).

One of the principal myths concerning Silenos has him lost and wandering in Phrygia, rescued by peasants and taken to the Phrygian King Midas, who treated him kindly. In return for Midas' hospitality Silenos regaled him with tales and Midas, enchanted by Silenos' fictions, entertained him for five days and nights. When the god Dionysos found his wayward friend, he offered Midas a reward for his kindness towards Silenos, a blessing which the avaricious Midas squandered by choosing the power of turning everything he touched into gold. How fitting then, that we should see in this beautiful coin a faint reflection of that classic myth of the drunken but sage Silenos looking out at us across the millennia through this window of golden metal.

Apollo Delphinios



476. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-450 BC. Winged figure to right, consisting of man's body with dolphin's head, holding tunny fish in left hand, right hand raised behind head. Von Fritze -, cf. 79 (hemihekte); Greenwell -; Boston MFA -; SNG BN -; BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson -; von Aulock -; Franke-Hirmer 599 = Kraay & Hirmer 699 = Prinkipo 57 = Hurter-Liewald II, 79. 16.09g, 22mm.

Very Fine. Of the highest rarity, only the fourth specimen known and one of only three in private hands (the other in Berlin).

12,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The type of this coin is at first glance completely perplexing - there are no part man, part dolphin hybrid monsters known in Greek mythology. To better understand the type we must therefore consider other possibilities. The prevalence of winged beings in Kyzikene coinage is a reflection of archaic mythological convention that assigned wings to most divine or sacred entities as an immediately visible and understandable symbol of their nature, and in the case of gods, of their power to move at will across great distances. The presence of wings on this figure therefore indicates a divine identity.

Several gods are associated with dolphins, notably Poseidon, Aphrodite and even Dionysos. The latter on one occasion was travelling in disguise among a group of Tyrrhenian pirates, who thinking him only a man, decided to sell him into slavery; Dionysos transformed them into dolphins as they dove into the sea to escape his wrath, charging them for evermore with rescuing sailors in distress. While it could be argued therefore that the image on this coin represents a sailor in mid-transformation, this does not satisfactorily explain why it should be accorded a divine aspect, nor why an obscure myth should be chosen to feature on the coinage of Kyzikos.

Instead we should turn to the Homeric Hymns of Apollo, which relate that having been born on the island of Delos in the Cyclades, the god grew to manhood in just four days, and from there set out into the world, looking for a place to make his home, until he arrived at last at Mount Parnassos and the site of Pytho. Finding it occupied already by the oracle of Gaia and guarded by a serpent known as Python, the offspring of Gaia, Apollo slew the monster with an arrow and claimed the site for his own. Yet, despite being the son of Zeus, Apollo had nonetheless committed murder and to cleanse the blood-guilt he was required to serve king Admetos of Pherai in Thessaly for nine years. This he did, and when he returned to Pytho he came in the form of a dolphin bringing with him priests from Crete. The site became known as Delphi, from the Greek word for dolphin: 'delphis'.

It is most likely that we are expected to see in this coin's winged dolphin-headed man a representation of Apollo Delphinios: Apollo of Delphi; Apollo the dolphin. This identification is further supported by some myths which name the eponymous founder of Kyzikos' father as being none other than the god Apollo; Aristides (Orat. Cyzic., 1, p.114) goes so far as to speak of the god himself as the founder of the city.

The Argo



477. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Winged prow of ornate galley to left, terminating in wolf's head; tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 80; Greenwell 170; SNG France 210 = Traité II 2797, pl. CLXXVII, 33 = de Luynes 2459; Ars Classica & Naville XII, 1721 = Egger XXXIX, 304; Leu 52, 82; Boston MFA -. 16.05g, 21mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; one of eight known examples, of which two are in museums.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Greenwell suggested that the galley prow depicted here is possibly intended to represent the Argo, the ship of the hero Jason, which carried him and the other Argonauts on their legendary quest to Colchis to claim the Golden Fleece and which was according to myth the first ship to sail on the ocean.

A Beautiful Corinthian Helmet



478. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Corinthian helmet with large crest to left; tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 81, pl. II, 36; Gemini XIII, 60 = Hess-Divo 325, 211; Boston MFA -; SNG France -. 16.13g, 20mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; one of only four examples in CoinArchives, and the best preserved of these.

15,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

The helmet type called 'Corinthian' is one of the most important and influential military archetypes in human history. Described by Fernando Quesada Sanz as one of the most aggressive looking helmets in history, the evolution of the immediately recognisable classical form can be traced to simple designs of the early seventh century BC, beaten from a single sheet of bronze, which covered the full head, leaving only the eyes and mouth exposed. Over time the design was made more elaborate: the cheek-guards lengthened, and decoration was frequently added around the eyes and bowl. Together with dyed helmet plumes, the features of this helmet were deliberately intended to de-humanise the wearer in the eyes of his opponent and contribute to an image of implacable hostility. Despite, or indeed because of this, peripheral vision and hearing were severely compromised by this design, making its use possible only within the phalanx formation since open order combat would have proven deadly thus encumbered.

Weighing on average approximately two kilograms, the helmet was a critical element of the Greek hoplite's panoply, an expensive heirloom often handed down from father to son. As a type, it is depicted on more sculpture than any other helmet pattern; it has often been suggested that it possessed a deep romantic associated with glory not only for Greeks (note the Corinthian helmet dedicated at the temple of Zeus at Olympia by Miltiades for the victory at Marathon), but later for the Romans also, who adapted the helmet into the Italo-Corinthian type that was designed specifically to be worn pushed back on the head in the 'over the forehead' position so often depicted in Greek art, and on the coinage in particular. As a standalone type however, such a design is exceedingly rare, with only a few parallels such as is found on the silver coins of Temesa in Italy. While it is tempting to look for a military reason behind the present issue, the likelihood is that it found artistic favour for its simple yet bold and striking appearance.



479. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Dog standing to left, fore-paw raised; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 93, pl. III, 12; Boston 1469; SNG von Aulock 1192; SNG France 230. 16.22g, 21mm.

Extremely Fine; a beautiful example of the type.

4,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Second Known Example?



480. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Eagle standing to left, both wings raised, pecking at tunny fish below to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 94, pl. III, 13 = Boston MFA 1454 = Warren 1576 = Greenwell 151; SNG France -; BMC -; Jameson -. 15.74g, 19mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Excessively Rare - possibly only the second known example.

15,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Greenwell observed that this design is similar to the regular types of both Olympia and Sinope, though in the former case the tunny replaces a hare, and in the latter, a dolphin. Of the two this design more closely resembles the coinage of Olympia, from which it is probably derived.



481. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Forepart of winged lioness to left; tunny fish upwards behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 96; SNG France 237; Boston MFA -. 16.28g, 21mm.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

4,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 209.



482. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Forepart of winged lioness to left; tunny fish upwards behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 96; SNG France 237; Boston MFA -. 16.13g, 21mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

4,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



2x



2x

483. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 480-470 BC. Triton facing half-left, holding wreath overhead in left hand; tunny fish below to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 126; Traité I, 274; Delepierre 2509 (these dies); SNG France 276; Boston MFA 1425. 2.68g, 13mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; and in excellent condition for the type.

3,000

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.



2x



2x

484. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 550-475 BC. Sphinx with curved wings, raising right forepaw, standing left on tunny fish / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze -, cf. 127 (stater and hekte); cf. SNG von Aulock 1200 (hekte); Hurter & Liewald -, Gemini V, 602. 1.38g, 10mm.

Good Fine. Extremely Rare.

250

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The Double-Bodied Sphinx



485. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Double-bodied winged sphinx standing with head facing atop tunny fish to left, wearing ouraios, hair falling in plaited locks behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze -, cf. 128 (hekte); Greenwell -, cf. 101 (hekte); SNG France -, cf. 280 (hekte); Roma VIII, 631; Roma X, 493; Roma XII, 299; Roma XIV, 221. 16.22g, 22mm.

Good Extremely Fine; mint lustre. Extremely Rare; no more than a dozen examples are known, and of these it is one of the best preserved and most complete.

20,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

The sphinx as a type recurs frequently on the coinage of Kyzikos and new types are still being discovered today, yet the double-bodied sphinx is certainly the most curious depiction of this mythological monster, and the reason for it being so is not easy to divine. Greenwell (p. 102), who was citing Cousin ry, proposed that it was simply an artistic device for showing the sphinx as seated facing, 'arising from the difficulty of depicting a figure in that position'.

This proposition appears plausible, until one considers that double-bodied owls are also engraved on coins at various cities including Athens, where they certainly had no problem with engraving a front-facing owl. More damning still for this simplistic view, the double-bodied sphinx appears also in statuary where again there is no logical reason to sculpt it so unless it possesses some significance - see in particular the limestone Tarentine column capital of the Corinthian order at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and also the marble gravestone decorated with a loutrophoros supported by a double-bodied sphinx at the British Museum (both 4th century).

The concept of double-bodied monsters was an ancient one, and probably originated in ancient Sumeria, as they are seen on cylinder seals from this culture, and are repeated later on ancient Iranian goldwork. Here, the double-bodied monsters probably signified a dualistic nature that is easily adaptable and can be one thing or another, or a span between two distinct yet connected elements such as sunrise and sunset. Tom Rasmussen (Corinth and the Orientalising Phenomenon) proposes that the artistic portrayal of the sphinx as a double-bodied monster was first devised at Corinth, where it can be found on a Protocorinthian olpe vase, circa 640 BC, known as the Chigi olpe which is now in the Villa Giulia in Rome. This was likely the product of a blending of Greek and Eastern imagery, yet the result is wholly original; indeed Rasmussen points out that 'Greek Orientalising is rarely straight copying of Oriental'.

It has often been suggested that the electrum staters of Kyzikos take their types from a wide range of artistic sources across a broad geographical range, as might be expected for a city-state that relied almost entirely for its prosperity on being a commerce hub where east and west would meet and exchange wares and ideas. Whether or not Corinth was the origin of the double-bodied Sphinx, it is not surprising that such an intriguing motif should be adopted at Kyzikos.

One of the Finest Known



486. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Facing gorgoneion with mouth open and tongue protruding, six serpents on top of head, another below each ear; below, tunny fish to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 129, pl. IV, 15; Boston MFA 1445 = Warren 1492; cf. SNG von Aulock 7295 (hemihekte); SNG France -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson 2191; Rosen -; Traité II 2606; Weber 4972. 16.16g, 21mm.

Extremely Fine; in exceptional condition for the type and one of the finest known specimens. Extremely Rare.

20,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

While the origin or inspiration for many of the types used at Kyzikos is obscure or uncertain, the apotropaic design used on this type is very similar in style to those found on the silver coinage of Apollonia Pontika on the Black Sea coast of Thrace (Topalov 37-38ff), and certain issues from both Mytilene (Bodenstedt 19) and Phokaia (Triton XIX, 217). All were important trading hubs within a relatively short distance of Kyzikos; the latter's strategic location on the main trade route would inevitably have meant close economic ties. Given that Apollonia Pontika utilised the gorgoneion as their principal reverse type, it seems likely that this would have been the primary source of inspiration for the present coin.

Regardless of the stylistic origin of this beautiful stater, the use of the gorgoneion as an apotropaic (for averting evil influences or bad luck) symbol is well attested in Greek art from the Orientalising period in the eighth and seventh centuries BC, and it remained a popular protective convention until the advent of widespread Christianity, though even then its use persisted in the Byzantine empire. Widely employed on the coinage of Greek city states (no fewer than 37, as per A. Potts, 'The World's Eye', 1982), the gorgoneion ranked in numismatic ubiquity only below several principal Olympian gods and Herakles. Its origin cannot be directly traced; though there is a similar monstrous image from the Knossos palace, datable to the fifteenth century BC, and it has been argued (Marija Gimbutas, 'The Living Goddesses', 2001) that "the Gorgon extends back to at least 6000 BC, as a ceramic mask from the Sesklo culture illustrates", this identification of a monstrous image as the traditional gorgoneion of myth cannot be supported. Gimbutas also identified the prototype of the gorgoneion in Neolithic art motifs, especially in anthropomorphic vases and terracotta masks inlaid with gold, however this approach fails to take into account a very widespread use of monstrous or otherwise frightening visages at a primitive human level, some of which inevitably accrue more complex mythologies around them. In the near east, the myth of the Mesopotamian monster Humbaba 'the Terrible' and its death at the hands of the hero Gilgamesh has some striking parallels with that of Medusa and Perseus, and both monsters are certainly depicted in very similar manners. However, while any attempt to imply a direct connection between the two is ultimately futile, we may certainly consider that the autonomous and indigenous European gorgoneion could have assimilated some aspects of its near-eastern parallel. Possibly our only clue to the evolution of the Greek myth lies in the work of Homer, who refers to the Gorgon on four occasions, each time alluding to only one gorgon, and just the head alone, as if it had no body. The implication is that the myth of the gorgon Medusa was not yet fully developed, and indeed it appears to have been left to Hesiod (Theogeny, c.700 BC) to imagine the Gorgons as sea daemons and increase their number to three.



2x



2x

487. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 450-400 BC. Bee with straight wings, seen from above; tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze -; Greenwell -; Rosen -; Boston MFA -; Triton VI, 313; Roma IX, 336 CNG 103, 215. 2.65g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare - the fourth known example.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

A Composition of Outstanding Beauty



488. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 400-330 BC. Apollo reclining half-facing on a griffin flying to right, wearing laurel wreath and chiton draped from waist, holding in right hand; tunny fish below to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 151; Greenwell 20; SNG France -; Boston MFA 1545 = Warren 1438; Prinkipo 23, pl. I, 23. 15.94g, 23mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; one of only three examples in CoinArchives, and arguably the finest and most complete. A wonderful composition of outstanding beauty. 20,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

This is one of the most intricate of all scenes depicted on the staters of Kyzikos and is thought to represent Hyperborean Apollo. The land of Hyperborea is commented upon by many ancient authors as a place of eternal sun located beyond the home of the North Wind. The precise location cannot be narrowed down to more than being north of Greece. The range of locations given could mean the area was anywhere between Britain and Dacia or perhaps further north. According to ancient myth, Hyperborea was a land rich in gold and was guarded by griffins. As Herodotus says "but in the north of Europe there is by far the most gold...it is said that one-eyed men called Arimaspians steal it from griffins...The most outlying lands, though, as they enclose and wholly surround all the rest of the world, are likely to have those things which we think the finest and the rarest." (Histories, 3.116).

Apollo is frequently associated with Hyperborea in ancient literature and likewise with griffins as his chariot is sometimes portrayed as being pulled by a griffin. This remarkably detailed coin depicts a type also seen on an Attic kylix in Vienna (Kunsthistorisches Museum 202). The differences between these two representations of the same image highlight the skill of the die-engraver at Kyzikos since he is able to masterfully render the physicality of Apollo resting against the griffin with naturalism in contrast to the kylix which has the impression of weightlessness. Further, the attention to detail achieved on such a small coin is remarkable as we are able to see the feathers of the griffin's wings, the musculature on Apollo's torso, and the distinctness of the features of god and beast.



489. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 400-330 BC. Nike flying to right with extended arms; tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 153, pl. 5, 1; SNG France -; SNG von Aulock -. 2.68g, 10mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The Second Known



2x



2x

490. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 400-330 BC. Sphinx seated to left; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Roma XV, 240 (same obv. die); CNG e348, 262 (fourrée hekte); cf. Hurter & Liewald I, 27 (no hektes known); cf. Jameson III, 2205 (stater); otherwise unpublished. 2.66g, 11mm.

2,000

Extremely Fine; the second known example of this denomination.

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.

The type of a sphinx seated (rather than standing or recumbent) was unknown to von Fritze, and was first encountered as a stater in the 1921 Pozzi sale, with a further three staters the 1/12 and 1/24 fractional denominations since recorded. A fourrée hekte in a 2015 CNG e-auction strongly suggested the existence of the hekte denomination, but it remained unknown until an example was published in Roma XV, 5 April 2018 (lot 240).



2x



2x

491. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 400-330 BC. Sphinx seated to left; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald I, 27b; cf. Roma XV, 240 (hekte); cf. Jameson III, 2205 (stater); von Fritze -. 1.30g, 9mm.

1,000

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.



2x



2x

492. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 400-330 BC. Owl standing to right on tunny fish, head facing; six-rayed star on either side / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 180, pl. V, 28; Boston MFA -; SNG BN -. 2.68g, 11mm.

2,500

Mint State. Very Rare.

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



2x



2x

493. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 400-330 BC. Owl standing to right on tunny fish, head facing; six-rayed star on either side / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 180, pl. V, 28; Boston MFA -; SNG BN -. 2.65g, 11mm.

750

Very Fine. Very Rare.

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

A Unique Hemihekte



2x



2x

494. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 400-330 BC. Owl standing to right on tunny fish, head facing / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Von Fritze 180, pl. V, 28 (hekte); Hurter & Liewald -. 1.33g, 9mm.

2,500

Extremely Fine. Apparently unique as a hemihekte.

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Extremely Rare Silenos Hekte



2x



2x

495. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 400-330 BC. Squat figure of Silenos seated facing, head wreathed, right leg crossed, left leg upright, holding thyrsos and kantharos; tunny fish below to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze -, cf. 205 (stater, corr: described as Dionysos); Hurter & Liewald 2004, 205 (corr: described as Dionysos). 2.65g, 10mm.

2,500

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare - apparently only the second known example.

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



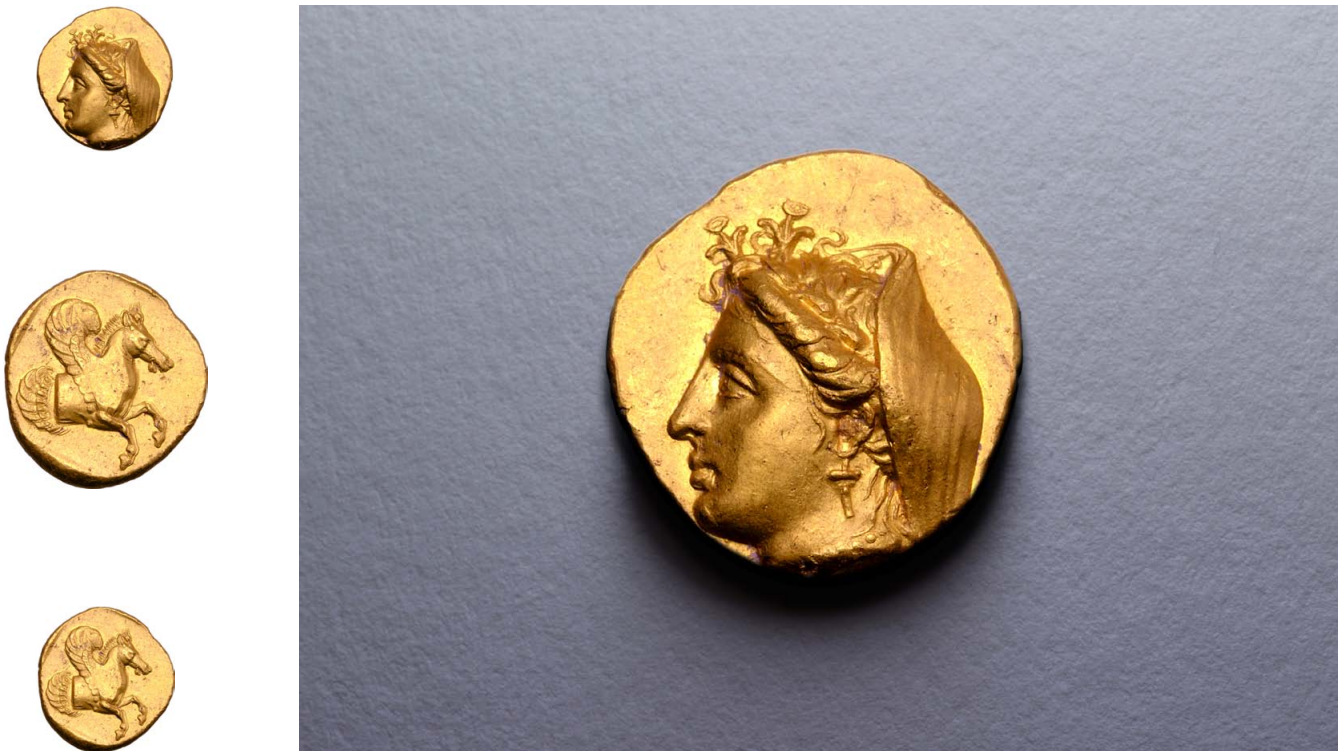
496. Mysia, Kyzikos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 400-330 BC. Wreathed head of Kore-Soteira to left, wearing pendant earring and necklace, hair bound in sakkos; ΣΟΤΕΙ above / Lion's head to left, tunny fish below, olive branch behind; KY-ZI around. Von Fritze (silver) Group III (this symbol not listed). 15.12g, 24mm, 7h.

3,000

Extremely Fine; beautiful light cabinet tone. Rare.

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

A Type of the Greatest Rarity



497. Mysia, Lampsakos AV Stater. Circa 360 BC. Veiled head of Demeter to left, wearing a wreath of lotus flowers, pendant earring and pearl necklace / Forepart of Pegasos to right. Baldwin, Lampsakos 16; BMC 27; SNG France 1157 = Traité II, 2544. 8.40g, 18mm, 12h.

20,000

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, missing from virtually all public and private collections.

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Baldwin identified only three types struck at Lampsakos which bore the image of Demeter: one displays a grain-wreathed head to right (Baldwin 9), another a veiled head with a wreath of lotus (Baldwin 16), and the other a half-length cthonic figure rising from the earth holding grain (Baldwin 25); of the first two types, Baldwin was able to find only two known examples each and for Baldwin 16 (this type) the only example held in a major collection is the one in Paris (the one in London is plated).

Baldwin also commented that the frequency of Demeter's depiction on the Lampsakene 'seems to warrant the conclusion that her cult was prominent at Lampsakos' (p. 52). Although famous sanctuaries existed for Demeter in other cities in Asia Minor, there is too little evidence remaining at the site of Lampsakos which could indicate the presence of a sanctuary to her there. Besides Demeter, Dionysos also features on the staters of this city, most likely due to the city's reputation as a producer of excellent wine (indeed the exiled Themistokles was granted the revenue of Lampsakos by Artaxerxes specifically for this reason). It is plausible therefore that Demeter as the goddess of grain and fertility was also honoured and regarded as responsible for the production of the wine that contributed so much to the wealth and fame of the city. The lotus crown worn by Demeter on this coin is of particular significance since it is not a usual attribute for this goddess. It is perhaps inspired by a specific cult statue known to the ancient viewers but unfortunately now unknown.



498



499

498. Mysia, Pergamon AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm. Circa 166-67 BC. Serpent emerging from cista mystica; all within ivy wreath / Two serpents entwined around ornate bow and bowcase; civic monogram to left, kerykeion to right. Kleiner & Noe Series 7, obv. die 12; SNG France 1700; SNG von Aulock 7462; SNG Fitzwilliam 4215. 12.83g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; struck on an exceptionally broad planchet.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

499. Mysia, Pergamon AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm. Circa 166-67 BC. Serpent emerging from cista mystica; all within ivy wreath / Two serpents entwined around ornate bow and bowcase; civic monogram to left, kerykeion to right. Kleiner & Noe Series 7, obv. die 12; SNG France 1700; SNG von Aulock 7462 (same dies); SNG Fitzwilliam 4215. 12.62g, 28mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



500



501

500. Mysia, Pergamon AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm. Circa 166-67 BC. Serpent emerging from cista mystica; all within ivy wreath / Two serpents entwined around ornate bow and bowcase; civic monogram to left, amphora to right. Kleiner & Noe Series 8, obv. die 16; SNG France 1701. 12.71g, 27mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

501. Mysia, Pergamon AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm. Circa 166-67 BC. Serpent emerging from cista mystica; all within ivy wreath / Two serpents entwined around ornate bow and bowcase; civic monogram to left, horizontally oriented eagle to right. Kleiner & Noe Series 6; SNG von Aulock 1367 (same obv. die). 12.71g, 32mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; struck on a very broad planchet.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

LYDIA



502



503

502. Kingdom of Lydia EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Time of Alyattes - Kroisos. Sardes, circa 610-546 BC. Head of roaring lion right, sun on forehead (later style) / Incuse square punch. Weidauer group XVI, 90; Traité I 47; SNG Kayhan 101; Rosen 654; Elektron I 72. 1.17g, 7mm.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

503. Kingdom of Lydia EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Time of Alyattes - Kroisos. Sardes, circa 610-546 BC. Head of roaring lion right, sun on forehead (later style) / Incuse square punch. Weidauer group XVI, 90; Traité I 47; SNG Kayhan 101; Rosen 654; Elektron I 72. 1.17g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



504



505

504. Kingdom of Lydia, Kroisos AR Stater - Double Siglos. Sardes, circa 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of roaring lion to right and bull to left, each with extended foreleg / Two incuse squares punches. Berk 20; Traité I 407; SNG Kayhan 1018; SNG von Aulock 2874; SNG Copenhagen 455; SNG Ashmolean 760; Carradice (1987) 2. 0.63g, 19mm.

Good Very Fine.

3,000

From the collection of a Student.

505. Kingdom of Lydia, Kroisos AR Stater - Double Siglos. Sardes, circa 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of roaring lion to right and bull to left, each with extended foreleg / Two incuse squares punches. Berk 20; Traité I 407; SNG Kayhan 1018; SNG von Aulock 2874; SNG Copenhagen 455; SNG Ashmolean 760; Carradice (1987) 2. 10.45g, 20mm.

Very Fine.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



506. Kingdom of Lydia, Kroisos AR Siglos. Sardes, circa 545-520 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. SNG Copenhagen 456; SNG von Aulock 2877-79; SNG Kayhan 1025; Rosen Coll. 663. 5.35g, 17mm.

Near Extremely Fine.

750

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



507. Lydia, Sardes AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm. Circa 166-160 BC. Serpent emerging from cista mystica; all within ivy wreath / Two serpents entwined around ornate bow and bowcase; civic monogram to left, filleted thyrsos to right. Kleiner & Noe Series 1; SNG von Aulock 3121 and 8253; SNG Copenhagen -. 12.84g, 27mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Unique and Unpublished Early Trite



508. Lydia or Ionia, uncertain mint EL Trite - 1/3 Stater. Circa 600-560 BC. Lydo-Milesian Standard. 'Schematic', linear outline of conjoined, roaring lions' heads / Double incuse punch with 'horse shoe' pattern. Unpublished in the standard references; for similar obverse style and type cf. Weidauer 117-125; for similar obverse and reverse types cf. Gorny & Mosch sales 104, 2000, 384 and sale 115, 2002, 1171 (1/6 Stater); cf. also CNG 61, 706-8 (1/6 Stater) and eAuction 235, 186 (1/6 Stater). 4.57g, 14mm.

Near Mint State. Unique, unpublished, and of very considerable numismatic interest.

10,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The schematic engraving style of these issues is very primitive, but the weight standard is consistent with that of Lydia and has affinities with the early confronted lion heads series of Lydia (cf. Weidauer XVII, 91-6; Roma Numismatics VIII, 2014, 637). The issuing authority may be somehow connected to the aftermath of the defeat by Alyattes of the invading Kimmerians after 619 BC, with these coins struck at an unspecified mint north of the Maiandros in the early 6th century BC.



509. Lydia or Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte - 1/6 Stater. Circa 600-560 BC. Lydo-Milesian Standard. 'Schematic', linear outline of conjoined, roaring lions' heads struck so one head is off the flan / Double incuse punch with 'horse shoe' pattern. Linzalone 1067 (same dies) = Heritage 3054, 30104; Gorny & Mosch 104, 2000, 384 and 115, 2002, 1171; CNG 61, 2002, 706-8. 2.29g, 10mm.

Mint State; easily the equal of the Heritage 3054 specimen that hammered for \$4,800. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



510. Lydia or Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte - 1/6 Stater. Circa 600-560 BC. Lydo-Milesian Standard. 'Schematic', linear outline of conjoined, roaring lions' heads / Double incuse punch with 'horse shoe' pattern. Linzalone 1067 = Heritage 3054, 30104; Gorny & Mosch 104, 2000, 384 and 115, 2002, 1171; CNG 61, 2002, 706-8. 2.31g, 10mm.
Mint State. Extremely Rare. 1,250
From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



511. Lydia or Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte - 1/6 Stater. Circa 600-560 BC. Lydo-Milesian Standard. Linear outline of conjoined, roaring lions' heads; all on raised square frame / Double incuse punch of differing designs. Cf. Linzalone 1067; cf. Weidauer 117-125; cf. Gorny & Mosch sales 104, 2000, 384 and sale 115, 2002, 1171 (1/6 Stater); cf. CNG sale 61, 2002, 706-8 (1/6 Stater). 2.26g, 10mm.
Mint State. Apparently unique and unpublished. 1,000
From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

KARIA



512. Karia, uncertain mint (Mylasa?) AR Stater. Circa 500 BC. Forepart of lion to right / Incuse square bisected by central band. SNG Ashmolean -; SNG Kayhan 930; Rosen 613. 10.89g, 22mm.
Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 1,000
From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



513. Karia, uncertain mint ('Mint D') AR Obol. Circa 5th century BC. Milesian standard. Forepart of bull right / Forepart of bull right within incuse square. Cf. CNG E-411, 150 (diobol); cf. Konuk, Coin M40-3; cf. SNG Ashmolean 335; cf. SNG Kayhan 973; BMC Ionia p. 352, 24 = Traité I 456 (Samos). 1.17g, 10mm, 11h.
Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 300
From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



514. Satraps of Karia, Hekatomnos AR Drachm. Mylasa, circa 395-377 BC. Lion's head left, forepaw reverted below; EKA above / Stellate pattern within incuse circle. SNG von Aulock 2356; Traité II, 86; SNG Copenhagen 588; SNG Kayhan 863. 4.04g, 17mm.
Good Very Fine. 300
From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Artemis Hyakinthotrophos



515. Karia, Knidos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200 BC. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Artemis Hyakinthotrophos standing facing, head left, holding phiale in extended right hand, her left arm resting on the statue of an archaic deity with a sheathed body and wearing a polos; to lower left, forepart of stag standing left, upon which drips liquid from Artemis' phiale; ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ to right. G. Le Rider, "Un tétradrachme hellénistique de Cnide" in *Essays Thompson*, pp. 155–7 and pl. 18, 1 = BN inventory FRBNF41778907; Roma XIII, 335. 16.43g, 35mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently only the third known example, and the first from these dies.

10,000

The third known specimen after the example in the Bibliothèque nationale de France and that sold in Roma Numismatics XIII (lot 335), this exceptionally rare type depicts Artemis Hyakinthotrophos (literally: 'Artemis, nurse of Hyakinthos'), who as a result of her repeated manifestations during Philip V of Macedon's siege of Knidos in 201 BC, was believed by her divine will to have secured victory for the Knidians, and thus was accorded the epithet Epiphanes. In her honour a panhellenic festival with games was instituted. Two surviving inscriptions confirm the augmentation of what must have been a smaller, local festival: a text from Kos containing the Knidian decree of invitation and the Koans acknowledgement of the 200 BC Hyakinthotrophia; a second inscription may be found at the Knidian treasury at Delphi - a Delphic decree of recognition. That text states that Knidos has sent ambassadors to Delphi and has undertaken to increase the honours of the goddess, asking Delphi to join in this effort; Delphi decrees to praise the Knidians for the piety they show Artemis Hyakinthotrophos. Several victors in the panhellenic Hyakinthotrophia are subsequently attested in late Hellenistic inscriptions.

Apart from these few surviving inscriptions, little else is known of Artemis Hyakinthotrophos or her festival - the present state of literary and archaeological evidence means that this aspect of the goddess remains nebulous. The use of the epithetic Hyakinthotrophos for Artemis, is unusual and at present unexplained, since she does not feature in the traditional myth of Hyakinthos, the hero-youth beloved by Apollo, who was accidentally killed by the god. The epithet perhaps suggests that she was responsible for tending to either Hyakinthos or to her brother Apollo with that epithet, however an alternative interpretation is that the epithet referred to the raising of beautiful boys in general, since the goddess is also attested with the epithet of kourotrophos, and was worshipped for her protection of those rearing infants.

The striking of coinage for the specific occasion of panhellenic games is well attested, from the earliest Olympian coinage issued for the purpose of the Games, to the coinage issued by Antiochos IV Epiphanes for his augmented festival of Apollo at Daphne in 166/5 BC. Given the extreme rarity of the coinage indicating a brief output, it seems reasonable to conclude that this type was produced for this event.



A New Die Pair



516. Karia, Kos AR Triple Siglos. Circa 480-470 BC. Diskobolos, nude, hurling diskos right; tripod to left, ΚΩΙΟΝ to right / Crab in dotted square within incuse square. Barron, *Diskoboloi* in *Essays Robinson*, late group B, 17-18 (these dies not listed); BMC 9, pl. XXX, 5; Boston MFA 2016; Traité 1740, pl. 148, 13. 16.41g, 25mm, 11h.

Very Fine. An apparently unique die set of this extremely rare issue - of considerable numismatic importance.

25,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Of a style akin to the archaicised figural representations on pottery (such as can be seen on a kylix in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts 01.8020), this depiction of a diskobolos exemplifies the skill of numismatic imagery at Kos towards the end of the Archaic and the beginning of the Classical period, as it points to a desire on the part of the die-engraver to attempt a novel and challenging type which required an understanding of movement and *symmetria* but was limited to the surface of a coin. The success of the die-engraver to capture the moment at which the athlete is about to turn about and release the discus is perhaps not recognised by modern viewers (in the eighteenth century the type was interpreted as Apollo dancing with a tambourine), but it is likely that the die engraver chose this particular pose having been inspired by a statue of a diskobolos made in the early fifth century possibly by Pythagoras of Rhegion, a precursor to Myron's famed Diskobolos. Known as the Ludovisi Diskobolos, two roman copies of this statue have been discovered which portray the exact same moment as depicted on this coin: one is a herm in the Ludovisi Collection in the Museum Nazionale Romano in Rome, the other is a torso in the Archaeological Museum at Side. These incomplete copies demonstrate an outstanding naturalism of the stretch of the torso muscles as the diskobolos lifts the discus above his head, paused forever in a remarkable moment of athletic tension and fate, an effect that is also achieved on this obverse type, which has the same sense of captivated momentum and includes in the background the prize for which this athlete is competing, a tripod.

Discussion about the origin of this type has centred on whether or not it commemorates the athletic contests held for the festival of Apollo at Triopion on the Knidian peninsula (see Herodotus, *Histories* 1.114) during which athletes would compete for bronze tripods and then dedicate them to the temple of Apollo at the site. The possibility that the coin was struck in direct association with the games, in a similar way to the coinage of Elis struck only for the Olympic games, is unlikely, however; it must be noted that Kos chose to produce this type as a triple siglos rather than a smaller denomination suggesting that it carried significant connotations with the city. Since none of the other Doric cities minted any coins for this festival, a more likely suggestion is that the coin could therefore relate to prestigious local games at Kos which are unattested elsewhere.

During this period, a great emphasis on individual athletes winning glory for themselves and their cities was apparent in the development of a new form of poetry called *epinicion* (literally meaning 'on victory'). This style of poetry highlights the attitude of the spectators and the civic importance of athletic contests. It shows that the games were more than just for sport, they tied in with the identity of the community and what it meant to be the best among others:

"In such a way, amid the vast circling crowd of the Greeks, did he display his marvellous body, hurling the wheel-shaped discus, and raise a shout from the people as he flung the shaft of the dark-leaved elder-tree from his hand into the steep sky. He executed the flashing movement of wrestling, and brought strong-limbed bodies down to the earth with such high-spirited strength, then returned to the dark-whirling waters of the Asopus, whose fame has reached every land, even the farthest reaches of the Nile." (Bacchylides, *Ode* 9.30-41)

Regarding the dating of this coin, an Athenian decree prohibiting allied minting would certainly have provided an end to coinage at Kos however, since the dating of this decree itself has been subject to debate, an exact date for this coin is difficult. As Barron notes, we are further restricted by the lack of hoard and overstrike evidence (see *The Fifth-Century Diskoboloi of Kos* in *Kraay-Morkholm Essays*). Further, the similarity of this coin to the Ludovisi Diskobolos is similarly unreliable for dating the coin since we cannot be certain that the similarity between the poses points precisely to one appearing before the other.

Therefore, the Diskoboloi sigloi are not only among the rarest but are also some of the most exceptional Greek coins produced in the early fifth century due to their attempt to depict on a coin a challenging and novel subject in a style not seen on earlier coinage. They are also fascinating as the precise details of their purpose and date remain unanswered.

Unpublished Variant of an Extremely Rare Type



517. Islands off Karia, Kos AR Tetradrachm. Magistrate Euruloxos, circa 170-160 BC. Head of Aphrodite right, wreathed with myrtle / Asklepios naked to hips, standing right, leaning on staff entwined with serpent; ΚΩΙΩΝ downwards to left, ΕΡΥΛΟΧΟΣ downwards to right. Unpublished variant, but for a similar example with the same magistrate's name cf. Leu 30, 1982, 183; for the same type with another magistrate's name cf. Hunter II, p. 432, 10 = BMC Caria pg. 45, 10 = HGC 6, 1319. 16.39g, 35mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine, cleaning marks to obv. Extremely Rare.

7,500

The circumstances for the striking of this extraordinarily rare issue are uncertain. The city of Kos had attained the zenith of its prosperity in the Hellenistic period, during which time it was allied with the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, who used the island and its well-fortified port as a naval outpost to oversee the Aegean. The alliance is attested in 242 BC (see C.B. Welles, *Royal correspondence in the hellenistic period*, 1934, p. 25), and this was also the year that the sanctuary of Asklepios, the Asklepieion, was consecrated, and the Pan-Hellenic status of the Asklepiadai (the priests of Asklepios) was confirmed (see H. Ingvaldsen, *Cos - Coinage and Society*, 2002, p. 37). The Asklepieion was from the beginning impressively large-scale; the cult was spread from Epidauros to Kos, the birthplace of Hippokrates, by the aforementioned Asklepiadai, a fraternity of priest-doctors who brought a sacred snake from Epidauros to the new sanctuary, and which is depicted on the contemporary tetrobol coinage struck at Kos around this time.

At Kos, the cult was established with its own festivals, hymns, processions and sacrifices such as those described in the fourth Mimiambus of Herondas (Herodas). This same text informs us that the sanctuary was a centre of great beauty, adorned with famous statues and paintings; a painting in the temple was apparently the work of Apelles, a renowned artist held in such high esteem by ancient writers including Pliny the Elder, that he continues to be regarded as the greatest painter of antiquity, even though none of his work survives. Furthermore, it is related to us that the sons of none other than Praxiteles were responsible at least one important statues there, as then confirmed with an inscription on the base (and apparently given to the temple by one Euthias, son of Prixon). It seems highly probable, given the representation of Asklepios on the reverse of this coin, that there existed at Kos a facsimile of the famed statue of the god which stood in the temple at Epidauros, a later Roman copy of which is preserved in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, Room 32. The form of that statue is nearly identical in the posture, the position of the garments and angle of the serpent-entwined staff. It is furthermore very likely that this coin depicts that very statue; the obverse portrait of Aphrodite meanwhile is almost certainly a reference to, if not depiction of, the (clothed) statue of Aphrodite purchased by the citizens of Kos from Praxiteles.



518. Karia, Mylasa AR Stater. Circa 520-490 BC. Forepart of a roaring lion to right / Divided incuse punch. SNG Kayhan 930 (Uncertain); BMC -; Traité -; SNG Keckman -; ACGC 993. 10.93g, 20mm.

Extremely Fine; beautiful cabinet tone, unobtrusive test cut on rev.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

RHODOS

Very Rare Proof of Origin Type



519. Rhodos, Kamiros AR Stater. Circa 480-475 BC. Fig leaf with sprouts in the form of an archaic psi in the intervals of the lobes / KAMI-PEWN (upper part retrograde), in two lines divided by horizontal bar. Boston MFA 2033 var. (ethnic arrangement); Traité pl. XX, 5 var., and 8 var. = BMC Caria pg. 224, 12 var. (same); SNG Lockett 2935 = Pozzi 2671 var. (same); SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Helsinki -. 11.82g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; an apparently unpublished variant of an extremely rare type.

3,000

From a private British collection.

This type, which is known from only a very few specimens bearing a couple of slightly differing formats of the city ethnic, is the only proof that this coinage is that of the Rhodian city of Kamiros. The other coins of this city invariably use an incuse reverse design without indication of the manufacturing authority.



520. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Didrachm. Mnasimachos, magistrate. Circa 250-229 BC. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly to right / Rose with single bud to right; ΜΝΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ above, P-O flanking stem, Athena Nikephoros standing left in left field. BMC 143; SNG Copenhagen 765; Ashton 208; SNG Keckman 537. 6.73g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Vibrant golden iridescent tone.

1,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction V, 23 March 2013, lot 400;
Ex Stack's Bowers Galleries (& Ponterio), Sale 164 - NYINC Auction, 6 January 2012, lot 274.

PAMPHYLIA

A Superb Stater of Aspendos



521. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 465-430 BC. Hoplite advancing right on dotted ground line, wearing crested helmet and holding shield and spear / Triskeles; ΕΣΤΡΑΙΙ above; below, lion standing left above ΠΦ; all within incuse square. SNG France 12 = *Traité* II 870, pl. XXIII, 21 (same rev. die); SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -. 10.90g, 21mm, 7h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare, and among the finest surviving early issues of Aspendos.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



522



523

522. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 460-420 BC. Helmeted, nude hoplite advancing right, holding spear in right hand and round shield in left / Triskeles to left, [E]-Σ above; all within shallow incuse square. SNG France 1-8ff; SNG von Aulock 4483; SNG Copenhagen -. 10.85g, 20mm.

Near Extremely Fine; an obverse of very pleasant style.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

523. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 465-430 BC. Warrior advancing right, holding shield and spear / Triskeles within incuse square. Roma E-52, 314 (same dies); CNG e429, 167 (same dies); otherwise unpublished in the standard references. 10.77g, 19mm.

Extremely Fine; a well-detailed obverse.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



524. Pamphylia, Side AR Stater. Circa 479-460 BC. Pomegranate, with dolphin to left below / Helmeted head of Athena to right within incuse square. *Atlas* 4 (O4/R4); SNG France 625 (same rev. die); SNG von Aulock 4760 (same dies); BMC 1 (same dies). 10.87g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare early issue of Pamphylia.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



CILICIA

Third Example Known



525. Cilicia, uncertain mint AR Stater. Persic standard. Circa 450-400 BC. Herakles(?) standing to right, preparing to strike fallen Amazon(?) whom he holds by the helmet crest; I (Aramaic 'zayin'?) in left field / Bull standing to right, tail tied with ribbons(?); all within dotted border within incuse square. Unpublished in the standard references including: BMC -; Traité -; Casabonne -; MIMAA -; SNG France -; SNG Levante -; Roma XVI, 334; CNG e430, 193 (Cyprus). 10.61g, 20mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Apparently only the third known example, and of great fascination.

1,000

From a private German collection.

The stance of the standing figure on the obverse is greatly reminiscent of the attitude in which Herakles is depicted while fighting the Hydra on certain very rare coins of Crete (see Roma IX, 9 and Svoronos 66, pl. XXIV, 23), and to a lesser extent, staters of Kition. The fallen figure in comparison is considerably more slight in build, with slender legs and waist, and what look to be well defined breasts. As such this type immediately recalls the myth of Herakles' ninth Labour and his battle with the Amazons after slaying their queen Hippolyta, with similar depictions preserved on surviving vases such as Tampa 82.11.1 and Met 61.11.16.

This cataloguer thus favours a Cilician origin for this coin on account of the coin's fabric, weight standard, the predominantly Cilician origin of the other coins with which it was reportedly originally found, and its obverse theme - since Amazons are represented at other Cilician mints including Soloi and on the three surviving coins of an uncertain mint (Roma XIII, 371; CNG 103, 344; CNG e386, 313). The latter issue depicts an Amazon on the obverse and the familiar Persian lion-bull combat motif on the reverse, together with the mysterious Aramaic legend 'DRGL' or 'RRYL', and may be related to the present issue.

Herakles' killing of the Amazon queen Hippolyta is one of the many tragic incidents that make Herakles such a flawed individual, driven by the whims of the gods, by misfortune and by his own violent nature to commit terrible crimes and acts of slaughter. Ordered by Eurystheos to bring him the Belt of Hippolyta as his ninth Labour, Herakles duly set out with his companions to retrieve this gift of Ares. When at last he reached the lands of the Amazons, Hippolyta herself came to meet the men, and impressed by Herakles and his exploits, agreed to give him the Belt. She would have done so had Hera not disguised herself and walked among the Amazons sowing seeds of distrust, claiming the strangers were plotting to carry off the Queen. Alarmed, the Amazons armed themselves and set off on horseback to confront the 'invaders'. Herakles, seeing this armed host approaching, guessed that Hippolyta had been plotting treachery all along and had never meant to gift him the Belt, so he killed her, and in the ensuing battle between the Greeks and Amazons he took the Belt and returned to Eurystheos.

Unpublished in the Standard References



526. Cilicia, Mallos AR Stater. Circa 440-400 BC. Bearded and winged male deity in kneeling-running stance to right, holding solar disc with both hands / Swan standing to left, eagle upon its back; MAP above, ankh symbol before, all within incuse square. Roma XVI, lot 323 (same dies [hammer £10,000]); BMC -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG France -; SNG Levante -; Traité -; Casabonne -; MIMAA -. 11.01g, 20mm, 9h.

Near Extremely Fine. Unpublished in the standard references; the third known example.

2,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



527. Cilicia, Mallos AR Stater. Circa 440-400 BC. Bearded male deity with two pairs of wings in kneeling-running stance to left, holding solar disc with both hands / Swan standing to right; MAP above, all within shallow incuse circle. SNG France 376 (same dies); Casabonne Type 2; Traité 1393 (same obv. die); SNG Levante -. 11.16g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The Third Known Example



528. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 455-400 BC. The walls of Tarsos, with three turrets visible, each turret surmounted by three merlons / Forepart of bull to right, key symbol to right; all within incuse square. BMC -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG France -; SNG Levante -; Traité -; Casabonne -; MIMAA -; CNG 109, 190 corr. (Asia Minor, uncertain mint); Roma XIV, 326 (same dies). 10.69g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare, the third known example.

1,500

From the inventory of a North American dealer.

The stylistically simple designs of both the obverse and reverse of this rare type point to it being one of the very earliest issue of Tarsos. We may of course identify this as a coin of Tarsos based on the use of the 'Key' symbol, as Casabonne calls it, that he argues should be considered as the emblem of the local dynastic power, i.e. that of the syennesis (see Casabonne, *Le syennésis cilicien et Cyrus : l'apport des sources numismatiques* pg.164). This, together with a rendering of the walls of Tarsos which appear in a more complete form on the later satrapal coinage of Mazaïos (the towers always with three merlons) makes the identification certain. That the bull type does not appear ever again at Tarsos is surprising, however we could possibly infer that this is a symbolic representation of wealth, and chosen as an appropriate motif for what was likely a tribute payment made to the city's Achaemenid overlords.



529. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 455-400 BC. The walls of Tarsos, with three turrets visible, each turret surmounted by three merlons / Forepart of bull to right; all within incuse square. Savoca 30, 163 (same dies?); cf. Roma XVI, 326 (key symbol on rev.); BMC -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG France -; SNG Levante -; Traité -; Casabonne -; MIMAA -; CNG 109, 190 corr. (Asia Minor, uncertain mint). 10.81g, 22mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. An extremely rare variant of an already extremely rare (and until recently unpublished) type, without the Tarsiote 'key' symbol on the reverse.

1,000

From a private German collection.



530. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 440-400 BC. Horseman (Syennesis?) riding to left, wearing kyrbasia, holding lotus flower in right hand and reins in left, bow in bowcase on saddle; Key symbol below horse, eagle(?) behind / Archer in kneeling-running stance to right, quiver over shoulder, drawing bow; Key symbol and Aramaic 'TRZ' behind, all within dotted border within incuse square. BMC -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Levante -; SNG France -, cf. 213 for types = Casabonne Type D2, pl. 2, 10 = MIMAA pl. V, 6 = Traité II, 523. 8.39g, 20mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,500

From a private German collection.



531. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Mazaïos, satrap of Cilicia and Cappadocia, circa 361-334 BC. Baaltars seated left, holding eagle, ear of corn and bunch of grapes in right hand, lotus-headed sceptre in left, Aramaic legend 'BLTRZ' (Baaltars) to right, Aramaic letter to left / Lion to left attacking bull to left; Aramaic legend above 'MZDI' = Mazaïos, Aramaic letters below. Casabonne series 2A; SNG Levante 101 var.; cf. SNG France 338-47 (controls). 10.76g, 25mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; banker's mark on rev.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



532



533

532. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Mazaios, satrap of Cilicia and Cappadocia, circa 361/0-334 BC. Baaltars seated left on throne, holding eagle-tipped sceptre; grain ear and grape bunch above Aramaic N to left, B'LTRZ in Aramaic to right, Aramaic M below throne / Lion to left, attacking bull to right above crenellated city walls of Tarsos; 'MZDI ZI'L'BRNH RAWHLK' (Mazaios Governor of Transeuphrates and Cilicia) in Aramaic above. Casabonne Series 4, Group B; SNG France 359. 10.86g, 22mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

533. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Balakros, satrap of Cilicia under Alexander III, circa 333-323 BC. Baaltars seated left on throne, torso facing, holding sceptre in extended right hand, left hand holding chlamys at his waist; grain ear to left, B'LTRZ (in Aramaic) to right, retrograde Σ below throne / Lion left, attacking bull right above two crenellated walls, each with four towers; club and [B] above. Casabonne series 1; cf. SNG France 363; SNG Levante -; SNG Levante Supp. -. 10.97g, 24mm, 8h.

Good Extremely Fine.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



534



535

534. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Balakros, satrap of Cilicia under Alexander III. Circa 333-323 BC. Baaltars seated left on throne, torso facing, holding lotus-tipped sceptre in extended right hand, left hand holding chlamys at his waist; grain ear to left, B'LTRZ (in Aramaic) to right / Lion left, attacking bull right above crenellated walls; club and B above. Casabonne Series 1; SNG France 365; cf. SNG Levante 122; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen 322. 10.93g, 23mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

535. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Balakros, satrap of Cilicia under Alexander III, circa 333-323 BC. Baaltars seated left on throne, holding lotus-tipped sceptre in right hand, left hand holding chlamys at his waist; grain ear and grape bunch to left, B above ivy leaf to right, T under throne / Facing bust of Athena, draped, wearing triple-crested helmet and necklace. SNG Levante Suppl. 21; SNG France 368; SNG von Aulock 5964. 10.97g, 24mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

BITHYNIA

Herakles and the Erotes



536. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika Æ35. Circa 3rd century AD. Diademed bust of Herakles to left, wearing lion skin over left shoulder, club over right shoulder / [HPAKΛHAC MATPOC AΠOIKΩN ΠOYIΩN, Herakles seated to left on a rock, right hand outstretched towards an Eros attempting to lift Herakles' cub; before, a tree in which another Eros is perched, drawing his bow. Waddington, Recueil général, 78 (same dies); SNG BM Black Sea -; SNG Stancomb -. 21.82g, 35mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The reverse of this coin presents a question: is the Eros at Herakles' feet assisting the great hero, who beckons with his right hand, or has this Eros been caught in the act of theft? Many artworks depicting Eros feature the diminutive deity with the attributes of Herakles, wearing his lion skin headdress and sometimes carrying his club. It is an iconographical type that was developed and elaborated in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, that somewhat tongue-in-cheekily suggest that love is as mighty as the all-conquering hero. S. Wood (Herakles' attributes and their appropriation by Eros, 1989) notes "Eros was not, in fact, the first to appropriate for himself the attributes of Herakles. From an early period popular imagination realised that even the mighty Herakles would occasionally be placed in a situation that lesser creatures could take advantage of. Before the Hellenistic period Kerkopes, satyrs and goat-legged Pans made use of whatever opportunities there were to steal Herakles' attributes; thereafter these subhuman thieves appear to have been replaced by a group of Erotes or a single Eros."

A Unique Tetradrachm of Nikomedes I



537. Kings of Bithynia, Nikomedes I AR Tetradrachm. Nikomedia, circa 280-250 BC. Diademed head of Nikomedes right; countermarked with female head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΣ, Artemis-Bendis seated left on rock, holding two spears and heavy sword in scabbard, round shield with rings or rivets rests by her side; in background, stump of tree with spoils of war; monograms in inner left field and exergue. Unpublished variant, for general type cf. De Luynes 2421 (same obverse die) = Rec gén I.2, p. 218, 1 = Davis & Kraay, *The Hellenistic Kingdoms*, 190; London, BM = Mørkholm, EHC, 414 (same obverse die); HGC 7, 606 (all with different monograms and none with a countermark). 17.06g, 30mm, 12h.

Very Fine. A unique example of a very rare type.

3,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Nikomedes I was the second king of the independent kingdom of Bithynia, succeeding his father Zipoetes I in 278 BC. He commenced his reign by executing two of his brothers; the third was able to escape and raised a revolt, succeeding in making himself sovereign master of a considerable portion of the kingdom and calling himself Zipoetes II. At this time a significant Celtic migration was underway, and Byzantion was besieged; taking advantage of the situation, Nikomedes assisted the Celts in crossing the Bosphoros, allowed them to settle in what became known as Galatia, and engaged them as mercenaries in his army. With this newfound strength Nikomedes put an end to his brother and reunited the kingdom. He is principally remembered for the foundation of Nikomedia, whose location was selected so judiciously that it prospered as one of the richest cities in Asia Minor for over six centuries. He is also believed to have been the Nikomedes who attempted to purchase Praxiteles' statue of Aphrodite from the city of Knidos by offering the remit the whole public debt of the city.

PHRYGIA



538. Phrygia, Apameia AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm. Circa 150-140 BC. Serpent emerging from cista mystica; all within ivy wreath / Two serpents entwined around ornate bow and bowcase; civic monogram to left, elephant's head to right. Kleiner & Noe series 23; Pinder 69; SNG von Aulock 8332; SNG Copenhagen 147. 12.70g, 27mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

PONTOS



539. Kingdom of Pontos, Mithradates VI Eupator AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in Pontos, dated month 10, year 210 of the Bithyno-Pontic era = July 87 BC. Diademed head of Mithradates VI to right / Pegasus grazing to left on ground line, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ below; star-in-crescent to left, ΙΣ above monogram to left, Ι in exergue, all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. De Callatay D64/R1; SNG Copenhagen -. 16.82g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; dark cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; one example only recorded by de Callatay.

2,500

Ex Argyros Collection.

The first Mithridatic War began in 89 BC and in 88 BC Mithradates' general, Archelaos faced Sulla's legions in a long siege of Athens and the Piraeus. De Callatay notes that the timing of this siege matches the cessation of production at the main Pontic mint from August 87 to April 86 (this tetradrachm being part of the final issue) and the appearance of a new series which does not follow the usual dating system but instead runs for seven months in year 1 of a new era (see *L'histoire des guerres Mithridatiques vue par les monnaies*, 1997, p. 41). Further, he highlights that all the examples of this unusual series were struck from the same obverse die which closely resembles the last issues from the main Pontic mint and that these tetradrachms are only found in two published hoards from the Piraeus and the Dipylon. He therefore concludes that the main mint was relocated to Athens until March 86 BC to assist Archelaos and, when Archelaos left the Piraeus, apparently with the mint workers, the main mint resumed its output using the usual Bithyno-Pontic dating.

PHOENICIA

Exceptionally Well Preserved for the Type



540. Phoenicia, Sidon AR Dishekel. `Abd`aštart (Straton) I, dated RY 13 = 353/2 BC. War galley under way to left over zig-zag waves; III- (date) above / King of Persia and charioteer in biga left, King of Sidon standing left behind, in Egyptian dress, holding cultic sceptre and votive vase; `B (in Phoenician) above. E&E-S Group IV.2.1.m, 1339 (D31/R33); Betlyon 23; Rouvier -; HGC 10, 242; DCA 849. 25.55g, 27mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. Exceptionally well detailed for the type.

12,500

Ex Jean Elsen et ses Fils s.a., list 231, January-March 2005, no. 104.

The dishekels of Sidon are not particularly rare. They are however nearly uniformly poorly struck, or heavily worn, or both. This coin satisfies the conditions of being both comparatively very well struck on both obverse and reverse, and has evidently seen very limited circulation indeed, evidenced by the preservation of fine detail on both sides. It is therefore an extreme rarity within the series on account of its superlative condition and level of detail, unmatched by any of the examples present on CoinArchives, and far superior to the Millennia Collection example which sold for US\$30,000 in 2014.

This coin dates to the final year of the reign of Abdashtart I (or Straton, as he was known to the Greeks). One of his first acts as king was to reduce the weight of the dishekel by approximately 12%, while increasing its silver content from 72 to 99 per cent, primarily to safeguard confidence in the Sidonian currency which had in his father's reign become increasingly debased.

A complex figure, caught between East and West, Abdashtart was required to honour Sidon's allegiance to the Persian Great King on the one hand, yet found himself personally drawn towards Greek culture on the other. Yet, despite increasing discontent amongst the Sidonians at Persian overlordship of Phoenicia, Abdashtart initially displayed the outward appearance of being a loyal servant of Artaxerxes II.

Early on in his reign, Abdashtart was able to obtain a guarantee of safe passage for an Athenian embassy to Artaxerxes, for which favour the Athenians honoured him with a decree set in marble on the Acropolis, next to the Parthenon. Importantly, this decree granted favourable trading rights and exemptions from taxation in Athens to the Sidonians. Thanks to this decree he obtained for himself an image as a philhellene, an image he promoted further through lavish patronage of Greek artists and musicians he invited to his court from the cities of Ionia and the Peloponnesos.

Following the redating of the reigns of the Sidonian kings by J. Elayi (An Updated Chronology of the Reigns of Phoenician Kings during the Persian Period), it is now understood that Abdashtart was responsible for leading the Sidonian revolt against Persian overlordship that occurred in 356 BC, and which was swiftly suppressed the following year. Though he was not deposed, he was forced to surrender unconditionally and all of Phoenicia was placed under the supervision of the Persian agent Mazaios, who was made satrap of Transeuphrates. Abdashtart's final years between 355 and 352 appear to have been difficult, and according to ancient sources it is likely he suffered a sudden and violent death.

CYPRUS

One of Four Known



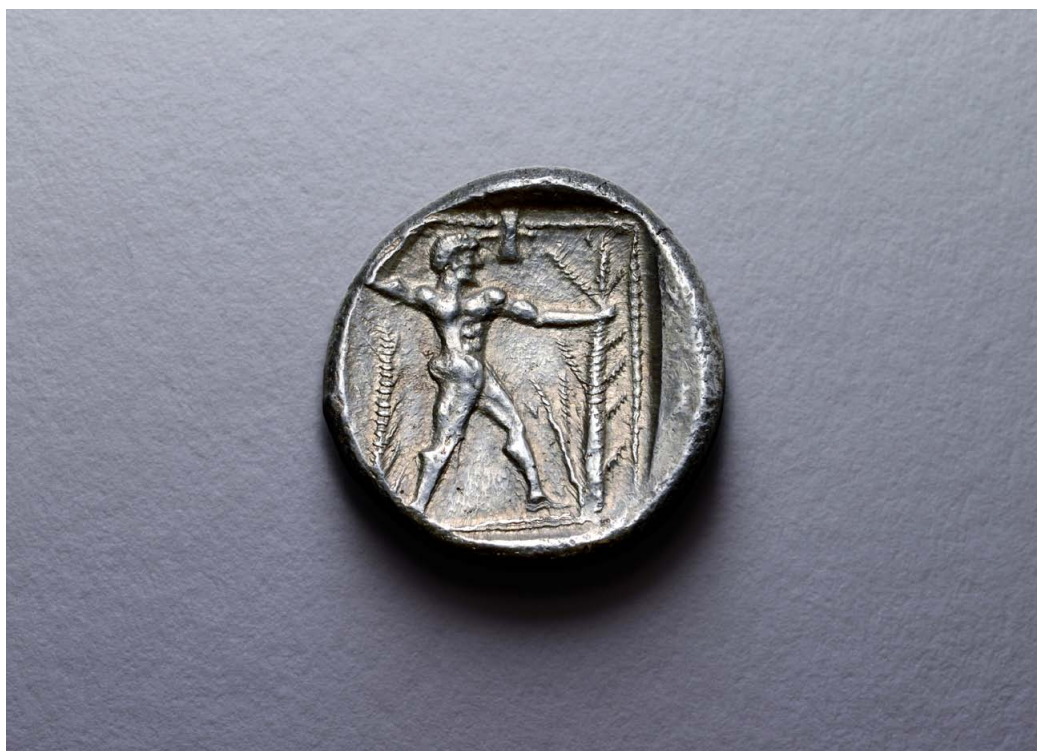
541. Cyprus, uncertain mint AR Stater. Circa 480-460 BC. Tortoise seen from above / Wild goat with large curved horns and long beard standing to left, ankh above; all within dotted border within shallow incuse. NAC 106, 325; Naumann 70, 133; Nomos 17, 211 (all from same dies); otherwise unpublished. 11.36g, 23mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; arguably the finest of four known examples.

4,000

From the inventory of a German dealer, acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.

Second Known and Only Example in Private Hands



542. Cyprus, Golgoi(?) AR Stater. Circa 460-430 BC. Bull kneeling to right on ground line; bare fir-tree trunk above / Nude male figure (Herakles?) standing to right, holding tree in left hand, and raising labrys (double-axe) in right hand; smaller tree behind. E. S. G. Robinson, "Greek Coins Acquired By The British Museum 1938-1948" in NC 1948, p. 44 and pl. V, 1 (same dies); otherwise unpublished; but cf. BMC Cyprus, xlvii (e), pl. XXV, 10 for a third-stater from the same issue, and cf. SNG France 441 (Cilicia, uncertain) for similar types on a later coin of the same mint. 10.72g, 23mm, 5h.

Near Mint State. Of the greatest rarity - the second known example and the only one in private hands.

10,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

This is the second known example of an extremely rare issue known otherwise only from a single stater acquired by the British Museum c. 1938-1948 and a corresponding trite that was already in the possession of the British Museum at that time. Robinson revised the description previously made of the trite by J. P. Six (NC 1897, pp. 206-7) and repeated by Hill (BMC Cyprus) that described the figure as Herakles, who on the stater can evidently be seen to carry not a club but a labrys, and no trace of a lion-skin can be discerned; moreover the bow he was supposed to hold in his left hand is actually a branch of one of the trees. Robinson observes that "his double-axe points to a pre-Hellenic origin, and the fir-trees suggest high altitudes. He is perhaps a Zeus, like the Carian Labraundos, developed out of an Anatolian sky god, and blasting the fir-trees on the mountain-top with his lightning. Alternatively he may be a native hero, and the trees may represent a grove. In any case the curious posture of the bull on the new stater makes it tempting to interpret obverse and reverse types in close conjunction as illustrating some local myth."

Robinson remarked also that the bull is left as the only remaining link to the group of coins attributed to Golgoi, and he considered it "a very feeble link indeed". Indeed, the attribution to Golgoi of any coinage at all has been more recently challenged; it does not appear in contemporary sources, and Collobier (1991) concludes there is no evidence for Golgoi as an independent state in this period, citing Hill (1949). The archaeological evidence does point to the existence of a fortified town in C5-C4, but this does not seem reason enough to consider a Golgoi even a weak polis; however Golgoi does seem to have been a relatively important cult centre "en dehors des capitales" (see Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis p. 1225).

Michel Amandry (Un statère inédit de Golgoi (?) au Cabinet des Médailles, 1991) published a coin that must be considered to be a product of the same mint, but ignores the arguments of Robinson in favour of the original attribution by Six to Golgoi, citing the bas-relief found at Golgoi and presently housed at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, which depicts Eurytion, guardian of the cattle of Geryon trying to hide the animals from Herakles with a fir tree.

It remains only to be said therefore that the present type is the excessively rare product of an uncertain mint that will require further findspot evidence to come to light before an attribution to any specific location or authority may be conclusively confirmed.

Exceptionally Complete for the Type



543. Cyprus, Marion AR Stater. Sasmās, circa 470-450 BC. Lion standing right, licking its right foreleg; Boiotian shield above, [sa-sa-ma-o to-ka-ro-to-sa] (Sasmās, son of Doxandros) in Cypriot script across upper field, floral pattern in exergue / Phrixos standing left, clinging to the back of a ram advancing left; [ma-ri-eu-se] (of Marion) in Cypriot script to left and below, [Boiotian shield below]; all within incuse square. Zepiti & Michaelidou 1; Tziambazis 50; BMC p. 71, 1 = Traité II 1366; SNG Copenhagen 24; ACGC 1108 = E.S.G. Robinson, "British Museum Acquisitions for the Years 1933-1934" in NC 1936, 45; E.S.G. Robinson, "British Museum Acquisitions for 1930-31" in NC 1932, 10; Kunstfreund 168; Triton XVII, lot 356 = Triton XV, lot 1264 (all from the same obv. die). 11.31g, 25mm, 4h.

7,500

Very Fine. Extremely Rare, and exceptionally complete for the type.

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The city of Marion in Cyprus is first definitively mentioned by Diodorus Siculus who recounts how Kimon, an Athenian general, laid siege to the city in 449 BC. This siege removed the city from Persian domination and placed it under Athenian rule; it was thereafter often known by geographers such as Skylax as 'Marion Hellenikon'. Diodorus Siculus had cause to mention Marion again to record the destruction of the city in 312 BC at the hands of Ptolemy I. The king of Marion at this time was Stasioikos II, who aligned himself with Antigonous I Monophthalmos in opposition to Ptolemy I who at that time was attempting to assert suzerainty over all of Cyprus. Ptolemy ordered the city to be laid to waste; his troops razed it to the ground and all the inhabitants were transferred to Paphos. It was not until 270 BC that a new city was established on the site of the ruins, which eventually prospered under its new name of Arsinoe.



544. Cyprus, Marion AR Stater. Sasmās, circa 470-450 BC. Lion standing right, licking its right foreleg [Boiotian shield above], Cypriot script [‘sa-sa-ma-o to-ka-ro-to-sa’ (Sasmās, son of Doxandros) across upper field], floral pattern in exergue / Phrixos standing left, clinging to the back of a ram advancing left; Cypriot script ‘ma-ri-eu-se’ (of Marion) on left and below (only traces visible), Boiotian shield below; all within incuse square. Zepiti & Michaelidou 1; Tziambazis 50; BMC p. 71, 1 = Traité II 1366; SNG Copenhagen 24; ACGC 1108 = E.S.G. Robinson, "British Museum Acquisitions for the Years 1933-1934" in NC 1936, 45; E.S.G. Robinson, "British Museum Acquisitions for 1930-31" in NC 1932, 10; Kunstfreund 168; Triton XVII, lot 356 = Triton XV, lot 1264 (all from the same dies). 11.04g, 25mm, 1h.

2,000

Good Fine. Extremely Rare; only three other examples on CoinArchives.

From a private German collection, outside of Cyprus prior to December 1992.

Onasioikos



545. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Onasioikos, circa 450-440 BC. Bull standing left on beaded double line; [winged solar disk above, ankh to left]; all within dotted circular border / Eagle standing left; ankh to left, ‘pa-si o-na’ in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square border in incuse square. Tziambazis -; BMC -; Destrooper-Georgiades, p. 196, 13 = Gulbenkian 809 = NFA II, 1976, 275; Roma XIII, 405. 11.01g, 23mm, 5h.

1,000

Good Very Fine; overstruck on an uncertain type. Extremely Rare - one of only approximately half a dozen known examples.

From the inventory of Roma Numismatics Ltd.

Among the Finest Known



546. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing left; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, palmette ornament in exergue / Eagle standing left; one-handled vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15; Tziambazis 7; Traité II 1291 = BMC 17; SNG Copenhagen 26; ACGC 1089. 11.07g, 24mm, 8h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and among the finest known examples.

7,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, outside of Cyprus prior to December 1992.



547. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing left on beaded line; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, palmette ornament in exergue; all within dotted circular border / Eagle standing left, one-handled vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15; Tziambazis 7; Traité II 1291 = BMC 17; SNG Copenhagen 26; ACGC 1089. 11.01g, 22mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and exceptionally well preserved for the type.

3,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

A Very Rare Variety



548. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing left; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, two-leafed shoot in exergue / Eagle standing left; one-handled vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. BMC pl. XXI, 11; Roma XIII, 408 (same dies). 11.06g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very rare variety of a very rare type, and among the finest known.

3,000

From a private German collection, outside of Cyprus prior to December 1992.

The Second Known



549. Cyprus, Salamis AR Stater. Nikodamos, circa 460-450. Recumbent ram to right, oinochoe above; Cypriot script 'pa-si-le-wo-[se ni-ko-ta-mo]' around / Head of ram to left, olive branch and elaborate ankh symbol below; Cypriot script 'pa-si ni-ko-ta' around. Bank of Cyprus -; BMC -; Traité II -; Tziambazis -; cf. Masson & Amandry, Notes de numismatique chypriote, VI-VIII in RN 1988, p. 33 and pl. II, 4-5 = Kunstfreund 169 (same obverse die); Roma XIV, 358 (same dies). 11.11g, 23mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare - the second known; of great numismatic interest.

7,500

From the inventory of a North American dealer.

The Greek dynasty of Salamis traced its ancestry back to the legendary hero Teukros (Teucer), son of Telamon, king of the Greek island of Salamis in the Saronic Gulf. The first king and founder of the dynasty of Cypriot Salamis whose name appears on the Persian standard double sigloi and fractions is that of Evelthon (560-525 BC). It has long been recognised and confirmed by the Celenderis, Asyut, Larnaca, Zagazig and Jordan hoards, that many if not all of these issues were minted by his successors from c. 515 until the mid 5th century; Herodotus (5.104) lists four successors to Evelthon: Siromos, Chersis, Gorgos and Onesilos, none of whom are believed to have been confirmed in the numismatic record (see following lot). Thus it appears that the royal numismatic custom at Salamis was to continue using the types of one's predecessor, with the name of the reigning king of secondary importance to the primary message - that he was of the dynasty of Evelthon. The only other names recorded on coins before the well attested Evagoras I are: Phausis (cf. J. Kagan and K. McGregor 1995: "The Coinage of king Phausis of Salamis", CCEC 23, 3-9, 1995); Nikotamos (cf. BMC 31-32 (Nikodamos) and Evanthes (BMC 38-9) dated to the period 480-450 BC.

The recumbent ram type of the obverse ultimately derives from the type instituted by Evelthon, so continuing the theme which appears to have been retained for dynastic purposes. Significantly, a coin discovered with the name of Nikodamos on the reverse also bears the name of Evelthon on the obverse (Troxell-Spengler 1969, 17). The use of the latter's name in the middle of the fifth century is significant, as it apparently confirms that Nikodamos was descended (or at least claimed descent) from Evelthon. The reverse type of a ram's head may have been an innovation introduced by Nikodamos, which appears to have been retained by his successor Evanthes, and by Gorgos II who coined an issue survived by just two specimens (Roma Numismatics XIII, lot 411, and the following lot in the present auction) circa 450-430 BC.

Nikodamos himself appears to be unknown to history other than from his coins, but he must have reigned at Salamis in the years immediately preceding the expedition of the Athenian fleet under the general Kimon against the Persians on Cyprus in 450 BC.

An Important Issue Reassessed



550. Cyprus, Salamis AR Stater. Gorgos II (?), circa 450-430 BC. Ram recumbent to left, Cypriot script from top right to bottom left: 'pa-si-le-wo-se ku-ru-ko-[?]', all within dotted border / Ram's head to left, Cypriot script 'pa-si ku-ru-ko' from right to left above, ankh, astragalos and facing panther's head below; all within incuse circle. Roma XIII, 411 (same dies, corr. obv. legend), otherwise unpublished in the standard references; for general type, fabric and style cf. K. McGregor, *The Coinage of Salamis, Cyprus, from the Sixth to the Fourth Centuries*, University College London (unpublished PhD Thesis 1998, J.I, 336-7, Euwateteos) = ACGC 1082 = BMC 38-9 = Traité II, 1135-6 (all in the name of king Evanthes). 11.13g, 25mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Of the greatest rarity, only the second known example and of considerable numismatic importance.

10,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, outside of Cyprus prior to December 1992.

Herodotus (5.104) lists four successors to Evelthon: Siromos, Chersis, Gorgos and Onesilos, none of whom are believed to be confirmed in the numismatic record. The only other names recorded on coins before the well attested Evagoras I are: Phausis (cf. J. Kagan and K. McGregor 1995: "The Coinage of king Phausis of Salamis", CCEC 23, 3-9, 1995); Nikotamos (cf. BMC 31-32 [Nikodamos], and see previous lot in present auction) and Evanthes (BMC 38-9) dated to the period 480-450 BC.

The present type was unknown until a single specimen was published in Roma Numismatics Auction XIII (lot 411). At that time the legend, due to the lightly degraded state of the die and in particular the presence of several die breaks in the area of the legend did not then easily permit an accurate reading, was misinterpreted. Further study has however yielded an alternative reading of the first three syllables that is more probably correct, while accepting that the fourth remains too indistinct to identify.

This new reading is 'ku-ru-ko-[?]', and is highly significant. The syllables 'ku' and 'ko-ru' appear elsewhere on the coinage of Salamis. A range of issues attributed to Evelthon and/or his successors feature an Ankh with 'ku' in the centre (cf. BMC, Salamis 18, p. 49, p. IX. 15), which given the royal associations of the ankh symbol, must impart some especial pertinence to that particular syllable; an association with Kuprou = Cyprus is logical (and indeed this association has often been posited by various scholars), which could suggest an implied meaning: 'Basileos of Kuprou'. Similar issues contemporary to the aforementioned coins of Evelthon and/or successors (cf. Dikaios 1961, p. 175, 6-7 = McGregor 223-224) additionally feature the syllables 'ru-ko' or 'ko-ru' adjacent to the ankh. The meaning of 'ko' and 'ru' has remained elusive though; K. McGregor 1999, (*The Coinage of Salamis, Cyprus, From the Sixth to the Fourth Centuries BC*, UCL doctoral thesis, p.52) notes the confusion and divided opinion concerning the ku-ru-ko legend: "Six 1883, p. 271, nos. 18-21 attributed the inscription to Gorgos; Deecke, 168 D read the syllables pu and po; Babelon 1893, p. cxiv-cxvi, no. 569 read the syllables as ru and po and combined the ku reading ku-po-ru 'Kuprou'".

Due to the syllabic nature of the Cypriot alphabet, there was no formal or fixed interpretation for the written characters, and certainly a 'k' could be read as a 'g' sound: see A. Leukart, 'Syllabaire et dialecte chypriotes classiques', *Chypre des origines au Moyen-Age*, 1975, p. 107. With the reassessment of the obverse legend of this type since the first example was published in Roma XIII, what was then read as 'ma-xa-ko-sa' should in fact be correctly read as 'ku-ru-ko-[?]', and this is the same legend that appears on the reverse, but is explicitly and unambiguously preceded by the title Basileos, and must therefore be unequivocally taken to refer to King 'Ku-ru-ko' (=Gu-ru-go), or seemingly, a 'Basileos Gorgos', thus apparently confirming Six's 1883 interpretation of the 'ku-ru-ko' inscription as Gorgos.

The matter is not resolved however. This type cannot pre-date the coins of Nikodamos, and certainly was not issued by Gorgos, grandson of Evelthon. There remain two possibilities therefore: that either this coin was struck by a hitherto unknown member of the Teukrid dynasty for whom no other coinage or reference survives, or that it was struck by the unknown Phoenician usurper mentioned by Isokrates. Isokrates (Evagoras 19-20), relates that "there came from Phoenicia a fugitive, who after he had gained the confidence of the king who then reigned, and had won great power... expelled his benefactor and himself seized the throne." Evagoras I, possibly as early as the 440s, took power from the Phoenician usurpers, the second of whom is recorded as having been named Abdemon, but the first whose usurpation is related by Isokrates is otherwise unknown to history. Although it seems unlikely that a Phoenician usurper would happen to bear the same name 'Gorgos' as one of Evelthon's successors, the possibility that he assumed a name of an earlier ruler of the Teukrid dynasty in order to better assimilate himself cannot be excluded.

An Unpublished Stater of Evanthes



551. Cyprus, Salamis AR Stater. Evanthes, circa 430 BC. Ram recumbent to left; Cypriot script 'pa-si-le-o e-u-wa-te-o' around / Ram's head to left, Cypriot character 'a' above, ankh symbol below; all within incuse circle. Unpublished in the standard references, for general type, fabric and style cf. K. McGregor, *The Coinage of Salamis, Cyprus, from the Sixth to the Fourth Centuries*, University College London (unpublished PhD Thesis 1998, J.I, 336-339). 11.08g, 22mm, 10h.

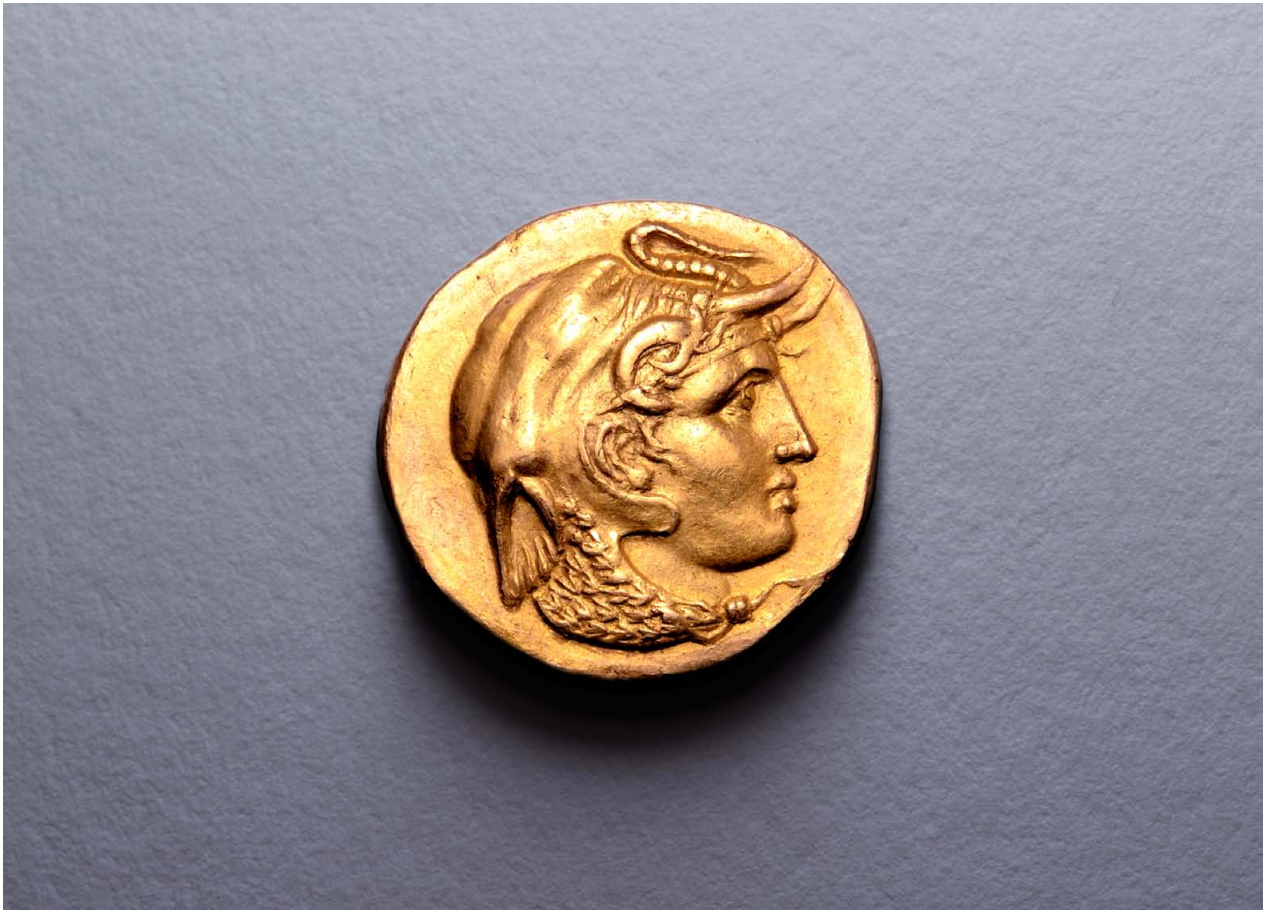
Extremely Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

10,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, outside of Cyprus prior to December 1992.

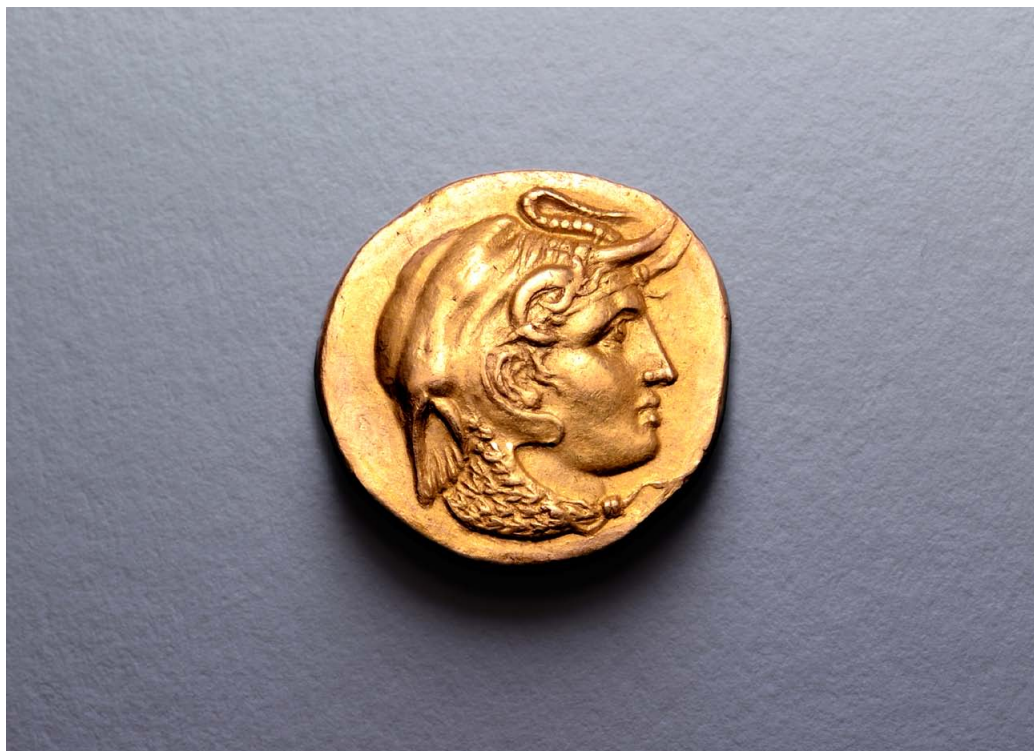
Evanthes has been variously considered at different times to be either a predecessor or successor to Nikodamos; present thought believes him to have been the successor to Nikodamos. The types of King Evanthes, represented by staters and 1/6 staters only, are similar to those of Nikodamos, though a distinct difference in style exists such that the reverse ram head is a much more refined, stylised and classical head. Today, the coinage of Evanthes is rare in the extreme. The direct continuation of types of his predecessor, along with the plausible identification of a coin naming Evelthon on the obverse to Evanthes (Roma E-Sale 53, lot 395) suggests that like Nikodamos, Evanthes claimed descent from the Teukrid house of Evelthon. Evanthes is presumably the king disposed of by a Phoenician usurper, as related by Isokrates (see preceding lot), on the basis that no other kings in this period are named in the meagre historical sources. The numismatic evidence, as assessed by McGregor (1999) appears to confirm that Evanthes was the last Teukrid to hold the throne at Salamis before the emergence of Evagoras I towards the end of the fifth century. Beyond this, of Evanthes we cannot at present say more.





EGYPT

One of Seven Known



552. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy I, as satrap, AV Stater. Alexandria, circa 312/11 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, wearing elephant skin and aegis, horn of Ammon over ear / Prow of galley to right, adorned with one large and one small protective eye. CPE 38; Svoronos 25; Zervos Type V, Issue 87; Gulbenkian 1071 = Jameson 999; Saïda 41; Triton XIX, 2076 = Nomos 7, 149 = NAC 46, 303. 8.54g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; some flattening around the edge and rims, ex-jewellery. Extremely Rare, one of only seven known, and one of only four in private hands (the others in Athens, Lisbon, and Paris). 20,000

One of the great rarities of the Ptolemaic coinage, this type is not only wonderful in its simplicity but stunningly beautiful in its execution. Bearing neither inscription nor control symbols – a unique feature that makes it stand out from the rest of Ptolemy’s coinage – the type nonetheless is inextricably linked to the Athena Promachos and Zeus Aëtophoros tetradrachms and a unique gold stater (NAC 66, 77) which all use the deified head of Alexander wearing an elephant skin headdress as the obverse type, as well as small bronzes which feature a portrait of Ptolemy I and a prow on the reverse. Lorber notes that the obverse portrait closely parallels that of a transitional tetradrachm minted at Alexandria and argues this, along with find site information, provides a terminus post quem for the issue of 312.

Zervos, in his study of the early coinage of Ptolemy I, although certain that the type was contemporary to the Attic weight silver coins and minted at Alexandria, was unable to ascribe it to a historical context. The occasion for the striking of this coin may have been the reconquest of Cyprus in 313/312 from cities who had switched their allegiance to Antigonos Monophthalmos and thus, a celebration of Ptolemy’s naval exploits. Although his own Cypriot allies had been conducting operations against those aligned with Antigonos for several years with some success, Ptolemy himself proceeded to Cyprus at the head of a significant army and fleet. Once there he swiftly eliminated the pro-Antigonid factions, capturing and killing the king of Kitium, and subduing Marion and Lapithos-Kyrenia, the former of which was destroyed. Many of the formerly independent kingdoms of Cyprus were subjugated or absorbed by his local allies.

The use of the head of Alexander on the obverse of this coin and others mentioned above is a clear illustration of Ptolemy’s claim to be the legitimate successor to the legacy of Alexander. Intercepting the body of Alexander in 322/1 in Syria as it was being moved from Babylon to Macedon and diverting it to Memphis was a very direct statement of this claim, since by custom, Macedonian kings asserted their right to the throne by burying their predecessor. Lorber points out that the dating of the coin corresponds to the transfer of Ptolemy’s capital from Memphis to Alexandria and the minting of the coin there may commemorate the new base of the Egyptian fleet within a city sacred to Alexander.



553. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy I, as satrap, AR Tetradrachm. Memphis, circa 323 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aetophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, rose before, moneyer's signature ΔΙΟ beneath. Price 3971. 17.22g, 28mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful iridescent tone.

3,000

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 5, 14 May 2012, lot 168.



554. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy II Philadelphos AV Trichryson - Pentadrachm. Alexandria, circa 285-261/0 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis around neck / Eagle standing to left on thunderbolt; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΜΑΙΟΥ around, monogram above shield to left, monogram to right. Svoronos 551; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Boston MFA - .17.84g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

5,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XX, 10 January 2017, lot 380;

Ex Marian A. Sinton Collection, Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Auction 53, 15 March 2000, lot 694;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc. - Numismatica Ars Classica AG - Freeman & Sear, Triton III, 30 November 1999, lot 651.



555. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy II Philadelphos, with Arsinoë II, Ptolemy I, and Berenike I AV Half Mnaieion - Tetradrachm. Alexandria, circa 272-261/0 BC. Conjoined busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoë is diademed and veiled; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, shield to left / Conjoined busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenike is diademed and veiled; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 604; SNG Copenhagen 133; Noeske 38; Boston MFA 2275; Dewing 2753-4. 13.91g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

4,000

From a private English collection, outside of Egypt prior to December 2016.



556. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy II Philadelphos, with Arsinoë II, Ptolemy I, and Berenike I AV Half Mnaieion - Tetradrachm. Alexandria, circa 272-261/0 BC. Conjoined busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoë is diademed and veiled; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, shield to left / Conjoined busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenike is diademed and veiled; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 604; SNG Copenhagen 133; Noeske 38; Boston MFA 2275; Dewing 2753-4. 13.92g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

3,000

From a private English collection, outside of Egypt prior to December 2016.



557



558

557. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy II Philadelphos, with Arsinoë II, Ptolemy I, and Berenike I AV Half Mnaeion - Tetradrachm. Alexandria, circa 272-261/0 BC. Conjoined busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoë is diademed and veiled; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, shield to left / Conjoined busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenike is diademed and veiled; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 604; SNG Copenhagen 133; Noeske 38; Boston MFA 2275; Dewing 2753-4. 13.84g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

3,000

From a private English collection, outside of Egypt prior to December 2016.

558. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy II Philadelphos, with Arsinoë II, Ptolemy I, and Berenike I AV Half Mnaeion - Tetradrachm. Alexandria, circa 272-261/0 BC. Conjoined busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoë is diademed and veiled; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, shield to left / Conjoined busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenike is diademed and veiled; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 604; SNG Copenhagen 133; Noeske 38; Boston MFA 2275; Dewing 2753-4. 13.87g, 22mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

2,000

From a private English collection, outside of Egypt prior to December 2016.



559. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Arsinoë II (wife of Ptolemy II) AR Tetradrachm. Alexandria, circa 261/0-253/2 BC. Veiled and draped bust right, wearing stephane; Δ behind / Eagle standing to left on thunderbolt; ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ around, X between legs. Troxell, Arsinoë, Group 2, p. 43 and pl. 5, 3-4; Svoronos 435; SNG Copenhagen 139-140 var. (letter). 14.23g, 28mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

2,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, outside of Egypt prior to December 1992.

ARABIA



560. North-West Arabia, Idumaea or Kingdom of Lihyan AR Tetradrachm. After 250 BC. Schematic head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet; crescent on cheek / Owl standing to right, head facing; crescent and olive spray behind, ΠΘΕ before. Huth, in CCK, p. 234, fig. 5 (b); cf. Huth 40. 13.65g, 26mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 78, 26 May 2014, lot 345 (hammer: CHF 3,500).

SELEUKID EMPIRE



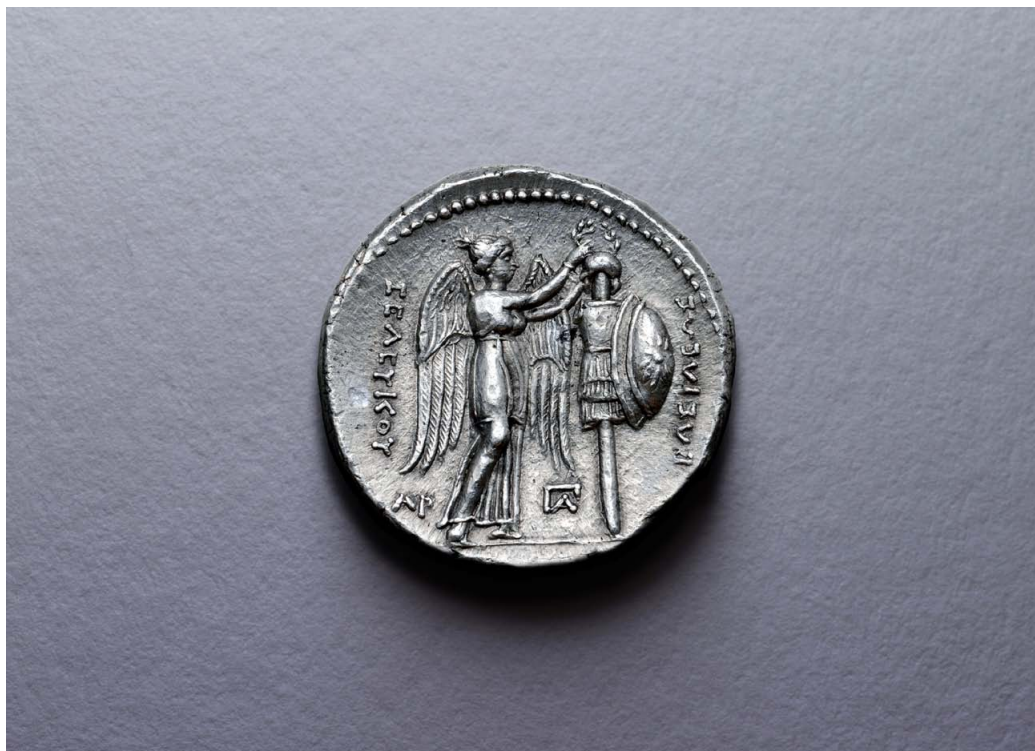
561. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos I Nikator AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Susa, circa 305-297 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, bee in left field, ΑΥ below throne. SC 164.5; Price 3689 corr. (AY not ΛΥ). 17.11g, 26mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.

A Victory Over Other Macedonians



562. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos I Nikator AR Tetradrachm. Susa, circa 300-294 BC. Head of Seleukos I right, wearing helmet covered with panther skin and adorned with bull's ears and horns, panther skin tied around neck / Nike standing right, wearing peplos, crowning trophy of Macedonian arms set on sapling tree, from which branch sprouts near base; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ around; ΑΡ below left wing, monogram in lower middle field. SC 173.15; ESMS 106; HGC 9, 20; SNG Spaer -; Houghton - . 17.19g, 26mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare variety.

15,000

The trophy series of Seleukos at Susa was issued over an extended period from circa 305 to around 295 and used 67 obverse dies and at least 93 reverses that we are aware of. Previously, the type was generally assumed to commemorate the victories of Seleukos as he pushed eastwards into India, occupying territory as far as the Indus, and eventually waging war against the Mauryan Empire (see Kriti, *The Early Seleukid Mint of Susa*, 1997). This campaign against Chandragupta Maurya was, however, a failure and while there is no record of what transpired to prevent Seleukos achieving his aims, the two leaders eventually reached an accord whereby Seleukos ceded some of his easternmost territory in exchange for a gift of 500 war elephants. The massive beasts were to play a significant role in the coming wars of the Diadochi, in particular at the Battle of Ipsos in 301 BC.

A later date is preferred for the start of the Trophy coinage following recent analysis of the trophy's iconography which led to the suggestion that it began circa 300 BC, following the Battle of Ipsos and the defeat of Antigonos I Monophthalmos. The trophy is unquestionably built from Macedonian arms, as evidenced by the Vergina Sun (or Argead Star) clearly emblazoned on the shield (see Panagiotis Iossif, "Les monnaies de Susse frappées par Séleucos Ier: Une nouvelle approche" in *QT XXXIII* [2004], pp. 249-71) and therefore cannot represent an eastern victory, particularly given the inconclusive nature of Seleukos' campaign against Chandragupta and its stale conclusion.

There has been debate surrounding the identity of the portrait with three possible figures having been suggested; Dionysos, Alexander and Seleukos. Iossif argues for a combination of all three into a singular portrait since he argues that the obverse portrait could signify Seleukos' eastern victories, in contrast to the reverse which commemorates his western victory over Antigonos. The assimilation of the features of Dionysos and Alexander is therefore fitting since Dionysos was the first (albeit mythological) conqueror of India and Alexander the second. Thus, the Trophy coinage celebrates both Seleukos' victory which ended the Fourth War of the Diadochi and his successful occupation of eastern territory.



Coregency Hemidrachm



563. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter, with Seleukos I Nikator, AR Hemidrachm. Coregency issue. Drangiana, circa 294-281 BC. Head of hero right, assimilating Seleukos, Alexander and Dionysos, wearing helmet covered with panther skin and adorned with bull's ears and horns, lion skin tied around neck / Nike standing left, crowning trophy; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to left, ANTIOXOY to right, A between Nike and trophy. SC 227a (hemidrachm); Houghton, SNR 59, p. 12, 12. 2.17g, 13mm, 10h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; no other examples in CoinArchives.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer, privately purchased from Pars Coins, San Jose CA.

The silver Nike-trophy type coinage in the name of Antiochos are attributed to the period of coregency with his father Seleukos, and their mint is believed to be in the satrapy of Drangiana. Houghton and Lorber (SC, pp. 88-89) contend that this issue "is evidence that Seleukid authority was still recognised in Drangiana after the treaty with Chandragupta (c. 305)... the controls of this trophy coinage cannot be accounted for as mere imitations, but seem to attest to the operation of an official mint." During the coregency, Antiochos governed the eastern parts of the empire, pursuing a policy of colonisation and the improvement of existing cities. Hence, an issue taking as its prototype the Susa Nike-Trophy type of Seleukos is most plausibly attributed to the coregency period than the years after the death of Seleukos, when Antiochos was occupied in the west.



564. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AR Tetradrachm. Seleukeia on the Tigris, 281-261 BC. Diademed head right / Apollo Delphios seated left on omphalos; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, monogram to outer left and right. SC 379.6a; HGC 9, 128g. 17.10g, 29mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; struck from dies of beautiful style.

3,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

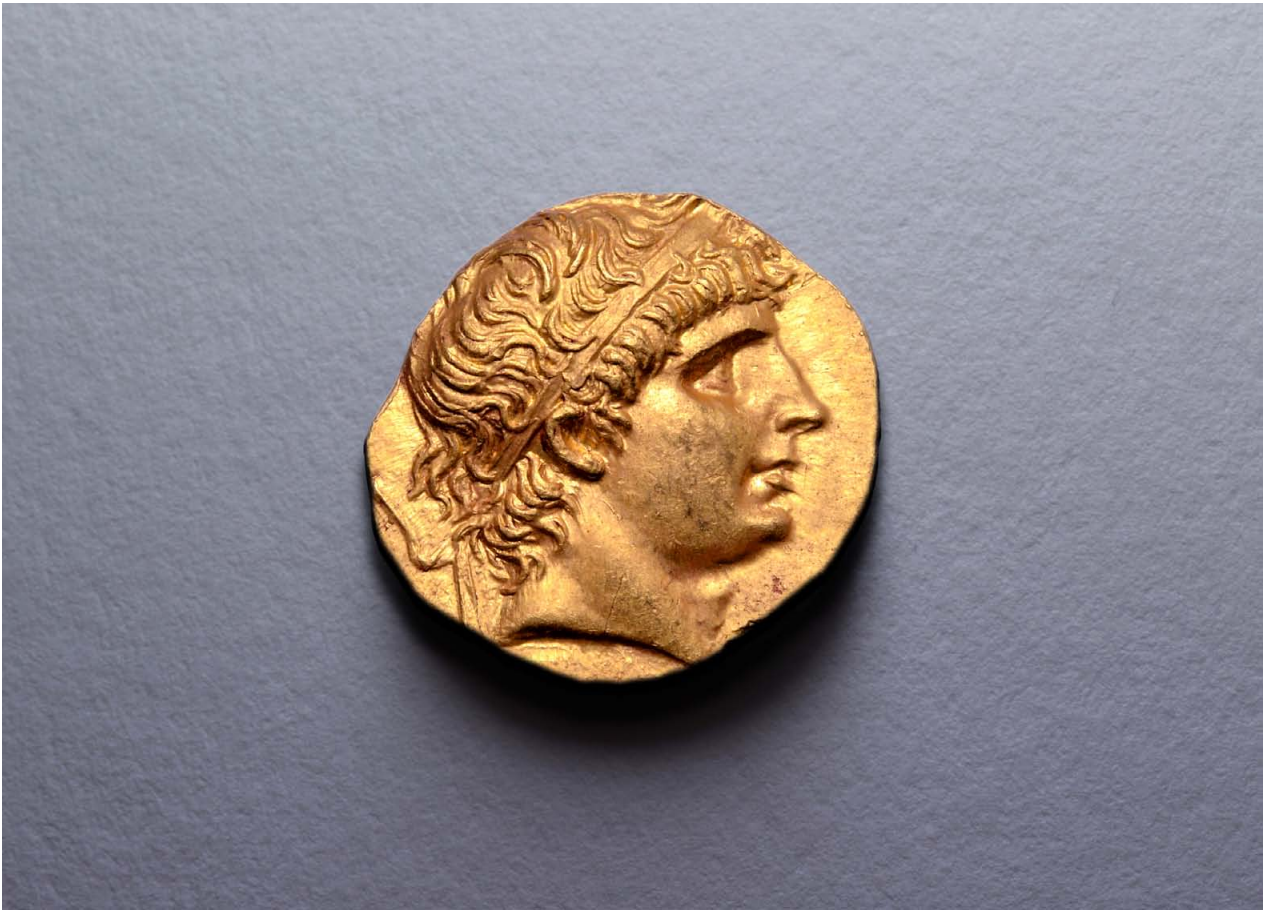


565. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AR Tetradrachm. Seleukeia on the Tigris, circa 281-261 BC. Diademed head right / Apollo Delphios seated left on omphalos, testing arrow and resting on grounded bow; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, AP monogram to outer left, HP monogram to outer right. SC 379.3a; HGC 9; ESM 149; Houghton 950; SNG Spaer 289. 17.23g, 30mm, 10h.

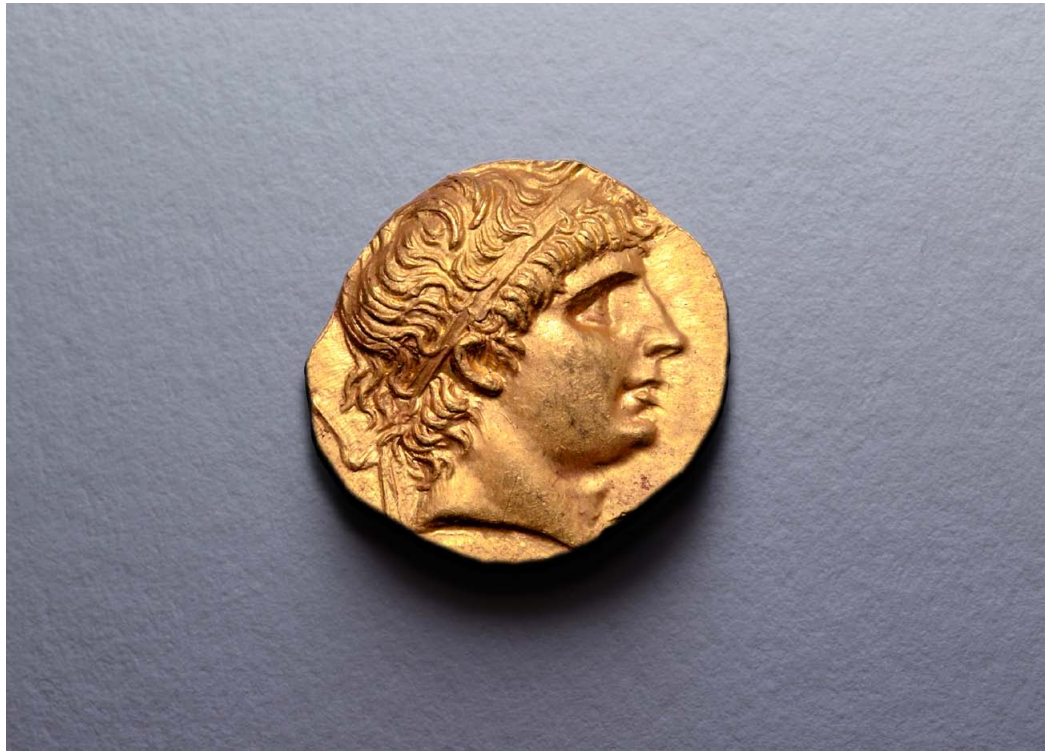
Extremely Fine.

3,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



Hellenistic Portrait Art at its Finest



566. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Ai Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos I to right, with rejuvenated and idealised features / Apollo Delphios, nude, seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ within circle to inner left. SC 436.6; ESM 704. 8.42g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare.

30,000

From a private English collection.

Excavations at Ai Khanoum revealed many coins there of the type previously assigned by Newell (*The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III*) to Baktra, the capital of Baktria. The excavations further confirmed the likelihood of Ai Khanoum as a location of an active mint due to the discovery of a large palace complex including a treasury, gymnasium, administrative offices and unstruck bronze flans. This led to a reassignment of the entire series to the mint at Ai Khanoum (see Kritz, *Seleucid Coins of Baktria*, pp. 27-30). The importance of the mint is emphasised by Houghton and Lorber (*Seleucid Coins*, p. 151) who note that this city's monetary output grew in importance during Antiochos' sole reign, producing distinctive new types during the early reign and then adopting the Apollo on omphalos type most likely at a later date than other major mints. It is also likely that Antiochos I himself was in residence at Ai Khanoum during the last years of the co-regency.

The Apollo on omphalos type added to the Apolline imagery already introduced on the coinage of Seleukos I, tapping into the myth that Apollo was the ancestor of the Seleukid line (see *The Cult of Helios in the Seleucid East* by Catharine Lorber and Panagiotis Iossif (2009), p. 31). This claim was possibly established at this early point of the Seleukids, perhaps with Seleukos I (cf. OGIS 212) or possibly with Antiochos I (cf. OGIS 219), unfortunately the identity of the rulers in these inscriptions are not definite. Antiochos I's most significant innovation was the introduction of his own portrait to his precious metal coinage, establishing a tradition followed by all his successors. Coins from Baktria which are suggested to be his earliest portraits depict an elderly man, perhaps attempting to reflect the king's actual appearance, although since he was forty-four at his father's death, they perhaps exaggerate his features. The portrait of Antiochos was taken up at other major mints across the empire, however there does not appear to be a consensus in how they chose to represent him. For example, Antioch and Tarsos display Antiochos as a man of middle-age with a full head of hair, very different to both the elderly man at Baktria and to the portrait used at the mint of Ai Khanoum. At this mint Antiochos is rejuvenated and idealised, as demonstrated on this excellent example, perhaps attempting to present Antiochos in the style of the divine.

It has been argued that the numismatic history of the region ruled by the Seleukids was part of the inspiration for the choice of Apollo with a bow and arrow as the characteristic iconography of their precious metal coinage. Panagiotis Iossif in his article "Apollo Toxotes And the Seleukids: Comme Un Air De Famille" (*More than Men, Less than Gods*, 2007) examines the Mesopotamian-Iranian origin of the archer type in art and concludes that "in a Near Eastern context the figure of the archer is closely related to the figure of the king (Akkadian, Assyrian and Achaemenid) or, more precisely, to a form of divine kingship." With this tradition in mind, it is not unrealistic to consider that Antiochos, would be aware of this type's powerful connotations.



567. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Ai Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos I to right, with elderly features / Apollo Delphios, nude, seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; BAΣΙΑEΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ to inner left. SC 435.3; ESM 703; HGC 9, 122. 8.49g, 18mm, 6h.

Mint State; lustrous fields. Extremely Rare.

15,000

From a private English collection.

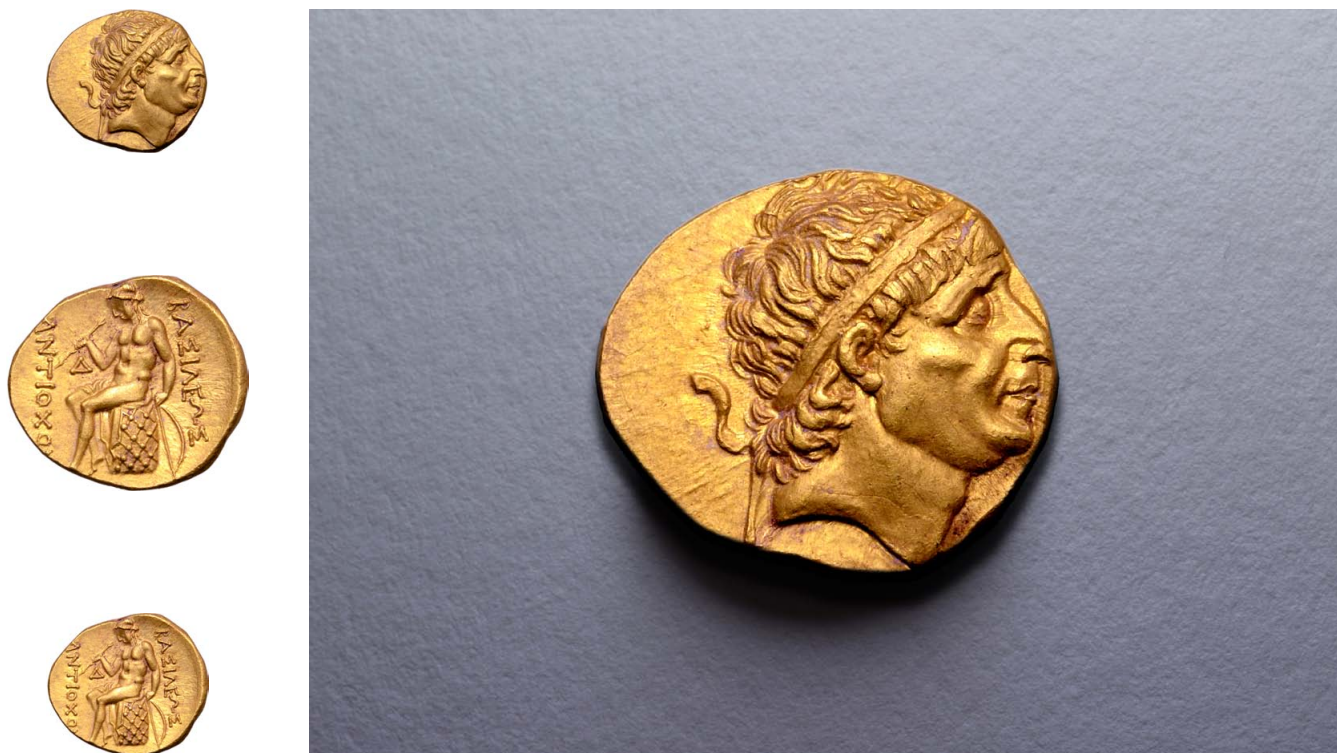


568. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Ai Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos I to right, with rejuvenated and idealised features / Apollo Delphios, nude, seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; BAΣΙΑEΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ within circle above TA monogram to inner left. SC 436.4; CSE 1288. 8.48g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

7,500

From a private English collection.

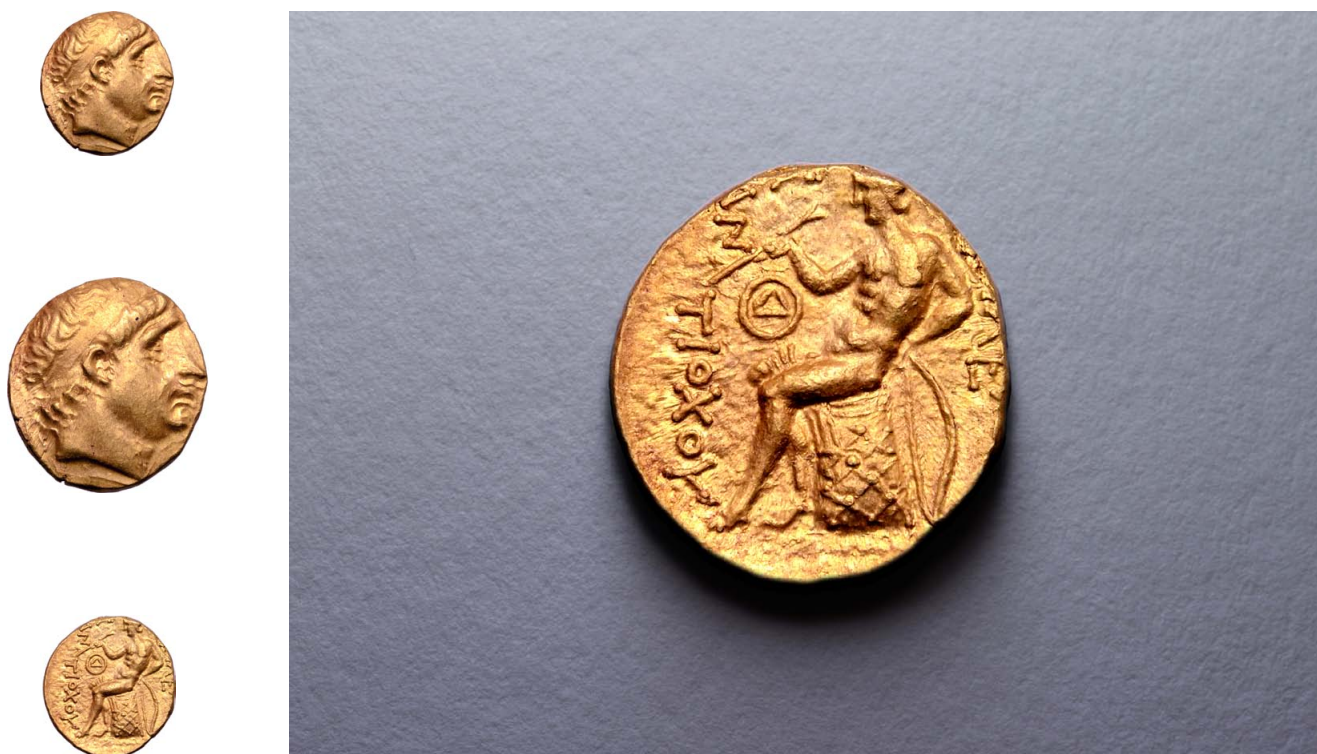


569. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Ai Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos I to right, with elderly features / Apollo Delphios, nude, seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ to inner left. SC 435.3; ESM 703; HGC 9, 122. 8.51g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

7,500

From a private English collection.



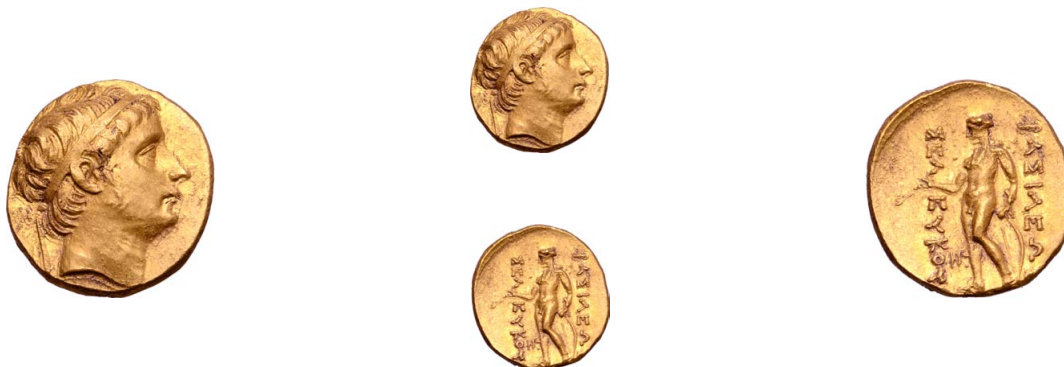
570. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Ai Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos I to right, with elderly features / Apollo Delphios, nude, seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ within circle to inner left. SC 435.1; ESB 695β. 8.48g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

5,000

From a private English collection.

A Very Rare Stater of Seleukos II



571. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos II Kallinikos AV Stater. Antioch on the Orontes, 244-225 BC. Diademed head of Seleukos II to right / Apollo standing nude to left, testing arrow in his extended right hand, left hand resting on bow set on ground to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ to left, monogram to inner left and [B] to outer right. SC 687.2; WSM 997. 8.47g, 18mm, 11h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

10,000

From a private English collection.

Seleukos II was born in circa 265 BC, the first son of Antiochos II and his first wife Laodike. In 252 BC Antiochos II repudiated Laodike and sent her to Ephesos in order to marry the daughter of his enemy Ptolemy II and seal a peace treaty that ended the Second Syrian War. In 246 BC, Ptolemy II died, shortly followed by Antiochos II, leaving the dynastic succession in a state of confusion. Antiochos II had begot a son with Ptolemy's daughter, Berenike, and named him Antiochos, however there were rumours that before his death he had returned to Laodike and declared Seleukos II his rightful heir. With his father's death, Seleukos II became king with his younger brother Antiochos Hierax named joint-ruler in Sardis. Their mother Laodike had Berenike and her son murdered to avoid any competition for the throne, thus sparking the Third Syrian War, also known as the Laodikean War, which saw Berenike's brother Ptolemy III invade the Seleukid Empire to avenge his sister. This was not the end of Seleukos' troubles, as his younger brother Antiochos Hierax soon launched a rebellion against him aided by their mother. However, after a victory for Antiochos Hierax at the Battle of Ankyra in circa 239 BC, his usurpation was ultimately unsuccessful and Seleukos II would eventually be succeeded by his eldest son, Seleukos III Soter.



572. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos IV Epiphanes AR Tetradrachm. Antioch, circa 166/5 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right / Apollo, wearing long peplos, standing facing right, holding patera and kithara; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ to right, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ to left. SC 1401; Newell, SMA 64; Houghton 110; Gulbenkian 1040. 16.62g, 32mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

3,000

Issued for the Panhellenic festival celebrated in the sanctuary of Apollo at Daphne, near Antioch, only around 15 examples of this exceptionally beautiful issue are known to have survived antiquity.

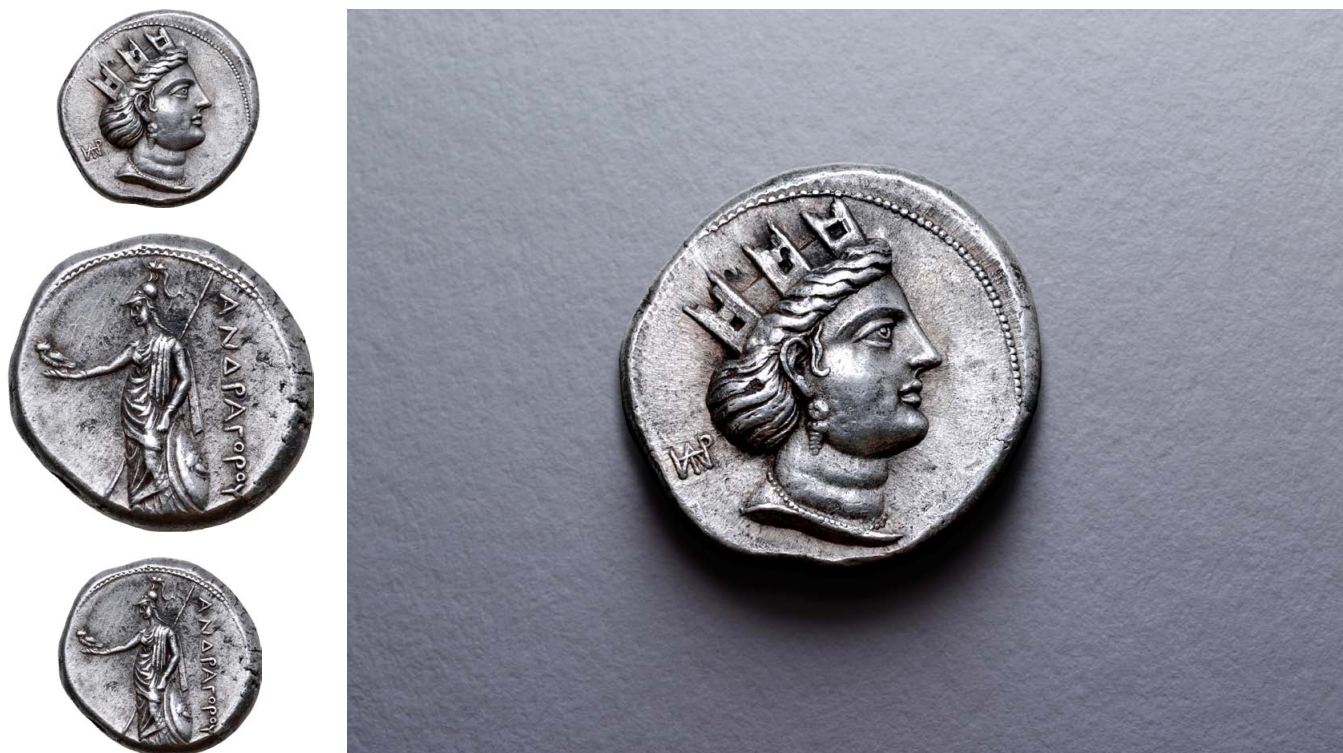
The Panhellenic festival had been celebrated before the reign of Antiochos IV, but it was he that caused the importance and size of the festival at Daphne to be greatly increased, such that after this time Daphne became a central cult location and oracle of the dynasty's patron deity Apollo. Antiochos had sent ambassadors and envoys to the Greek cities, and many were eager to send delegations. The festival was preceded by a grand military parade of forty thousand infantry, ten thousand cavalry and sixty four war elephants. More than half of the infantry were elite Seleukid shock troops, including the bronze and silver shield battalions, and a ten-thousand strong formation of soldiers equipped in the Roman legionary fashion (for a full description of the parade, see Polybios 31.16.1). There followed a great number of sacrificial animals and offerings to the gods, and lastly came a great parade of gilded images of 'every god or demigod or hero known or worshipped by mankind'.

At least part of Antiochos' motivation in transforming the festival into such an imposing and lavish monarchical spectacle was to enhance his own reputation and the status of Daphne. Since Didyma had been lost to the Seleukids since the treaty of Apameia in 188, it is likely that he also sought to supplant Didyma with a cult centre within Seleukid territory.

More importantly, the Treaty of Apameia had explicitly forbidden Seleukid possession of war elephants, and therefore the primary purpose of the grand military parade was to announce his power to all the world and make a clear statement that he would not be cowed by Rome, nor abide by the treaty imposed upon his father.

PARTHIA

A Wonderful Tetradrachm of Andragoras



573. Parthia, Andragoras AR Tetradrachm. Ekbatana, circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Turreted head of Tyche right, wearing pendant earring and necklace; monogram of Andragoras behind / Athena standing left, wearing helmet, long chiton and himation, holding owl on extended right hand and resting left hand on grounded shield, transverse spear in background; ANΔPAΓOΠOY to right. Roma XIV, 325; Mitchiner 20; BMC 3-4, pl. xxviii, 2-3. 16.94g, 25mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. One of exceedingly few known examples, in outstanding condition for the type which is otherwise almost uniformly well worn. 10,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

It has been suggested that the Andragoras of Parthia whom Alexander the Great supposedly conferred local authority upon (Justin, xii. 4), never existed at all and is only mentioned by Justin by mistake. Andragoras was in fact not included in the partition of power at the Treaty of Triparadisus in 321 BC, when instead Philip was named as the ruler of Parthia, and in other classical sources Phrataphernes is usually mentioned as the satrap of Parthia until Philip replaced him. Philip in turn was satrap until 318 BC, when Peithon, who was then seeking to establish his power over all the Eastern provinces, made himself master of Parthia, and put Philip to death. Andragoras therefore has no secure place in the immediate chronology of post-Alexandrine Parthia. It is of course possible that Justin was mistaken about his satrapy (numerous other small satrapies existed in the area), or had his dating confused - the existence of an Andragoras who was Satrap of Parthia under Antiochos I, is uncontested. This Andragoras appears to have taken advantage of what appeared to be the imminent collapse of the Seleucid Empire in the Third Syrian War, when - following the death of Antiochos II - Ptolemy III seized control of the Seleucid capital at Antioch, to secede from the empire and make his satrapy into an independent kingdom. Following the secession of Parthia from the Empire and the resultant loss of military support, Andragoras had difficulty in maintaining his borders, and in about 238 BC the Parni invaded under the command of Arsakes and his brother Tiridates and seized control of the northern region of the Parthian territory. Andragoras appears to have been killed either attempting to retake this territory, or while resisting the Parni conquest of the remainder of Parthia.

Given the evidence we are presented with, the silver coinage of Andragoras and Sophytes should be considered roughly contemporary, but it seems apparent that Andragoras' Tyche-Athena tetradrachms slightly pre-dated the helmeted head series of Sophytes. Earlier scholarship has often tended to date the coinage of both Andragoras and Sophytes much too early, occasionally to the period immediately following the death of Alexander. The presence in this group of a somewhat worn Seleukos elephant-quadruga type tetradrachm (SC 177.5) from the Susa mint, suggests a terminus post quem of 295 BC. Further considerations on the identical monograms found on the gold and silver coinage of Andragoras, and a thorough review of the political history of the eastern satrapies of the Seleucid empire from 321-250 BC lead us to conclude that there can have been only one Andragoras, and that both the silver and gold coinage must date to the time of his rebellion and secession from the Empire. We have therefore proposed the redating of this series to c.246/5-239/8 BC.



574. Parthia, Andragoras AR Tetrachm. Hekatompylos, circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Turreted head of Tyche right, wearing pendant earring and necklace; monogram of Andragoras behind / Athena standing left, wearing helmet, long chiton and himation, holding owl on extended right hand and resting left hand on grounded shield, transverse spear in background; ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ to right. Roma XIV, 326; Mitchiner 20; BMC 3-4, pl. xxviii, 2-3. 16.69g, 30mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



575. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Tetrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; prow behind, ΑΘΕ before. Roma XIV, 329; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS -; H. Nicolet-Pierre / M. Amandry, "Un nouveau trésor de monnaies d'argent pseudo-Athéniennes venu d'Afghanistan", RN 1994, 36-39; Mitchiner 13a = G.F. Hill, "Greek coins acquired by the British Museum in 1920" in NC 1921, 17. 16.82g, 24mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



576. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Tetrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf, ΑΘΕ before. Roma XIV, 330; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS 3; N&A 40-42; Mitchiner -. 17.09g, 23mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



577. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf, ΑΘΕ before. Roma XIV, 331; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS 6; N&A 43-45. 8.09g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



578. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 331; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS 6; N&A 43-45. 8.05g, 19mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



579. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 331; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS 6; N&A 43-45. 8.12g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

The Third Known Example



580. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; uncertain symbol behind / Eagle standing left, head right. Roma XV, 327; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS -, Mitchiner -, N&A -, Roma XVI -, cf. CNG e304, 185 (hemidrachm). 3.36g, 14mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. The third known example.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



581. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Eagle standing left, head right; behind, grape cluster on vine with leaf. Roma XIV, 332; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS -, Mitchiner -, N&A -, CNG 63, 920. 3.55g, 15mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



582. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Ekbatana(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing left, head right; grape cluster on vine with leaf above. Roma XIV, 334; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS 14-16; Mitchiner 26c; N&A 52-57. 3.51g, 14mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



583. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Ekbatana(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing left, head right; grape cluster on vine with leaf above. Roma XIV, 334; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS 14-16; Mitchiner 26c; N&A 52-57. 3.62g, 14mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



584. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing left, head right; behind, grape cluster on vine with leaf, and kerykeion above. Roma XIV, 335; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner 26d; N&A 63-64. 3.47g, 14mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

The Third Known Example



585. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing right, head left; grape cluster on vine with leaf and kerykeion above. Roma XIV, 338; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner -; N&A -; for type with eagle to left, cf. Mitchiner 26d and Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A. 3.65g, 15mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Apparently the third known with eagle to right.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

The Fourth Known



586. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Diobol. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Laureate head of Zeus right / Eagle standing left, head right; grape cluster on vine with leaf and kerykeion above. Roma XIV, 339; Bopearachchi, Sophytes -; N&A 65; SNG ANS -; cf. Mitchiner -. 1.13g, 10mm, 7h.

Very Fine. Exceedingly Rare; apparently the fourth known example.

300

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



587. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; small grape bunch behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 342; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner -; SNG ANS 5; N&A 24-29; NAC 77, 102; Triton VIII, 608. 7.94g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



588. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Roma XIV, 345; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13a; SNG ANS 1. 16.55g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



589. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Roma XIV, 345; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13a; SNG ANS 1. 16.20g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



590. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Roma XIV, 345; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13a; SNG ANS 1. 17.17g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

BAKTRIA

Extremely Rare Local Obol



2x

2x

591. Baktia, Local Issue AR Obol. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 295/3-285/3 BC. Local standard. Kalathos / Double bodied owl with single facing head. Cf. SMAK p. 70 (for chronology); Bopearachchi, Sophytes 10 = SNG ANS 11 = HGC 12, 13; CNG 100, lot 1630. 0.89g, 11mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; one of approximately half a dozen examples.

300

Extremely Rare MNA Issue



592. Baktia, 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; MNA behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 349; Bopearachchi, Sophytes -; Mitchiner -; SNG ANS -; N&A -, cf. 18-19 (tetradrachms); CNG E-115, 180 (misdescribed). 8.13g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only five other didrachms of the MNA issue in CoinArchives.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

The appearance of the letters MNA on their own, not preceded by ΣΤΑ, which also appear in abbreviated form as MN and M, both on this 'Athenian Series' coinage and on the helmeted portrait issues of Sophytes, is suggestive of MNA being either a magistral mark, or an engraver's signature. While the prominent placement of MNA on both the double daric and the tetradrachm would seem to be counter-indicative of its being a signature because of its brazen size and obtrusiveness, on the helmeted portrait coins of Sophytes it is very discreetly placed on the bust truncation. The fact that it is so well hidden (and on the tetradrachms, abbreviated simply to 'M') very strongly argues against it being a magistrate or subordinate official's name. The Baktrian 'Athenian series' coinage, judging from its lack of wear, must have been issued immediately prior to or concurrent to Sophytes' named coinage.



593. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, grape bunch over tail, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 354; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13e; N&A 13-15; SNG ANS -; Svoronos pl. 109, 8; Leu 83, 263. 17.00g, 24mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



594. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, grape bunch over tail, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 354; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13e; N&A 13-15; SNG ANS -; Svoronos pl. 109, 8; Leu 83, 263. 17.19g, 24mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

One of Seven Known



595. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; [prow] behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, kerykeion, prow, and grape bunch on vine with leaf, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 362-3; Bopearachchi, Sophytes -; SNG ANS -; N&A -; Mitchiner -; Roma Numismatics XIV, 363 (same dies). 8.16g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, one of seven known examples.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



596. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Drachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; [prow] behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before. Roma XIV, -; SMAK pp. 64-70; Bopearachchi, Sophytes -; SNG ANS 7-8; HGC 12, 6. 3.77g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



Eighth Known Example



597. Baktria, Sophytes AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard, tied under chin; no letters on bust truncation / Cockerel standing right; kerykeion behind, ΣΩΦΙΣΤΩΝ to right. Cf. Boppearachchi, *Sophytes Series 3A*, pl. I, 1; for type cf. SNG ANS 21-23 (drachm); Mitchiner 29 (drachm); Whitehead NC 1943, pp. 64, 1 and pl. III, 7-8 (drachm); Roma XIV, 365. 17.10g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Only the eighth known example of an issue of considerable numismatic interest. A bold and expressive portrait engraved in the finest Hellenistic style. 20,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

This portrait, which has all too often been simply assumed to be that of Sophytes himself, is eminently worthy of further scrutiny. It is the work of a highly talented individual, and depicts what should by any account be a great general, helmeted in Attic style and wearing the laurel wreath of a conqueror. Unfortunately the actions of Sophytes, whatever they might have been, were either not recorded or have long since been lost. We cannot therefore determine whether this individual may indeed have performed such deeds as to be worthy of commemoration in such a fashion. In examining the features of the individual depicted on this coin however, it becomes immediately apparent that there are distinct similarities with certain idealised portraits of Seleukos I. It is conceivable that we should see in this portrait not an image of the unknown ruler Sophytes, but an idealised image of the deified Seleukos, as can be found on the somewhat earlier coinage of Philetairos. Those images (cf. in particular Gulbenkian 966) have nearly identical features - in particular the heavy brow, aquiline nose, down-turned mouth and prominent chin.

The historical sources offer us few clues as to the dating of Sophytes' rule. They tell us that Stasanor was satrap of Baktria until at least 316 BC, and that Seleukos reintegrated Baktria into his empire on his eastern anabasis in c. 305. An early date therefore seems highly unlikely. Turning to the evidence of the coin itself, numismatists have correctly observed that the obverse portrait is derived from the similar type of Seleukos on his trophy tetradrachms (SC 174), which should be dated to after c. 301 BC; the presence of the somewhat worn elephant-quadrige tetradrachm in the present group pushes the date even further to the right, and into the third century. Now, the presence of this type in this group along with coins of Andragoras indicates a considerably later date than previously supposed. We have already proposed with good reason that the coinage of Andragoras should be dated to c. 246/5-239/8 BC and that given the patterns of wear that may be observed upon them, there is sufficient justification to argue for the dating of Sophytes' named coinage to c. 246/5-235, after Andragoras had begun coining but before Diodotos II would have been free to dispose of any lesser regional powers. This turbulent time period has already afforded us a plausible reason for the striking of Andragoras' coinage. It is possible that Sophytes too was prompted to look to the security of his own territory following the effective withdrawal of the central government's influence in that area. Diodotos I too struck his own coinage in Baktria, which while bearing his own portrait on the obverse nevertheless maintained the name 'Antiochos' on the reverse as a token symbol of loyalty. Does Sophytes coinage, with a distinctly 'local' reverse type, seek to achieve the same veneer of loyalty as that of Philetairos and Diodotos by placing the image of Seleukos I, the founder of the Seleukid empire, on his obverse?



598. Baktria, Sophytes AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Local standard (?). Head of Seleukos(?) right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard; M on bust truncation / Cockerel standing right; kerykeion behind, ΣΩΦΥΤΩΥ to right. Boparachchi, Sophytes Series 3A, pl. I, 2 = Alpha Bank 7461; for type cf. SNG ANS 21-23 (drachm); Mitchiner 29 (drachm); Whitehead NC 1943, pp. 64, 1 and pl. III, 7-8 (drachm); cf. Roma XIV, 366. 8.05g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

3,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



599. Baktria, Sophytes AR Drachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard; MNA on bust truncation / Cockerel standing right; kerykeion behind, ΣΟΦΥΤΩΥ to right. Roma XIV, 367; Boparachchi, Sophytes Series 3A, pl. I, 3; G&M 169, 149 (same mark on bust truncation); cf. SNG ANS 21-23 (M only on bust truncation); cf. Mitchiner 29b (M only); cf. Whitehead NC 1943, pp. 64, 1 and pl. III, 7-8 (M only). 3.84g, 17mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

An Exceptional Obol of Euthydemos



2x

2x

600. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Obol. Mint B (Baktra), circa 225-195 BC. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, Herakles seated left on rock, holding club resting on knee. Boparachchi 15A; SNG ANS 140; Kritt B20; HGC 12, 50. 0.65g, 11mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Exceptional for the issue; finer than any others present on CoinArchives.

1,000



601. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 225-200/195 BC. Mint A (near Ai Khanoum), circa 220/15 BC. Diademed head right / Herakles seated left on rock, holding club set on rocks; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram to right, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Bopearachchi 5B; SNG ANS 124-5; HGC 12, 40. 16.56g, 30mm, 12h.

Very Fine; bold style.

1,000



602. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint A (near Ai Khanoum), circa 220/215-210/208 BC. Diademed head right / Herakles seated left on rock, holding club set on rocks to left; monogram to inner right; N in exergue. Kritt A11; Bopearachchi Série 5D; SNG ANS 128-9. 16.55g, 29mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Rare.

750



603. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios I Aniketos AR Obol. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing elephant skin headdress / Herakles standing facing, crowning himself and holding club; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and K to left. Bopearachchi 3B; SNG ANS 193; HGC 12, 65. 0.69g, 13mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Exceedingly well preserved for the type.

500



604. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios I Aniketos AR Obol. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing elephant skin headdress / Herakles standing facing, crowning himself and holding club; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and K to left. Bopearachchi 3B; SNG ANS 193; HGC 12, 65. 0.70g, 12mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Very well preserved for the type.

300



2x



2x

605. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrius I Aniketos AR Obol. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing elephant skin headdress / Herakles standing facing, crowning himself and holding club; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram to left. Boppearachchi 3C; SNG ANS 199; HGC 12, 65. 0.68g, 12mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very well preserved for the type.

300



606. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing kausia / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ANTIMACHΟΥ, Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; monogram to inner right. Boppearachchi 1D; Mitchiner 124b; SNG ANS 276-7. 16.89g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

2,000

Some scholars suggest Antimachos was a member of the Euthydemid dynasty and thus possibly a son of Euthydemos and brother of Demetrios. Other historians disagree however, and propose him as being independent of Euthydemid authority, probably a scion of some relation to the Diodotid dynasty. Antimachos was either defeated during his resistance to the usurper Eukratides, or his main territory was absorbed by the latter upon his death.



607. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Agathokles AR Tetradrachm. Circa 185-180 BC. Commemorative issue struck for Euthydemos I. Diademed head of Euthydemos I to right; ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ before, ΘΕΟΥ behind / Herakles seated to left on rock, holding club set on rocks; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΘΕΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ around, monogram in inner right field. Boppearachchi Série 16B; SNG ANS 261. 16.99g, 30mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

Among the Finest Known



608. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Dynastic pedigree issue. Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ below, all within bead-and-reel border / Conjoined, draped busts of Heliokles and Laodike, wearing tainia, to right; ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ above, ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ in exergue, monogram to left, all within bead-and-reel border. Boppearachchi 15A; Boppearachchi & Rahman 263; SNG ANS 526-527; MIG Type 182a; HGC 12, 133. 16.98g, 33mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. Rare, and in outstanding condition for the type.

7,500

Eukratides The Great was one of the last but most important Greco-Baktrian kings, responsible for the overthrow of the Euthydemid dynasty. While the position held by Eukratides prior to his revolt is unclear, it has been suggested he held the position of satrap in Baktria during the campaigning of Demetrios, successor of Euthydemos II, in India around 192 BC (Cunningham, A. "Coins of Alexander's Successors in the East (Continued)." in *The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society* 9 (1869): pp. 121-53). There is limited record of the revolt, although Justin (XLI, 6) describes an event when the usurper survived a siege lasting five months by a force of sixty thousand loyal to Demetrios, successor of Euthydemos II, with only three hundred men.

Whilst Justin reports that the conflict originated between Eukratides and Demetrios, numismatic evidence suggests Demetrios ceased to rule and succession passed down the legitimate line to Antimachos, Agathokles and Pantaleon before the revolt was over. This is supported by Mitchiner, who argues the coinage of Demetrios ceased and was replaced by that of his heirs, who controlled the main mints in Baktria and from which they issued 'pedigree coins' affirming their legitimacy (*The early Indo-Greeks and their antecedents*, vol. 1, (1975), p. 66).

Eukratides gained control over all of Baktria around 168 BC, reducing Antimachos, Agathokles and Pantaleon to Indo-Greek territories south of the Hindu Kush, and struck 'pedigree coins' of his own bearing the adopted and immodest title ΜΕΓΑΣ ('the Great') - the tetradrachm presented here is an outstanding example of such an issue. The obverse depicts two busts, named by the legend as Heliokles and Laodike, whose identities are uncertain. It has been suggested that the coin cites Eukratides' parents, and Laodike, who wears a diadem, may have been a member of the Seleukid imperial house (see Astin, A.E. *The Cambridge Ancient History* (1990), p. 401, see also Mitchiner). If the identification is correct, we might see this issue within the context of and in direct response to the Euthydemid commemoration issues struck during the period of Eukratides' revolt.



Magnificent Fine Detail



609. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower right field. Boppearachchi 6X; SNG ANS 472. 17.07g, 36mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Magnificent fine detail.

3,000

From the inventory of a German dealer, privately purchased from Pars Coins, San Jose CA.



610. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Boppearachchi 6X; SNG ANS 472. 16.95g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,500



611. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Boppearachchi 6W; SNG ANS 469-71. 17.09g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,000



612. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6U; Bopearachchi & Rahman 244; SNG ANS -. 17.01g, 35mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,000



613. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6U; Bopearachchi & Rahman 244; SNG ANS -. 17.05g, 32mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000



614. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in left field. Bopearachchi 6E; SNG ANS 465 var. (monogram placement). 16.94g, 33mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Very rare with monogram to left.

750



615. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6X; SNG ANS 472. 16.95g, 32mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

750

The Third Known



616. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Hemidrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / The Dioskouroi standing facing, each holding spear; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ to left, monogram in exergue. Bopearachchi -; Bopearachchi & Rahman -; Senior G-7b; SNG ANS -; HGC 12, -; CNG 100, 1637. 2.10g, 16mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently only the third known.

1500



617. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Obol. Circa late 160s BC. Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / The two caps of the Dioskouroi, each with a palm branch beside it; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ to left, monogram below. Bopearachchi 9C; SNG ANS 496; HGC 12, 139. 0.68g, 11mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

300

618. Indo-Greek Kingdom, Menander I Soter AR Drachm. Circa 155-130 BC. Helmeted and draped bust of Athena right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ around / Owl standing to right, head facing; Karosthi legend 'Maharajasa tratarasa Menamdrasa' around, monogram to inner right. Bopearachchi 2C; HGC 12, 183. 2.31g, 16mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

300

From the collection of a Student.

SASANIAN EMPIRE



619. Sasanian Kings, Shapur III AV Dinar. Sind mint, circa AD 383-388. Bust right, wearing flat-topped crown with korymbos; crowned bust right, Brahmī SRI to right; pseudo-legend around / Fire altar with ribbon and bust right in flames; flanked by two attendants, each wearing diadem. Cf. SNS III pl. 145, C6 (for type); Göbl -; Saeedi -; cf. Sunrise 879. 7.35g, 20mm, 3h.

Near Very Fine; bold strike for the type. Very Rare.

1,000

From the collection of a Student.



620. Sasanian Kings, Husrav (Khosrau) II AV Dinar. Dated RY 36 = AD 625. Facing bust, wearing mural crown with frontal crescent and surmounted by pellet-in-crescent; crescents and fillets over shoulders; crown flanked by stars / Husrav standing facing, holding sword; crown and symbols as on obverse. Sunrise 989; Göbl type VI/7; Paruck 460. 4.17g, 27mm, 3h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

5,000

KUSHAN EMPIRE



621. Kushan Empire, Huvishka AV Dinar. Circa AD 152-192. Mint A, 1st emission. Diademed and crowned half-length bust left on clouds, holding mace-sceptre and goad / MAO, Mao, lunar "horns" at shoulders, standing facing, head left, extending hand in benediction, cradling sceptre, and holding hilt of sword; tamgha to left. MK 148 (O25/R-; rev. die unlisted); Donum Burns 227. 7.87g, 22mm, 12h.

Very Fine; struck from worn dies. Rare.

500

From the collection of a Student.



622. Kushan Empire, Huvishka AV Dinar. Circa AD 152-192. Mint A, 4th emission. PAOhAhOPAO OO-[hP]KI KOPAhO (hs retrograde), nimbate, diademed, and crowned half-length bust of Huvishka facing on clouds, head right, holding mace-sceptre in right hand, left hand on hilt; pellet on cheek / APDOXPO, Ardoxsho standing right, holding cornucopia in both hands; tamgha to right. MK 219; Donum Burns 249. 7.85g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine; test punch, beautiful deep red toning.

500

From the collection of a Student.



623. Kushan Empire, Vasu Deva AV Stater. Circa AD 260-300. King standing left, making offerings to small altar left, holding garlanded standard right, trident above altar, Brahmi letter by feet in left field, another under right arm, and 'Vasu' in right field / Goddess Ardoxsho enthroned facing, holding cornucopiae, tamgha top left. MK 578/1. 7.80g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student.



624. Kushan empire, Vasishka I AV Stater. Circa AD 249-265. King standing to left, holding garlanded standard, making offerings to small altar / The goddess Nana standing right; tamgha before, NANA behind. MK 35; Donum Burns 130. 7.95g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From the collection of a Student.



625. Kushan Empire, Vasishka AV Stater. Circa AD 249-265. King standing left, making offerings to small altar left, holding garlanded standard right, trident above altar, Brahmi chhu at right, tha between legs, vai at left / Goddess of plenty Goddess Ardoxsho enthroned facing, holding cornucopiae, Brahmi tha at top right, tamgha at left. MK 559. 7.94g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student.

ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS

An Exceptional Example



626. Augustus and Agrippa Aes of Nemausus, Gaul. Circa AD 10-14. Heads of Agrippa and Augustus back to back, Agrippa wearing rostral crown and laurel wreath, facing left, Augustus laureate, facing right; IMP above, DIVI F below, P-P across lower fields / Chained crocodile right, palm frond upwards in centre, wreath to left of palm tip with long ties trailing to right; COL-NEM across fields. RPC I 525; RIC 159. 13.86g, 28mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; an attractive brown patina with hints of red and green. In exceptional condition for the type.

3,000

Ex Osaka Collection, Hess-Divo AG, Auction 334, 29 May 2018, lot 92 (professionally cleaned and conserved since).

This artistically fascinating and typologically unique type refers directly to the victory of Octavian (as was) and Agrippa at Actium over the forces of Cleopatra VII and Marc Antony, and to the settlement of veterans in Nemausus. The crocodile, collared around the neck and chained to a palm on the reverse of this coin is a clear reference to the subjugation of Egypt, thus obliquely referring also to Antony and Cleopatra; the wreath above with ties fluttering in the breeze is a reminder that the war was both just and necessary, with the victory having brought about the deliverance and salvation of the Roman people and the state. It is noteworthy also that the portraits of Agrippa and Augustus on the obverse are presented on the same level and back to back, at once recalling the ancient Janiform types once so prevalent on the Roman coinage, and also presenting princes and general as inseparable and heroic partners - the one adorned with a wreath of laurel, the other with a rostral wreath in recognition for his naval victories.

A Medallic Planchet



627. Augustus AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm of Ephesus, Ionia. Circa 28-20 BC. IMP•CAESAR•DIVI•F•COS•VI•LIBERTATIS•P•R•VINDEX, laureate head right / Pax standing left on parazonium, holding caduceus, snake emerging from cista mystica in right field, PAX in left field; all within laurel-wreath. RIC 476; RPC I 2203; RSC 218; BMCRE 691. 11.69g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; struck on a medallic planchet.

2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



628. Augustus AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm of Ephesus, Ionia. Circa 28-20 BC. IMP•CAESAR•DIVI•F•COS•VI•LIBERTATIS•P•R•VINDEX, laureate head right / Pax standing left on parazonium, holding caduceus, snake emerging from cista mystica in right field, PAX in left field; all within laurel-wreath. RIC 476; RPC I 2203; RSC 218; BMCRE 691. 11.95g, 28mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



629. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Ephesus, circa 25 BC. IMP CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, capricorn to right, head turned back to left, cornucopiae on its back; all within wreath. RIC 477; RPC I 2213; RSC 16; BMCRE 696 = BMCRR East 263. 11.80g, 27mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



630. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Ephesus, circa 25 BC. IMP CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, capricorn to right, head turned back to left, cornucopiae on its back; all within wreath. RIC 477; RPC I 2213; RSC 16; BMCRE 696 = BMCRR East 263. 11.77g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private German collection.



631. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Ephesus, circa 25 BC. IMP CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, capricorn to right, head turned back to left, cornucopiae on its back; all within wreath. RIC 477; RPC I 2213; RSC 16; BMCRE 696 = BMCRR East 263. 11.88g, 27mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



632. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Ephesus, circa 25 BC. IMP CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, capricorn to right, head turned back to left, cornucopiae on its back; all within wreath. RIC 477; RPC I 2213; RSC 16; BMCRE 696 = BMCRR East 263. 11.68g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From a private German collection.



633. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Pergamum, circa 19-18 BC. IMP·IX·TR·PO·V, bare head right / Hexastyle temple with four steps before, pediment surmounted by acroteria, architrave inscribed ROM·ET·AVGVST; COM - ASIAE across fields. RIC 506; RPC I 2219; RSC 86; BMCRE 705-6 = BMCRR East 312-3. 12.19g, 27mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; well centred and engraved in fine style.

2,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



634. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Pergamum, circa 19-18 BC. IMP·IX·TR·PO·V, bare head right / Hexastyle temple with four steps before, pediment surmounted by acroteria, architrave inscribed ROM·ET·AVGVST; COM - ASIAE across fields. RIC 506; RPC I 2219; RSC 86; BMCRE 705-6 = BMCRR East 312-3. 11.87g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



635. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Pergamum, circa 19-18 BC. IMP·IX·TR·PO·V, bare head right / Hexastyle temple with four steps before, pediment surmounted by acroteria, architrave inscribed ROM·ET·AVGVST; COM - ASIAE across fields. RIC 506; RPC I 2219; RSC 86; BMCRE 705-6 = BMCRR East 312-3. 12.03g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



636. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Pergamum, circa 19-18 BC. IMP•IX•TR•PO•V, bare head right / Hexastyle temple with four steps before, pediment surmounted by acroteria, architrave inscribed ROM•ET•AVGVST; COM - ASIAE across fields. RIC 506; RPC I 2219; RSC 86; BMCRE 705-6 = BMCRR East 312-3. 11.79g, 27mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



637. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Pergamum, circa 19-18 BC. IMP•IX•TR•PO•V, bare head right / Temple of Mars Ultor: circular, domed, tetrastyle temple set on five-tiered base, a signum within; MART - VLTO across fields. RIC 507; RPC I 2220; RSC 202; BMCRE 704 = BMCRR East 311. 11.69g, 30mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine.

1,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



638. Augustus AR Cistophorus. Pergamum, circa 19-18 BC. IMP•IX•TR•PO•V, bare head right / Temple of Mars Ultor: circular, domed, tetrastyle temple set on five-tiered base, a signum within; MART - VLTO across fields. RIC 507; RPC I 2220; RSC 202; BMCRE 704 = BMCRR East 311. 12.04g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

750

From a private German collection.



639. Domitian A23 of Caesarea Maritima, Judaea. AD 81-96. [DO]MITIANVS CAES AV[G GERMANI]CVS IMP, laureate head left / Athena standing left, supporting trophy and holding spear and shield. Meshorer 392; Hendin 1455; RPC 2305. 10.62g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; a superb example of this popular issue.

500

From a private English collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 41, 2 December 2017, lot 446 (professionally cleaned and conserved since).



640. Nerva AR Cistophorus. Uncertain mint in Asia Minor, AD 96. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR POT P P, laureate head right / COS III, legionary eagle between two standards surmounted by hand and vexillum. RIC 119; BMCRE 80; RPC III 1298; RSC 44a. 10.49g, 27mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; rev. weakly struck, beautiful iridescent tone.

1,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Auction 90, 23 May 2012, lot 1524.



641. Hadrian AR Cistophorus. Uncertain mint in Asia Minor, after AD 128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P, bare head right / COS III, Hadrian on horseback galloping to right, brandishing javelin. RIC 515; Metcalf 126; BMCRE p. 391, ‡; RSC 413. 10.49g, 30mm, 7h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; one very few known examples (Metcalf recorded 2, and a further 2 have appeared in commerce since).

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



642. Hadrian AR Cistophorus. Sardin mint, after AD 128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P, bare head right / COS III, cult statue of Kore standing facing; stalk of grain to left, stalk of grain and poppy to right. RIC 510; Metcalf 47; BMCRE 1075; RSC 279. 10.51g, 36mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



643. Hadrian AR Cistophorus. Mylasa mint, after AD 128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P, bare head right / COS III, Zeus (Jupiter) Carius standing facing, holding reverted spear in right hand and resting left on shield set on ground; at his feet, an eagle standing to right on tree stump. RIC 495; Metcalf 42; BMCRE 1063; RSC 274. 11.08g, 28mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



644. Hadrian AR Cistophorus. Nicomedia, after AD 128. IMP CAES TRA HADRIANO AVG P P, laureate head right / Octastyle temple set on three-tiered podium, ROM S P AVG across frieze; COM BIT across fields. RIC 461b; Metcalf, Cistophori, type B1; RSC 240b. 10.87g, 27mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine.

3,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



645. Hadrian AR Cistophorus. Nicomedia, after AD 128. IMP CAES TRA HADRIANO AVG P P, laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder / Octastyle temple set on three-tiered podium, ROM AVG across frieze; S P - Q P (sic) across fields, COM BIT in exergue. Metcalf, Cistophori, 32-35 var. (SPQR); RPC 982 var. (same). 10.14g, 27mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



646. Hadrian AE Drachm of Alexandria, Egypt. Dated RY 17 = AD 132/133. AVT KAIC TPAIAN AΔPIANOC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Draped bust of Serapis right, wearing calathus, supported on wings of eagle standing facing, head left; L-IZ (date) across upper field, branch or palm frond to right. Köln 1083; Dattari (Savio) 1822; K&G 32.550; Emmett 1026.17. 28.95g, 34mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine; untouched olive green patina. Exceptional for the type.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, outside of Egypt prior to December 1992.

Third Known Example



647. Antoninus Pius Æ Hexassarion of Ephesus, Ionia. AD 138-161. AY K T AI AΔPIA ANTΩNCINOC, laureate and cuirassed bust right, breastplate decorated with aegis / KOINON ACIAC ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ, cult-statue of Artemis Ephesia standing facing between two stags, fillets hanging from each hand; at left, Nike standing to right, holding palm branch and crowning Artemis with wreath; at right, turreted female deity (Tyche?) standing facing with head left, holding patera in right hand and sceptre with left. BMC -; RPC IV online 2752 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen -; SNG München -; SNG von Aulock - 29.00g, 37mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; pleasant earthen patina. Extremely Rare; apparently only the third known example.

1,500

From the inventory of a German dealer, acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.

The Dionysiac Procession



648. Caracalla Æ29 of Seleucia ad Calycadnum, Cilicia. After AD 212. AV K•M•A• ANTΩNINOC, laureate bust right / [CEAEYKE-ΩΝ] ΤΩΝ ΠΙΟC ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ, Dionysos standing to right in biga drawn by two panthers, holding thyrsos in right hand and, kantharos in left, from which he pours wine over the head of one of the panthers which is turned back to left; to right, Silenos kneeling facing, his head turned to left and his right hand outstretched to catch some falling wine. SNG France 986; SNG Levante 746 = SNG von Aulock 5830. 13.17g, 29mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; a beautiful and untouched olive-green patina. Very Rare. A wonderful, complex mythological reverse scene.

1,500

Acquired from Nomos AG;
Ex Vineyard Collection, bought privately in December 1999.

The reverse of this beautiful type depicts the Triumph of Dionysus, wherein he returns triumphant from the conquest of India. Dionysiac mythology relates that Zeus ordered Dionysus to travel to India, whose inhabitants refuse to worship him (stubbornly preferring their ancestral gods of fire and water), and to this end Dionysos gathered together a vast army, both conquering and teaching the cultivation of the vine as he went. Returning at length from the east towards Greece, Dionysus is pictured here in a chariot drawn by exotic panthers as the central figure in what the viewer would have understood to be the great procession of the god, which the Romans considered to have been the origin of their own custom of triumphal processions of conquering generals. The composition of this scene follows what must have been a widely copied prototype, which survives also in very similar format in the roughly contemporary 2nd century AD 'house of Dionysus' at Paphos.

According to a legend, when Alexander the Great reached a city called Nysa near the Indus river, the locals there related to him that their city had been founded by none other than the god Dionysus in the distant past, and their city was dedicated to the god. While the veracity of the story cannot be attested, nonetheless the cultural impact of the encounter between Alexander's Greek army and the theretofore unknown Indian world cannot be understated. Of all the many legacies of this meeting of worlds one of the most curious products emerged only centuries later in the late 4th or early 5th century AD in the shape of ancient Greek literature's last epic poem, the Dionysiaca by Nonnus of Panopolis. This 48-book work is also the longest surviving poem from antiquity at 20,426 lines, composed in Homeric dialect and dactylic hexameters, of which the main subject is the life of Dionysus, his expedition to India, and his triumphant return to the west, written just as the worship of the Greek gods was on the cusp of disappearing forever.

COINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

Second Known; Only Example in Private Hands



649. Northern Apulia, Luceria Æ Cast Nummus. Magistrate M. Lavinius, circa 275-225 BC. Head of Apollo left / M•LAVINIO, cockerel standing to left; mark of value 1 between A and V. Cf. Haeblerlin p. 155, 1 pl. 102, 1 = HN Italy 669 = Vecchi ICC, 335 (all citing the only other known example in the Museum Fridericianum collection in Kassel). 271.80g, 59mm, 11h.

Very Fine; pleasant green-brown patina. Of the greatest rarity - the second recorded example and the only one in private hands.

25,000

From a private German collection;
Privately purchased from V. C. Vecchi & Sons, London, 1981.

The attribution of this issue is to Luceria, a settlement of the Daunii, which was of considerable strategic importance and located about 19 km NNW of Foggia (BAAtlas 45 C2). According to legend, it traced its foundation along with the cities of Arpi and Canosa to the legendary hero Diomedes, who carried the Palladium from Troy to the site (Strabo 6.264; Pliny 2.102). During the Second Samnite War (326-304 BC) it was an ally of Rome, to whom it gave aid following the disaster of the Caudine Forks in 321. It became a Latin colony in 314 BC (Livy 9.26.1-5) and from then on Luceria was a steadfast supporter of Rome; during the Second Punic War (218-201 BC) it became the winter quarters of the Roman army (Livy 22.9). The monetary unit at Luceria, (as at Teate and Venusia) was the nummus (CMRR, pp. 14-15), and during the Second Punic War Rome produced coins at Luceria as an auxiliary mint (Crawford, RRC pp. 97-9).







650. Anonymous AR Didrachm. Rome or Neapolis(?), circa 264-255 BC. Diademed head of Hercules right, wearing lion skin around neck; club on shoulder / She-wolf standing right, head left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; ROMANO in exergue. Crawford 20/1; Sydenham 6; RSC 8. 7.09g, 22mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine; light porosity.

1,250

From the inventory of a European dealer.



651. Anonymous (Semilibral) Æ Sextans. Rome, 217-215 BC. Head of Mercury right, two pellets above / Prow right, ROMA above, two pellets below. Crawford 38/5; Sydenham 85; BMCRR 59; RBW 96. 25.18g, 30mm, 11h.

Very Fine; attractive green patina.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer.



652. Spearhead series AR Denarius. Rome, 209 BC. Helmeted bust of Roma right; X behind / The Dioscuri galloping to right, each holding a couched lance, stars above; spearhead below horses, ROMA in linear frame below. Crawford 88/2b; RSC 20aa; RBW 371; FFC 52 (this coin). 4.33g, 20mm, 2h.

Near Mint State; minor planchet imperfection, beautiful old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

1,250

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.



653. Rostrum Tridens series AR Denarius. Rome, 206-195 BC. Helmeted head of Roma; X behind / The Dioscuri galloping to right, stars above; rostrum tridens (prow) below, ROMA in linear frame in exergue. Crawford 114/1; RSC 20x; FFC 51 (this coin). 4.26g, 20mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine.

500

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.

Fleur De Coin



654. Sex. Pompeius Fostlus AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; behind, jug; X below chin / SEX•PO FOSTLVS, below, ROMA, she-wolf standing right, head left, suckling Romulus and Remus; behind, shepherd and birds in a fig tree. Crawford 235/1c; Sydenham 461a; RSC Pompeia 1a; FFC 1018 (this coin). 4.00g, 20mm, 4h.

Fleur De Coin. A spectacular example of this foundation myth type, easily the finest and most complete on CoinArchives.

1,250

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.



655. C. Servilius M. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 136 BC. Helmeted head of Roma right; wreath above XVI monogram behind, ROMA below / The Dioscuri riding in opposite directions, heads reverted; C SERVEILI•M•F in exergue. Crawford 239/1; BMCRR Italy 540-7; RSC Servilia 1; FFC 1116 (this coin). 4.00g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; deep old cabinet tone over lustrous metal. Exceptionally complete and well detailed for the type.

2,500

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.



656. M. Marcius Mn. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 134 BC. Helmeted head of Roma right; modius behind, XVI monogram below chin / Victory driving galloping biga right, holding whip in right hand and reins in left; M MARC ROMA divided by two stalks of grain below. Crawford 245/1; RSC Marcia 8. 3.91g, 20mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; bold iridescent tones.

500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, lot 574 (hammer price: \$800).



657. Q. Fabius Labeo AR Denarius. Rome, 124 BC. Helmeted head of Roma right; X below chin, ROMA behind, LABEO before / Jupiter driving galloping quadriga right, holding reins and sceptre, and throwing thunderbolt; prow right below, Q•FABI in exergue. Crawford 273/1; RSC Fabia 1. 3.93g, 19mm, 7h.

Fleur De Coin; mint lustre.

400

Purchased from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd, London; Ex private British collection.



658. M. Cippius AR Denarius. Rome, 115-114 BC. Helmeted head of Roma right; M•CIPPI•M•F before, X behind / Victory driving galloping biga right, holding reins and palm branch; rudder below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 289/1; RSC Cipia 1. 3.95g, 18mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

400

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 59, 4 April 2011, lot 720 (hammer price: CHF 500).



659. Lucius Appuleius Saturninus AR Denarius. Rome, 104 BC. Helmeted bust of Roma left / Saturn driving quadriga right, holding reins in left hand and harpa in right hand; •A (control mark) below, L•SATVRN in exergue. Crawford 317/3b; RSC Appuleia 1; FFC 161 (this coin). 4.07g, 19mm, 7h.

Mint State; light cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

500

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.



660. C. Publius Malleolus, A. Postumius Sp. f. Albinus and L. Metellus AR Denarius. Rome, 96 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right, star below; A•ALB•S•F upwards before, L•METEL downwards behind / Roma seated left on pile of shields, holding sceptre, being crowned by Victory standing behind her; C•MAL downwards in left field, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 335/1a; RSC Caecilia 46a; RBW 1201. 3.97g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer.



661. The Social War, Marsic Confederation AR Denarius. Bovianum(?), 89 BC. Laureate head of Italia left; VITELIV (= ITALIA) retrograde in Oscan script behind / Soldier standing facing, with foot on uncertain object, holding inverted spear and sword, and head right facing recumbent bull to right; M in Oscan character in exergue. Campana (D98/R119); Sydenham 627; HN Italy 407. 3.82g, 19mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine.

2,500

Ex Alba Longa Collection.



662. L. Censorinus AR Denarius. Rome, 82 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Marsyas standing left, holding wineskin over shoulder; to right, column surmounted by statue of Minerva (?) standing left; L•CENSOR downwards to left. Crawford 363/1d; RSC Marcia 24. 3.90g, 18mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer.

Ex Leo Benz Collection



663. L. Cornelius Sulla AR Denarius. Uncertain mint. 81 BC. Diademed head of Venus right, E behind / EX - SC, Cornucopiae, all within wreath. Crawford 376/1; Sydenham 763; RSC Cornelia 44; FFC 663 (this coin). 3.65g, 19mm, 4h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal. Rare, and in excellent condition for the type, struck on an uncommonly broad planchet.

4,000

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002);
Ex Alba Longa Collection;
Ex Leo Benz Collection, Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 94, 23 November 1998, lot 310.



664. L. Volteius L. f. Strabo AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 81 BC. Laureate head of Jupiter right; D behind / Europa seated on bull charging left, holding veil which billows overhead; thunderbolt behind, vine leaf below; L•VLO•L•F•STRAB in exergue. Crawford 377/1; RSC Volteia 6; FFC 1230 (this coin). 3.95g, 20mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine.

1,000

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002);
Ex Alba Longa Collection.



665. Q. Crepereius M. f. Rocus AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 72 BC. Bust of Amphitrite to right, seen from behind; fish behind, G before / Neptune in biga of sea-horses, holding reins with left hand and brandishing trident with right; G above, Q•CREPER•M•F ROCVS in two lines below. Crawford 399/1b; Sydenham 796a; RSC Crepereia 2; FFC 657 (this coin). 4.08g, 19mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

3,000

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002);
Ex Alba Longa Collection.



666. M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus AR Denarius. Rome, 69 BC. Draped bust of Fortuna right, wheel as symbol behind / Half-length bust of Sors facing, head slightly right; tablet inscribed SORS below, M•PLAETORI CEST•S•C around. Crawford 405/2; RSC Plaetoria 10. 3.49g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Some areas of flat striking. Rare.

750

Ex Eucharius Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XI, 7 April 2016, lot 646.

Ex Leu 77, 2000



667. C. Piso L. f. Frugi AR Denarius. Rome, 67 BC. Head of Apollo right, hair tied with taenia; M behind / Nude horseman galloping to right, carrying long palm over shoulder; C•PISO•L•F FRVG below, arrow head above. Crawford 408/1a; Sydenham 851; RSC Calpurnia 24; FFC 400 (this coin). 3.46g, 18mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; stunning iridescent tone.

1,000

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002);
Ex Alba Longa Collection;
Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 77, 12 May 2000, lot 449.



668. C. Piso L. f. Frugi AR Denarius. Rome, 67 BC. Head of Apollo right, hair bound with taenia; lituus behind / Horseman galloping right, holding palm frond and reins; C•PISO•L•F FRVG below, pole-hook(?) above. Crawford 408/1b; Sydenham 851b; Calpurnia 24. 4.00g, 18mm, 5h.

Fleur De Coin.

1,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 21, 17 May 2001, lot 218.



669. C. Piso L. f. Frugi AR Denarius. Rome, 67 BC. Head of Apollo right, hair tied with taenia; aplustre behind / Nude horseman galloping to right, carrying long palm tied with fillet over shoulder; C•PISO•L•F FRVG and S in two lines below. Crawford 408/1a; Sydenham 851; RSC Calpurnia 24. 3.70g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; very attractive old cabinet tone.

750

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 77, 12 May 2000, lot 465.



670. L. Manlius Torquatus AR Denarius. Rome, 65 BC. Ivy-wreathed head of Sybil right; SIBYLLA below neck truncation / Tripod, on which stands amphora flanked by two stars; L•TORQVAT downwards to left, III•VIR upwards to right, all within torque. Crawford 411/1b; RSC Manlia 12. 3.94g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

750

Ex Alba Longa Collection.



671. L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus and L. Scribonius Libo AR Denarius. Rome, 62 BC. PAVLLVS•LEPIDVS CONCORD, diademed and veiled head of Concordia right / Puteal Scribonianum (Scribonian Well), garlanded, ornamented with lyres, with hammer at base; PVTEAL•SCRIBON around, LIBO in exergue. Crawford 417/1a; RSC Aemilia 11a; FFC 129 (this coin). 4.02g, 20mm, 7h.

Mint State; mirror-lustre.

300

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.



672. Q. Cassius Longinus AR Denarius. Rome, 55 BC. Head of Libertas right; LIBERT upwards behind, Q•CASSIVS downwards before / Curule chair within temple of Vesta; urn to left, voting tablet inscribed AC (Absolvo Condemno) to right. Crawford 428/2; RSC Cassia 8; FFC 560 (this coin). 4.01g, 21mm, 4h.

Fleur De Coin; magnificent old cabinet tone. One of the very finest examples present on CoinArchives.

2,000

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.



673. P. Fonteius P. f. Capito AR Denarius. Rome, 55 BC. Helmeted and draped bust of Mars right; trophy behind, P•FONTEIVS•CAPITO•III•VIR around / Warrior on horseback galloping right, thrusting spear downwards at kneeling enemy in Gallic helmet, who holds sword and shield; to lower left, another enemy warrior, kneeling right; Gallic helmet and shield to lower right, MN•FONT•TR•MIL above. Crawford 429/1; RSC Fonteia 17. 3.57g, 18mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine; light graffito on obv.

300

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 497.



674. Q. Sicinius AR Denarius. Rome, 49 BC. Diademed head of Fortuna right; P•R upwards behind, FORT before / Palm-branch and caduceus in saltire, laurel wreath above; III•VIR across fields, Q•SICINIVS below. Crawford 440/1; RSC Sicinia 5; FFC 1130 (this coin). 4.04g, 18mm, 10h.

Fleur De Coin.

400

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.

An Extremely Rare Type



675. Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius AR Denarius. Mint moving with Pompey, 49 BC. Diademed head of Apollo left, star below; Q•SICINIUS before, III•VIR behind / Upright club upright from which hangs lion's skin with head to right, C•COPONIVS and bow to right, PR•S•C and arrow to left. Crawford 444/1c; Sydenham 940; CRI 3b; RSC Sicinia 4 and Coponia 4; FFC 1129 (this coin). 3.58g, 18mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; only two other examples on CoinArchives.

2,500

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.



676. Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Pompey, 49 BC. Diademed head of Apollo right, XVI monogram below, III VIR behind, Q. SICINIUS before / Club of Hercules surmounted by lion's skin between arrow and bow, PR. S. C on left, C. COPONIVS on right. Crawford 444/1a; CRI 3; RSC Sicinia 21 FFC 1125 (this coin). 3.75g, 18mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine.

300

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002); Ex Alba Longa Collection.



677. L. Hostilius Saserna AR Denarius. Rome, 48 BC. Bare head of Gallia right, with long, dishevelled hair; carynx behind / Artemis (Diana) standing facing, laureate and wearing long flowing robes, with long hair falling down her shoulders, and holding spear in left hand and stag by its antlers in right; L•HÖSTILIVS SAS[ERNA] around. Crawford 448/3; RSC Hostilia 4. 3.90g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 506.

Ex NFA 1991



678. C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa Caetronianus AR Denarius. Rome, 48 BC. Mask of bearded Pan right with decorated hairpiece; pedum behind, PANSAS below / Jupiter Axurus (or Anxurus) seated left, holding patera in right hand, sceptre in left; C•VIBIVS•C•F•C•N IOVIS•AXVR around. Crawford 449/1b; RSC Vibia 19. 3.93g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; pleasant light cabinet tone with hints of golden iridescence.

1,500

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XXVII, 4-5 December 1991, 547.



679. L. Plautius Plancus AR Denarius. Rome, 47 BC. Head of Medusa facing, with coiled snake on either side; L•PLAVTIVS below / Aurora flying right, conducting the four horses of the sun and holding palm frond; PLANCVS below. Crawford 453/1a; RSC Plautia 11; CRI 29; FFC 1003 (this coin). 3.85g, 19mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine. Exceptionally complete for this type.

1,250

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002);
 Ex Alba Longa Collection;
 Ex Marian A. Sinton Collection, Classical Numismatic Group Inc. - Numismatica Ars Classica AG - Freeman & Sear, Triton III, 30 November 1999, lot 936.

Ex Sotheby's 1993



680. C. Antius C. f. Restio AR Denarius. Rome, 47 BC. Jugal heads of the Dei Penates right; DEI PENATES behind / Hercules Triumphalis nude, walking right, head left, holding club and trophy left, cloak over left arm; C•ANTIVS•C•F• behind. Crawford 455/2a; CRI 35; RSC Antia 2; FFC 154 (this coin). 4.07g, 20mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. A superb example of this desirable type.

500

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002);
 Ex Alba Longa Collection;
 Ex Sotheby's Zurich, 28 October 1993, lot 1370.

The Rostra



681. Lollius Palikanus AR Denarius. Rome, 45 BC. Head of Libertas right, wearing pearl diadem, cruciform earring, pearl necklace, hair collected into a knot behind, one lock falling down her neck, jewels in hair above forehead; LIBERTATIS downwards to left / View of the Rostra in the Roman Forum surmounted by a subsellium (tribune's bench); the Rostra consist of a platform supported by an arcade; each column being ornamented with a rostrum; PALIKANVS above. Crawford 473/1; CRI 86; Sydenham 960; BMCRR Rome 4011-2; RSC Lollia 2; FFC 818 (this coin). 3.98g, 20mm, 11h.

Fleur De Coin. A superbly detailed example of this desirable architectural type.

3,000

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, *Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana* (2002);
 Ex Alba Longa Collection.

This type, like the others issued by Lollius, may relate to the vigorous and successful exertions of the tribune M. Lollius Palikanus (possibly the moneyer's father), to obtain for the tribunes the restoration of those powers and privileges of which they had been deprived by Sulla.



682. L. Valerius Acisculus AR Denarius. Rome, 45 BC. Radiate head of Sol to right; acisculus behind, ACISCVLVS around / Luna in biga galloping to right, holding whip in left hand and reins with right; L•VALERIVS below. Crawford 474/5; RBW 1662; Sydenham 1002; RSC (Valeria) 14. 3.90g, 20mm, 7h.

Fleur De Coin; light golden iridescence over lustrous metal.

3,250

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 2, 11 May 2018, lot 217 (therein noted as “ex Numismatic Fine Arts, 5 December 1981, 579”).

COINS OF THE IMPERATORS

A Rare Denarius of Pompey Magnus



683. Cnaeus Pompey Magnus AR Denarius. Mint in Greece, 49-48 BC. Diademed terminal bust of Jupiter right, VARRO•PRO•Q downwards behind / Sceptre between dolphin and eagle; MAGN•PRO COS in two lines in exergue. Crawford 447/1a; CRI 8; RSC 3 (Pompey the Great). 3.83g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Lightly toned. Rare.

2,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 64, 17 May 2012, lot 970 (hammer price: CHF 3,250).

An Exceptional Example



684. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. African mint, 47-46 BC. Diademed head of Venus right / Aeneas advancing left, carrying palladium in right hand and Anchises on left shoulder; CAESAR downwards to right. Crawford 458/1; RSC 12; CRI 55. 3.85g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. An exceptional example.

2,000

Purchased from Numismatica Varesi S.R.L., November 1989.



A Superb Caesar Portrait Denarius



685. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Rome, January-February 44 BC. Lifetime issue. P. Sepullius Macer, moneyer. CAESAR DICT PERPETVO, wreathed head of Caesar right / P•SEPVLLIVS MACER, Venus standing left, holding Victory, and sceptre resting on star. Crawford 480/11; RSC Sepullia 4; CRI 107b. 3.67g, 21mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; a minute scratch beneath the portrait and some minor areas of weakness. A superb portrait of Caesar, of fine style and centrally struck. 20,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;

Ex Yves Gunzenreiner Collection, and reportedly from a French collection of the early 20th century.

In the years of his supremacy, Caesar had amassed unprecedented power by corrupting the institutions of the old Republic to his own requirements. First appointed Dictator in 49 BC by the Praetor (and future Triumvir) Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, possibly in order to preside over elections, Caesar resigned his Dictatorship within eleven days but in 48 BC he was appointed Dictator again, only this time for an indefinite period, and was also given permanent tribunician powers making his person sacrosanct and allowing him to veto the Senate. In 46 BC he was appointed Dictator for ten years, and he gave himself quasi-censorial powers under the mantle of 'Prefect of the Morals', enabling him to fill the Senate with his partisans who duly voted him the titles of Pater Patriae and Imperator. He increased the number of magistrates who were elected each year, thus allowing him to reward his supporters, and in October 45 BC, having served in the unconstitutional role of Sole Consul for that year, Caesar resigned his consulship and facilitated the election of two successors for the remainder of the year - theoretically restoring the ordinary consulship, but in practice submitting the Consuls to the Dictatorial executive - a practice that later became common under the Empire. In February 44 BC, one month before his assassination, Caesar was appointed Dictator for life.

More followed; he was given the unprecedented honour of having his own likeness placed upon the Roman coinage, his statue was placed next to those of the kings, he was granted a golden chair in the Senate, and was permitted to wear triumphal dress whenever he chose. Then, at the festival of the Lupercal, Marc Antony presented Caesar with a royal diadem, and attempted to place it on his head. Yet for all these hideous affronts to the ancient institutions of the Republic and the sensibilities of the Roman people, perhaps his most egregious reform was the law he passed in preparation for his planned campaign against the Parthian Empire. Realising that his absence from Rome would impede his ability to install his own men in positions of power and that therefore his back would be exposed while away from the city, Caesar decreed that he would have the right to appoint all magistrates in 43 BC, and all consuls and tribunes in 42 BC, thus at a stroke transforming the magistrates from being representatives of the people to being representatives of the dictator.

The obverse of this coin presents a bold portrait of the dictator in the final months of his life, wearing the corona civica Caesar had won while serving in the army of M. Minucius Thermus at the Siege of Mytilene in 81 BC.



Ex J.D. and Knobloch Collections



686. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Rome, April-May 44 BC. P. Sepullius Macer, moneyer. Veiled and bearded head of Antony right; capis to left, lituus to right / Desultor (horseman who leaps from one horse to another) to right on horseback, wearing conical cap and holding whip, second horse behind; palm frond and wreath to left; P•SEPVLLIVS above, MACER below. Crawford 480/22; CRI 142; RSC 74; BMCRR Rome 4178. 3.91g, 18mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; dark old cabinet tone.

1,500

Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 295, 25 September 2017, lot 616;
Ex J.D. Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 78, 26 May 2014, lot 486;
Ex Frederick S. Knobloch Collection, Stack's, 3 May 1978, lot 625.

A Superb Brutus Denarius



687. Q. Servilius Caepio (M. Junius) Brutus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther AR Denarius. Smyrna, 43-42 BC. Sacrificial axe, simpulum and sacrificial dagger; BRVTVS below / Jug and lituus; LENTVLVS SPINT in two lines below. Crawford 500/7; CRI 198; RSC 6. 3.76g, 18mm, 12h.

Mint State; perfectly centred on a broad planchet.

4,000

Export licence granted by the Italian Republic.



688. Q. Servilius Caepio (M. Junius) Brutus AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Brutus in Asia Minor, 42 BC. L. Sestius, proquaestor. Veiled and draped bust of Libertas right; L•SESTI•PRO•Q around / Tripod between sacrificial axe and simpulum; Q•CAEPIO•BRVTVS•PRO•COS around; all within beaded border. Crawford 502/2; CRI 201; RSC 11. 3.84g, 17mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

750

Ex Randy Haviland Collection, Gemini LLC, Auction X, 13 January 2013, lot 342.



689. Sextus Pompey AR Denarius. Q. Nasidius, commander of the fleet. Massilia, 44-43 BC. Bare head of Pompey Magnus right, NEPTVNI behind, trident before, dolphin swimming to right below / Galley under oar and sail to right, star in upper left field, [Q]NASIDIVS below. Crawford 483/2; CRI 235; Sydenham 1350; BMCRR Sicily 21-4; RSC 20 (Pompey the Great). 3.99g, 19mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; areas of flat striking, attractive old cabinet tone with hints of iridescence.

1,500

Acquired from Boule (Monaco), vente Numismatique & Médailles;
Ex private French collection.

According to Dio Cassius, following success in naval battles against Octavian, Sextus Pompey came to be known as 'Son of Neptune' as reflected in the obverse legend NEPTVNI and the trident symbol. The reverse legend names Quintus Nasidius, an admiral under Pompey Magnus and then Sextus. Realising the futility of the Pompeian cause, Nasidius eventually defected to the camp of Marc Antony, and fought under him at the Battle of Actium, after which point he disappears from the historical record.



690. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Uncertain (Corcyra?) mint, Summer 40 BC. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, imperator. Bare head right; lituus to left; ANT•IMP•III•VIR•R•P•C around / Prow right; star above; CN•DOMIT•AHENOBARBUS IMP around. Crawford 521/2; CRI 258; RSC 10a; Sydenham 1179; BMCRR East 112. 3.87g, 19mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light golden tone.

2,500

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.



691. Octavian AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Octavian in Italy, early 40 BC. Q. Salvius, moneyer. Bare head right, with slight beard; C•CAESAR•III•VIR•R•P•C around / Winged thunderbolt; Q•SALVIVS IMP•COS•G DES around. Crawford 523/1b; CRI 300; RSC 514b. 3.78g, 19mm, 11h.

Mint State. Highly lustrous metal.

1,250

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 233, 6 October 2015, lot 2279.

A Beautiful, Pedigreed Octavian Denarius



692. Octavian AR Denarius. Uncertain mint in Italy, 37 BC. IMP•CAESAR•DIVI•F•III•VIR•ITER•R•P•C, bare head of Octavian to right / COS•ITER•ET•[TER•DESIG], simpulum, sprinkler, jug and lituus. Babelon (Julia) 140. Crawford 538/1; CRI 312; Sydenham 1334; RSC 91. 3.85g, 19mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. An excellent example of the type.

1,250

Ex German collection of Roman Denarii, formed in the 1980s to early 2000s;
 Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 81, 18-19 September 1995, lot 145;
 Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 17, 3-4 May 1977, lot 873 (Silver coins of the Roman Republic from an old private collection).

One of Four Known



693. M. Arrius Secundus AR Denarius. Rome, 43 BC. Youthful male head right (Quintus Arrius, with the features of Octavian) with slight beard to right; M ARRIVS behind / Soldier advancing to right, holding spear in left hand and with sword at belt, reaching back with right hand to take one of two military standards held by another soldier behind him. Crawford 513/3; BMCRR -; RSC Arria 3; Sydenham 1085; CRI 320; Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 558; RBW -. 3.99g, 19mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone over lustrous metal, small mineral encrustation on rev. Excessively Rare, the finest of only four known 50,000 examples, of which just two are in private hands (the other two in Rome: Capitol, Gnechi). Missing from virtually all major private and public collections including the BM, and one of the most sought after types in the entire Republican series.

From the inventory of Roma Numismatics Ltd., privately purchased from an old private European collection.

The first prominent family member of the Arria gens was Quintus Arrius who was praetor in 72 BC and propraetor the year after and was involved in the Third Servile War, the first slave uprising to pose a threat to the city of Rome. It is also possible that he was the father or at least a relation of the moneyer Marcus Arrius Secundus as it is likely that the military scene on the reverse of this coin commemorates Quintus' victory over the slave leader Crixus, a victory which, according to Livy (see *The Periochae* 96.1), left 20,000 of Crixus' men dead.

Quintus' decisive victory over Crixus was one of the few successes for the Roman armies during the Third Servile War and was thus worthy of commemoration by his descendant. It has been argued by Sear in *The History and Coinage of the Roman Emperors* that this coin's reverse displays what could possibly have been an actual episode in the battle, in which Quintus resorts to a desperate attempt to rally his men by throwing a standard into the midst of the enemy ranks in order to incite his troops to recover it. A similar act is also related by Livy as having occurred when Marcus Furius Camillus fought the Antiates who had invaded Roman territory in the 380s BC:

"Then, after sounding the charge, he sprang from his horse and, catching hold of the nearest standard-bearer, he hurried with him against the enemy, exclaiming at the same time: 'On, soldier, with the standard!' When they saw Camillus, weakened as he was by age, charging in person against the enemy, they all raised the battle-cry and rushed forward, shouting in all directions, 'Follow the General!' It is stated that by Camillus' orders the standard was flung into the enemy's lines in order to incite the men of the front rank to recover it. It was in this quarter that the Antiates were first repulsed, and the panic spread through the front ranks as far as the reserves." (Livy, *History* 6.8)

Coupled with the accompanying denarius and aureus minted under Marcus Arrius, which feature military gifts reflecting honours awarded for bravery and distinction in battle, it seems likely that the moneyer chose to honour his family member's victory with these coins, although the anonymity of the portrait and the total lack of reference to such an episode in the classical literature of the Servile War means we cannot be certain.

A feature highlighted by both Sear and Sydenham of this extremely rare coin is the similarity of the portrait to representations of Octavian. Moreover, two other moneyers for this year, Numonius Vaala and Servius Rufus, also unmistakably recall political figures in their coins' portraits, with Vaala's denarius (see CRI 322) resembling Julius Caesar and Rufus (see CRI 324) choosing M. Junius Brutus. Pointing out that these similarities can hardly be a coincidence, both Sear and Sydenham explain these similarities as the moneyer's playing it safe during a period of political turmoil by displaying political affiliations but retaining deliberate ambiguity.





694. Marc Antony Legionary AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony, autumn 32 - spring 31 BC. ANT•AVG III•VIR•R•P•C, praetorian galley to right / Aquila between two signa; LEG II across fields. Crawford 544/14; CRI 349; RSC 27; Sydenham 1216; BMCRR East 190. 3.81g, 18mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine; surfaces harshly cleaned.

400

From the inventory of a European dealer.



695. Marc Antony Legionary AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony, autumn 32 - spring 31 BC. ANT•AVG III•VIR•R•P•C, praetorian galley to right / Aquila between two signa; LEG IX across fields. Crawford 544/23; CRI 359; RSC 37; Sydenham 1227; BMCRR East 201. 3.79g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; surfaces harshly cleaned.

400

From the inventory of a European dealer.



696. Marc Antony Legionary AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony, autumn 32 - spring 31 BC. ANT•AVG III•VIR•R•P•C, praetorian galley to right / Aquila between two signa; LEG XIV across fields. Crawford 544/29; CRI 369; RSC 44; Sydenham 1234; BMCRR East 209. 3.48g, 17mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; surfaces harshly cleaned.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.



697. Marc Antony Legionary AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony, autumn 32 - spring 31 BC. ANT•AVG III•VIR•R•P•C, praetorian galley to right / Aquila between two signa; LEG•XVII•CLASSICAE above. Crawford 544/10; CRI 373; RSC 50. 3.69g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

300



698. Octavian AR Denarius. Italian mint (Rome?), autumn 31 - summer 30 BC. Winged bust of Victory right / Octavian as Neptune, standing left, foot set on globe, holding aplustre and sceptre; CAESAR DIVI•F across fields. RIC 256; CRI 409; RSC 60. 3.87g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; lustrous metal.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 639.



699. Octavian AR Denarius. Italian mint (Rome?), autumn 30 - summer 29 BC. Laureate bust of Octavian right, as Jupiter Terminus; thunderbolt behind / Octavian seated left on curule chair, togate and holding Victory in right hand; IMP CAESAR across fields. RIC 270; CRI 427; RSC 116. 3.79g, 21mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine. Highly lustrous. An excellent example of a type virtually impossible to find in high state of preservation.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 653.

COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



700. Augustus AR Denarius. Emerita, circa 25-23 BC. P. Carisius, legate. IMP CAESAR AVGVST, bare head right / P CARISIVS LEG PRO PR, helmet between dagger and bipennis. RIC 7a; RSC 405; BMC 281. 3.80g, 19mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

1,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction II, 2 October 2011, lot 550.



701. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), 17-16 BC. Bare head right / IOVI VOT•SVSC PRO•SAL• CAES•AVG• S•P•Q•R• in five lines within oak wreath (corona civica). RIC 57; BMCRE 430 = BMCRR Rome 4456; RSC 183; BN 1233. 3.81g, 20mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; only four other examples in CoinArchives.

2,000

From the inventory of a German dealer;
Privately purchased in Munich, 2009.



702. Augustus AR Denarius. Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), circa 18 BC. Head right, wearing oak wreath; CAESAR behind, AVGVSTVS before / Comet with eight rays and tail, DIVVS • IVLIVS across fields. RIC 102; BMCRE 357 = BMCRR Rome 4416; RSC 98. 3.86g, 20mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private British collection;
Acquired from Thesaurus Auctions s.r.l.

A Spectacular Augustus Denarius



703. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), July 18-17/16 BC. Bare head left / Capricorn to right, holding globe attached to rudder, cornucopiae over its shoulder; AVGVSTVS below. RIC 130; BMCRE 307-8 = BMCRR Gaul 126-7; RSC 22. 3.90g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; beautiful light cabinet tone with hints of iridescence. Certainly the finest example of this desirable issue on CoinArchives.

7,500

Ex Mike S. Gasvoda Collection; Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 86, 8 October 2015, lot 69 (hammer: CHF 13,000); Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear.

Bull to Left



704. Augustus AR Denarius. Lugdunum, 15-13 BC. AVGVSTVS DIVI•F, bare head right / Bull butting to left; IMP•X in exergue. RIC 169; BMCRE 458; RSC 141. 3.81g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare with bull to left.

1,250

From the inventory of a European dealer.



Gaius Caesar



705. Augustus AV Aureus. Lugdunum, 8 BC. AVGVSTVS DIVI F, laureate head right / C•CAES, Gaius Caesar galloping to right, holding sword and shield in left hand and gripping reins with right; aquila between two standards in background, AVGVST in exergue. RIC 198; C. 39; Bahrfeldt 233; BMCRE 498; CBN 1466; Calicó 174a. 7.85g, 20mm, 7h.

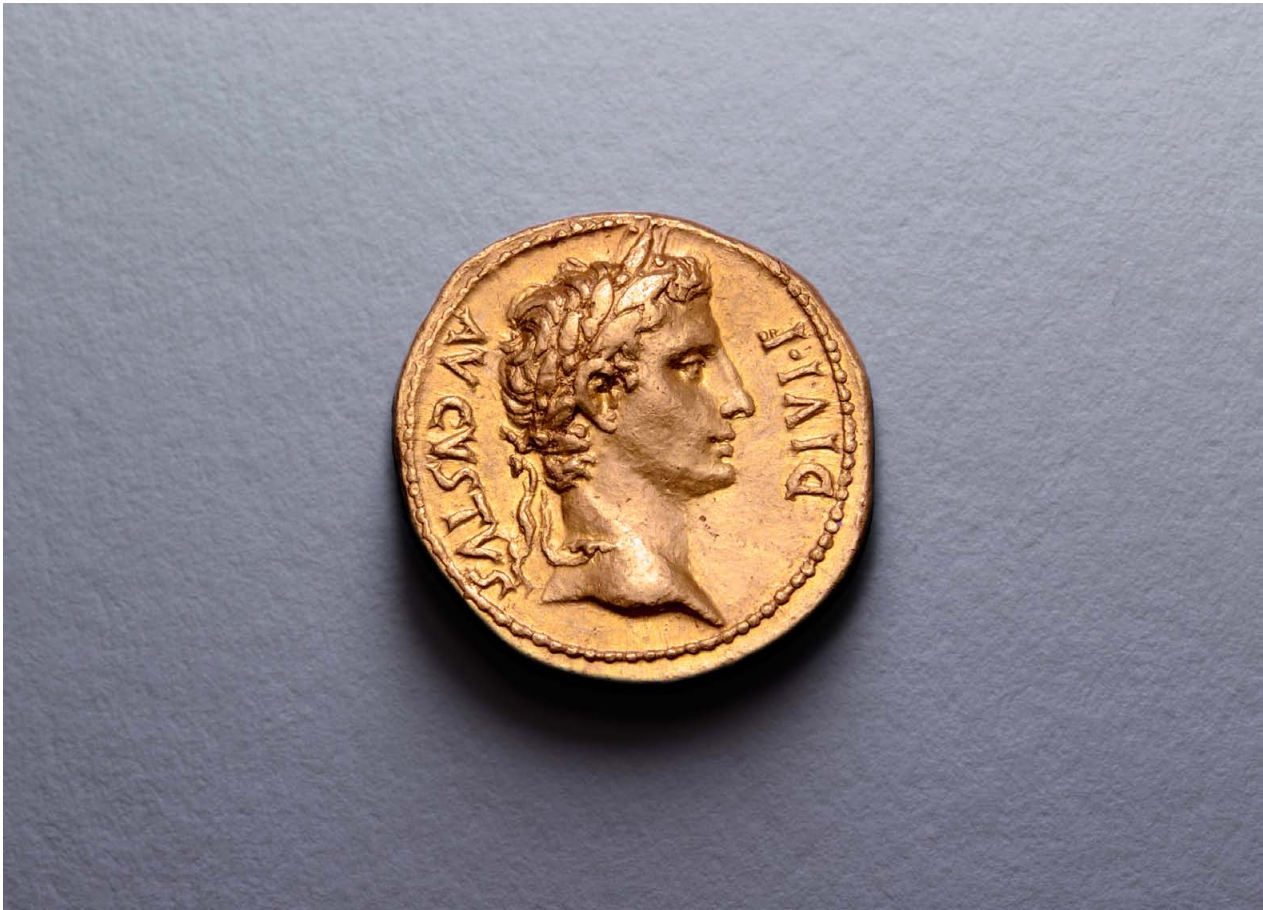
Extremely Fine; engraved in fine style and one of the best preserved examples offered in recent years. Very Rare.

20,000

Ex Helios Numismatik 3, 29 April 2009, lot 80.

In contrast to Augustus' many lasting achievements as Emperor was his continuous ill fortune in appointing a long-term successor. Although his position as princeps was not officially a hereditary one, Augustus utilised his power to fast track members of his family to positions of political and military power with the intention that they would one day be able to assume the position of responsibility for the government of Rome and its territories. This included his grandsons Gaius and Lucius, the two sons of Julia and Agrippa, upon whom Suetonius suggests Augustus fixed his hope of succession and that it was only through atrox fortuna (cruel fate cf. Suetonius, Tiberius 23), the untimely deaths of the two grandsons within eighteen months of each other, that this desire was ended.

According to Tacitus and Suetonius, Augustus had adopted Gaius and Lucius in 17 BC with the intention of grooming them to become his successors. The gradual promotion of Gaius is recorded by Cassius Dio (55.9.1-9) who says that at fifteen he was elected to the Senate and was made a pontifex and princeps iuventutis. However, the event commemorated on this reverse takes place before this elevation and is most likely Gaius' first participation in military exercises with the legions of the Rhine in 8 BC, as attested by Cassius Dio 55.6.4. The dating of this coin has previously been the subject of some debate, with alternative dates of 5 BC (when the equites gave him the title of princeps iuventutis giving him the commandment of a division of cavalry, see Dio Cassius 55.9.9) or 2 BC (Gaius departing from the Forum of Augustus to assume his first military command in the East) having also been suggested. However, it has been convincingly demonstrated by John Pollini that a later date could not have been possible (see *The Meaning and Date of The Reverse Type of Gaius Caesar on Horseback*, 1985. pp. 113-117). One major reason for this is that Gaius is clearly wearing a bulla around his neck, purposefully exaggerated in size to make it more apparent. The bulla was worn by Roman youths before they don the toga virilis which signified their transition to manhood. It is known that Gaius assumed the toga virilis in 5 BC (see Dio Cassius 55.9.9 and IGRR 4, 1756.23-26) and therefore an earlier date must be assumed for this coin.





706. Augustus AR Denarius. Lugdunum, 7-6 BC. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head right / AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, Gaius and Lucius Caesars standing facing, each togate and holding spear with hand resting on shield between them; simpulum and lituus above, C L CAESARES in exergue. RIC 207; RSC 43c; BMC 433. 3.76g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Attractive portrait style.

500



707. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 19-18 BC. P. Petronius Turpilianus, moneyer. TVRPILIANVS III VIR FERON, draped bust of Feronia right, wearing stephane and pearl necklace / CAESAR AVGVSTVS•SIGN•RECE, bare-headed Parthian kneeling right, extending in right hand a standard, to which is attached a vexillum marked X, and holding out left hand. RIC 288; RSC 484; BMC 14. 3.90g, 19mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction II, 2 October 2011, lot 550.

A Stunning Denarius of Antonia

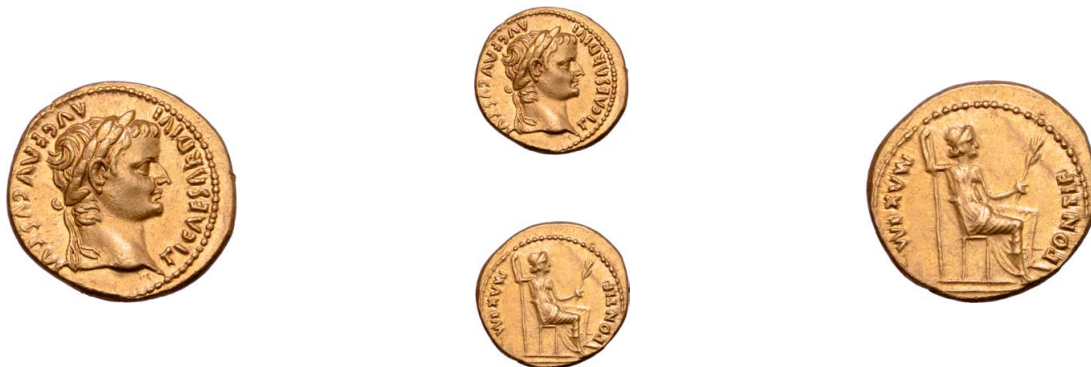


708. Antonia Minor (mother of Claudius) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 41-42. ANTONIA AVGVSTA, draped bust right, wearing grain ear and poppy wreath / SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI, two long lit torches linked by pelleted ribbon. RIC (Claudius) 68; von Kaenel Type 15, 300 (V240/R247); cf. Lyon 28/10 (aureus); RSC 5; BMCRE (Claudius) 114; cf. BN (Claudius) 15-17 (aureus). 3.70g, 20mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; light hairlines under pleasant light cabinet tone.

7,500

Ex Continental Collection, Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XX, 10 January 2017, lot 654;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 107, 2 April 2001, lot 358.



709. Tiberius AV Aureus. Lugdunum, AD 14-37. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia as Pax seated to right on throne with plain legs, holding branch and sceptre; double exergual line. RIC 25; BMCRE 30; Calicó 305d. 7.86g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; rev. softly struck.

From a private European collection.

5,000



From the Boscoreale Hoard of 1894



710. Tiberius AV Aureus. Lugdunum, circa AD 18-35. TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right, holding sceptre and olive branch; chair with ornate legs, feet on footstool, single line below. RIC 29; Calicó 305a; C. 15; BMCRE 46. 7.53g, 20mm, 4h.

Fleur De Coin. Wonderful deep red-gold toning. The most visually stunning Tiberius aureus this cataloguer has ever handled - if one were to own any Tiberius, it should be this one. 30,000

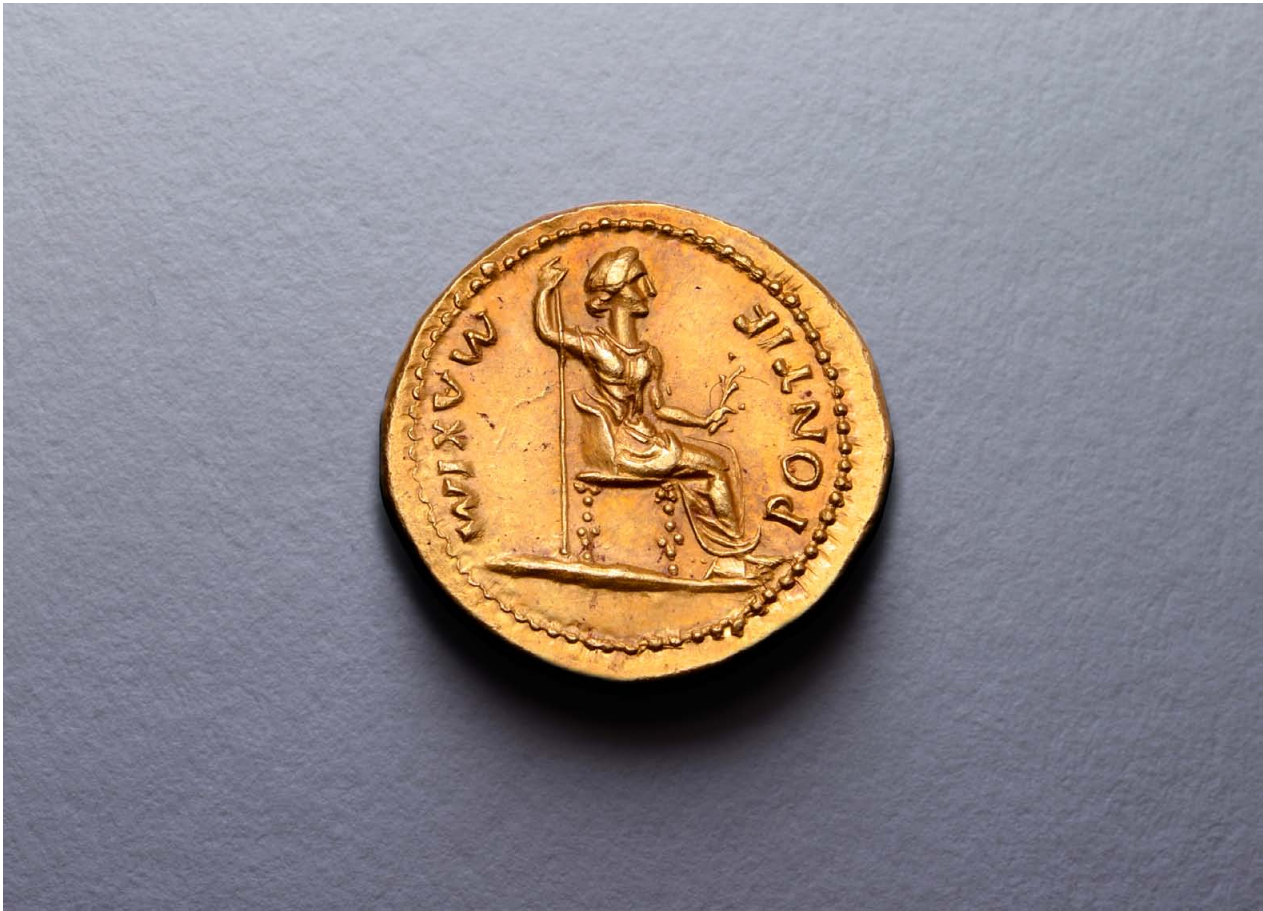
Ex Hess-Divo 333, 30 November 2017, lot 73;
From the Boscoreale hoard of 1894.

The famous Boscoréale hoard, recovered in 1895, consisted of 109 pieces of gold and silver plate, along with over 1,000 gold aurei. The hoard had belonged to the owners of a wine-producing villa rustica on the south-eastern slopes of Vesuvius near the modern-day village of Boscoréale, hence its name. The hoard was placed in an empty cistern in the wine cellar of the villa when its owners fled before the eruption of AD 79, and while the villa began to be excavated in 1876 the coins remained undisturbed until 1895.

The famous Boscoréale hoard, recovered in 1895, consisted of 109 pieces of gold and silver plate, along with over 1,000 gold aurei. The hoard had belonged to the owners of a wine-producing villa rustica on the south-eastern slopes of Vesuvius near the modern-day village of Boscoréale, hence its name. The hoard was placed in an empty cistern in the wine cellar of the villa when its owners fled before the eruption of AD 79, and while the villa began to be excavated in 1876 the coins remained undisturbed until 1895.

Following a series of early issues honouring Divus Augustus and Tiberius' military triumphs, the mint at Lugdunum settled upon striking one single type: 'Pontif Maxim'. Numismatists identify the seated figure depicted on this ubiquitous reverse type as Livia, the wife of Augustus and mother of Tiberius, in the guise of Pax, the roman personification of peace. The type was struck continuously for twenty three years and throughout that time, only minor changes were made to the portrait of Tiberius and the ornamentation of the throne. Despite the vast output of the 'Pontif Maxim' coinage, the significance of the type is not immediately clear - the depiction of Livia as Pax may represent a universal matronly ideal; Livia may be intended as the personification of what Seneca the Younger described in AD 55 as the 'Pax Romana' ('Roman Peace'), the period of peace and stability marked by Octavian's victory over Mark Antony at the battle of Actium in 31 BC, which brought to an end to the prolonged period of civil war. Certainly, during the last decade of the 1st century BC Livia began to appear more frequently in the preserved sources, and L. Brännstedt (*Femina principes: Livia's position in the Roman state*) suggests that "her role as mater and uxor at this time was becoming an integral part of Augustus' political program, and being made publicly manifest on a large scale." Brännstedt furthermore asserts that "the appointment on March 6, 12 BC of Augustus as pontifex maximus was crucial for the development of Livia's mater-role... Augustus' religious role was identified as that of a father to his family. Strengthening the paternal connotations of Augustus' leadership, the appointment of him as pontifex maximus would also have favoured Livia's impact as mater". The identification of Livia with Pax therefore strongly associated the imperial family with the continued prosperity of the empire, and hence should be seen as primarily a propagandistic instrument for the reinforcement of the imperial cult.

In contrast to the official portrayals of Livia as a matriarch who embodying traditional Roman ideals, contemporary sources were often highly critical of her, describing her as a murderess who was determined to secure the succession for her son Tiberius. Cassius Dio describes how Livia was blamed for the death of Augustus' nephew Marcellus, who having married the emperor's daughter Julia was favoured as an heir, and later, the deaths of Gaius and Lucius Caesars (55.33.4 and 55.10a.10). Tacitus moreover suggests that Livia convinced Augustus to banish his then only surviving grandson, Agrippa Postumus, on this basis that his character was not in keeping with Augustan ideals (1.1.3). Dio recounts that following years of banishment, a visit undertaken by Augustus to reconcile with his grandson drove Livia to poison her husband in order to secure the succession for Tiberius (56.30.2). These accusations are however mainly dismissed as malicious fabrications spread by political enemies of the dynasty.



A Remarkable Sestertius of Caligula and his Sisters



711. Caligula Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 37-38. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, laureate bust left / AGRIPPINA DRVSILLA IVLIA, the three sisters of Caligula standing facing: Agrippina, as Securitas, holds cornucopiae in right hand resting on column, with left hand on shoulder of Drusilla, as Concordia, who holds patera and cornucopiae; Julia, as Fortuna, holds rudder and cornucopiae; SC in exergue. RIC 33; C. 4; BN 4; BMCRE 36. 24.11g, 35mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a beautiful coin displaying remarkable preservation of fine detail. Rare.

7,500

Purchased from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd, London;
Ex private British collection.

The truth of Caligula's relationship with his sisters, and with Drusilla in particular as his favourite of the three may never be accurately discerned from the surviving historical sources; we only say with certainty that Caligula was devoted to his sister. When in AD 37 Caligula succeeded to the throne he arranged the marriage of Drusilla to his friend, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus. Furthermore during an illness in 37 CE, the emperor changed his will to name Drusilla his heir, making her the first woman to be named heir in a Roman imperial will (probably an attempt to continue the Julian line through any children she might have, leaving her husband as regent in the interim). Caligula recovered however, but in June AD 38 at the age of about twenty-two, Drusilla died, seemingly of an illness; the loss of his favourite sister badly affected the emperor who buried her with the honours of an Augusta, acted as a grieving widower, and a year later named his newborn (and only known) daughter Julia Drusilla in his sister's memory. Meanwhile, the widowed husband of Drusilla and now heir apparent Marcus Aemilius Lepidus reportedly became a lover to Livilla and Agrippina, with whom he was alleged to have plotted against the emperor. Discovered, Lepidus was executed swiftly and Livilla and Agrippina were exiled to the Pontine Islands.

A Remarkably Detailed Sestertius of Caligula



712. Caligula Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 39-40. C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG P M TR P III P P, veiled and draped figure of Pietas, seated left, holding patera and resting arm on small facing figure; PIETAS in exergue / Hexastyle garlanded temple surmounted by quadriga, before which veiled and togate Caligula sacrifices with patera over garlanded altar; one attendant leads bull to the altar, a second holds patera; DIVO AVG and S-C across fields. RIC 44; C. 10; † (pl. 28, 9); BN 104; Hill, Monuments p. 20, no.18. 27.35g, 36mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

5,000

Ex Hess-Divo AG, Auction 307, 7 June 2007, lot 1565;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Fixed Price List 586, May 1995, no. 30.

The reverse of this magnificent type commemorates the completion of the temple of Divus Augustus, built on the Palatine Hill on the site of the house that Augustus had inhabited before he entered public life. Vowed by the Roman Senate shortly after the death of the emperor in AD 14, it was not finished until AD 37, whereupon it was dedicated over the last two days of August that year - the month renamed in honour of Augustus. Caligula, as Pontifex Maximus, led the sacrificial ceremonies. According to Cassius Dio (59.7.4), the commemorative events ordered by Caligula were exceptionally extravagant: a two-day horse race took place along with the slaughter of 400 bears and "an equal number of wild beasts from Libya", and Caligula postponed all lawsuits and suspended all mourning "in order that no one should have an excuse for failing to attend". The last known reference to the temple was on 27 May AD 218; at some point thereafter it was completely destroyed and its stones were presumably quarried for later buildings; the site has never been excavated and its original appearance must be reconstructed only from its depictions on the Roman coinage of which the present type is the most significant.



Ex Gasvoda Collection



713. Claudius I AV Aureus. Rome, AD 49-50. TI CLAVD CAESAR•AVG•P•M•TR•P•VIII•IMP•XVI, laureate head right / SPQR P P • OB CS in three lines within oak wreath corona civica). RIC 48; C. 88; BMCRE 54; BN -; Calicó 381. 7.72g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful light reddish tone, minor contact at 6 o'clock obv.

20,000

Ex Mike S. Gasvoda Collection; Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 86, 8 October 2015, lot 115; Privately purchased from CNG at CICF 2001.

The reverse of this coin utilises a motif first seen on the coinage of Augustus, proudly displaying the hereditary honour of the corona civica first conferred upon that emperor, and the reason for it: ob cives servatos - 'for having saved the citizens'.

Eckhel observes that this reverse was "frequently revived by succeeding Caesars, not often careful about whether such praise could truly be bestowed upon them". Stevenson (DRC) is scathing about Claudius' use of the type, remarking "as if that most indolent and apathetic, if not most stupid, of Emperors ever did an heroic or humane action to merit the eulogy". Not alone in his hostile view of Claudius, Seneca in his Apocolocyntosis divi Claudii (Pumpkinification [the act of turning into a pumpkin; in jocular opposition to deification] of the Divine Claudius) writes that Claudius' voice belonged to no land animal, and that Hercules himself was a good deal disturbed at the sight of him, fearing a thirteenth labour was upon him.

Despite the disdain of the Imperial family, it seems that from very early on the general populace respected Claudius. At Augustus' death, the equites chose Claudius to head their delegation. When his house burned down, the Senate demanded it be rebuilt at public expense. They also requested that Claudius be allowed to debate in the Senate.

After the assassination of Caligula, Claudius was brought to the principate having had no preparation for the imperial role. His physical ailments had meant that he was not seen as a threat by potential enemies throughout the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula. Despite a lack of administrative experience Claudius did prove an able and efficient emperor, who improved upon Rome's infrastructure of roads, aqueducts and canals and increased the size of the empire. During his reign, Thrace, Lycia and Judaea were all annexed as Roman provinces, and the conquest of Britain was begun. Claudius' reign also is also notable for the centralisation and formalisation of imperial bureaucracy.

Though portrayed by several ancient historians as lowbrow, bloodthirsty and cruel, quick to anger and too easily manipulated, Claudius' works present a very different view, painting a picture of an intelligent, scholarly, well-read, and conscientious administrator with an eye to detail and justice. Since the discovery of his 'Letter to the Alexandrians', much work has been done to rehabilitate Claudius' reputation.

Besides his history of Augustus' reign, his major works were a twenty-volume history of the Etruscans and an eight-volume history of Carthage. Claudius is also noteworthy as being the last person known to have been able to read Etruscan. Though lamentably none of his works have survived, many were used by Pliny the Elder in the writing of his Natural History.

An Unusually Heavy Quadrans



714. Claudius I Æ Quadrans. Rome, AD 41. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG, hand holding scales; below, P N R / PON M TR P IMP COS DES IT, around large S C. RIC 85; C. 71; BMCRE 174. 5.48g, 20mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; earthen patina. Extremely heavy for the type.

300

From the inventory of a German dealer.



A Beautiful, Finely Detailed Nero Claudius Drusus Sestertius



715. Nero Claudius Drusus (father of Claudius) Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 41-54. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP, bare head left / TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTVS P M TR P IMP P P, Claudius, togate, seated to left on a curule chair atop a globe and piled weapons and armour, holding olive branch and scroll; SC below. RIC (Claudius) 93; C. 8; BMCRE 157. 27.37g, 35mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful 'Tiber' patina, with extraordinary preservation of fine detail.

5,000

Acquired from Editions V. Gadoury, Monaco;
Ex 'A Collection of Roman Aurei, Sestertii and late Empire Solidi'.

This remarkable sestertius is part of a series of bronze coins issued by Claudius to celebrate his father's military triumphs. The younger brother of the future emperor Tiberius, Drusus was born in 38 BC to Livia Drusilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero. Livia divorced Drusus' father only three months after the birth for the emperor Augustus, who treated his stepson most favourably. Augustus allowed Drusus to progress quickly in his career in 19 BC by granting him the ability to hold all public offices five years before the minimum age and arranged for his advantageous marriage to Antonia Minor, the daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia Minor. In his lifetime Nero Claudius Drusus was one of the most celebrated military commanders of the age, leading the first Roman legions across the Rhine and rapidly accruing a string of victories and conquests in Germania; in the course of his Germanic campaigns Drusus sought out multiple Germanic (at least three) chieftains, challenging and beating them in single combat. The sources are ambiguous, but imply that at some point he claimed the spolia opima (the arms and armour taken by a Roman general from the body of an opposing commander slain in single combat) from a Germanic king, thus becoming the fourth and final Roman to gain this honour, the most prestigious any Roman general could aspire to.

Nero and Poppaea Sabina



716. Nero AV Aureus. Rome, AD 64-66. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA, Nero, radiate and togate, standing to left, holding patera in right hand and sceptre in left; to right, his wife Poppaea Sabina, veiled and draped, standing to left, holding patera in right hand and cornucopiae in left. RIC 44 and 56; Calicó 401; BMCRE 52-3; BN 199-200; Biaggi 220. 7.29g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; in excellent condition for this desirable issue.

7,500

Ex Auktionen Frühwald, Auction 100, 25 October 2012, lot 217.

According to the accounts of Plutarch and Suetonius, Nero became enamoured by Poppaea Sabina, the wife of Otho, a courtier and close friend of the emperor around AD 59. The two were divorced, and Otho was given the position of governor of Lusitania and ordered to relocate to Hispania. Tacitus claims that soon after the divorce, Poppaea pressured Nero to murder his mother Agrippina, and divorce and execute his first wife Claudia Octavia, with whom he had no children. Nero indeed divorced Octavia, claiming she was barren, and imprisoned her on the island of Pandateria on the charge of adultery. Poppaea became Nero's second wife in AD 62 and bore him a daughter, Claudia Augusta, in January the following year.

Suetonius claims that Poppaea was expecting another child in AD 65, when she was kicked to death by the emperor (Life of Nero, 35.3). Both Cassius Dio and Tacitus support the claim that Nero killed his wife, though the bias of all three historians against Nero casts doubt over the reliability of their accounts. Indeed, Poppaea may have died of natural causes perhaps related to childbirth, a theory supported by the bestowal of divine honours upon her after her death, and the state funeral that she was afforded.



717. Nero AR Denarius. Rome, AD 64-65. NERO CAESAR, laureate head right / AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS, Nero, radiate and togate, standing facing, holding a branch in his right hand and Victory on globe in his left. RIC 47; BMCRE 60; RSC 45. 3.45g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; attractive old cabinet tone with underlying lustre.

3,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 101, 24 October 2017, lot 138;
Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 61, 17 May 1995, lot 243.



718. Nero AR Denarius. Rome, AD 65-66. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / SALVS, Salus seated left on throne, holding patera in right hand, left resting at her side. RIC 60; BMCRE 90; RSC 314. 3.36g, 18mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,000

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 146, 25 May 2009, lot 382;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 81, 21 November 2007, lot 308.

The Temple of Janus



719. Nero Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 65. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS TR P IMP P P, laureate bust right, wearing aegis on left shoulder / PACIS TERRAM PARTI IANVM CLVSIT, view of the Temple of Janus, decorated with garlands and with door closed; S-C across fields. RIC 264 var. (no aegis); BN 371; BMCRE 158. 30.52g, 36mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; wonderful Tiber patina. A finely detailed portrait of beautiful style, with an equally well detailed depiction of the Temple of Janus.

5,000

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd, London;
Ex private British collection.

A Magnificent Portrait Sestertius of Nero



720. Nero Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 67. IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P XIII P P, laureate head right, aegis on far shoulder / PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT, view of the Temple of Janus, decorated with garlands and with door closed; S-C across fields. RIC 354; C. 145. 25.24g, 37mm, 5h.

Virtually as struck, some visually insignificant flan flaws; beautiful, untouched Tiber tone. A wonderful portrait sestertius of Nero with a highly attractive architectural reverse. 10,000

From a private British collection;
Privately purchased from Arsantiqva by Moruzzi Numismatica;
Ex Artemide Aste III, 11 September 2005, lot 156.

Janus was a god unique to the Romans, for whom the ancient Greek pantheon (whence the greater part of the Roman religion was derived) had no equivalent. Janus was the god of gateways, beginnings and endings, transitions and duality, of war and peace. The structure commonly referred to as the Temple of Janus, but more correctly the Ianus Geminus, Ianus Quirinus or Portae Belli, was not a temple at all in the traditional sense. Built by the second king of Rome, Numa Pompilius, the doors of the Ianus Geminus were opened to indicate that Rome was at war and closed during times of peace. Since the time of Numa and before the time of Nero, the doors were said to have been closed only in 235 BC, after the first Punic war; and three times during the reign of Augustus.

The structure itself was probably originally conceived and executed in wood and other perishable materials, but contained an archaic bronze statue of the god which held in the one hand a key, denoting his role as the supreme gate-keeper in both spatial and temporal senses, and in the other a staff, signifying both his authority and role as a divine guide. Said to have been situated between the Forum Julium and the Forum Romanum, close to where the Argiletum entered the forum, it consisted of twin gates opposite each other; the cult statue was between them. No roof is indicated, and it may have been an open enclosure. While there is no literary evidence that the temple was destroyed or rebuilt, it must have been moved to make way for the construction of the Basilica Aemilia in 179 BC.

The Ianus Geminus as it existed from that time until the reign of Domitian, and as depicted on this and other coins struck by Nero, evidently had walls of ashlar masonry under a grated window set beneath a decorated frieze. Double doors of bronze and iron are reported by Virgil, and are shown framed by columns, with a wreath hanging overhead. Virgil, whose literary epic the Aeneid enshrined and embellished Roman traditions for eternal posterity, relates that "When the senators have irrevocably decided for battle, the consul himself, a figure conspicuous in Quirine toga of State and Gabine cincture, unbolts these gates, and their hinge-posts groan; it is he who calls the fighting forth" (Virgil, Aeneid, VII.601-615). Yet Virgil and his contemporaries Ovid and Horace disagreed on the meaning of the ritual closing of the gates. To Virgil, it was War that was being locked behind the twin gates; for Ovid and Horace, it was Peace that was kept within. Regardless, the symbolism of opening or closing the gates of the Ianus Geminus was powerful indeed; thus following the favourable end to a war with Parthia in 63 thanks to the efforts of the general Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo, and the general establishment of peace across Rome's borders by 65, Nero famously closed the doors to great fanfare in AD 66 as a sign that all war was at an end.

Ex Luc Girard Collection



721. Nero Æ Dupondius. Lugdunum, AD 66. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P, laureate head left / VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm; S-C across fields. RIC 523. 13.13g, 29mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine.

4,000

Ex Sincona AG, Auction 4, 25 October 2011, lot 4091;
Ex Luc Girard Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction P, 12 May 2005, lot 1928.

This coin features a very finely detailed and beautifully rendered image of Victory, which fortunately has been preserved in excellent condition, right down to her facial details.



Cover Coin of Sternberg XXVI, 1992



722. Clodius Macer AR Denarius. Carthage(?), April - October(?) AD 68. Helmeted head of Roma right; ROMA before, S-C across fields / L CLODI MACRI, trophy. RIC 31 var. (SC below); BMCRE p. 287 note var. (same); Cohen 9 var. (same); Hewitt, NC 1983, pl. XII, 47 var. (same); CBN -. 3.47g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; minor nick on cheek, well-struck on good metal with an attractive iridescent tone. An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. 50,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 101, 24 October 2017, lot 161;
 Ex Barry Feirstein Collection IV, Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 45, 2 April 2008, lot 95;
 Ex Pegasi Numismatics, Auction II, 8 June 1996, lot 298;
 Ex Frank Sternberg, Auction XXVI, 16 November 1992, lot 290 (illustrated on the cover).

Clodius Macer led a revolt in North Africa against Nero in the spring of AD 68. Described by RIC as “short and ineffectual” (see RIC 1, p. 230), the revolt spanned several months which included the end of the Julio-Claudian dynasty with the suicide of Nero and the beginning of the ‘Year of Four Emperors’, a period described by Tacitus as “rich in disasters, terrible with battles, torn by civil struggles, horrible even in peace.” (Histories I.2). His coinage is extremely rare and several of his types are only known to us through a single example.

Though barely mentioned in the ancient literature (there are only two short references to him in Tacitus’ Histories), Clodius Macer was officially *legatus Augusti propraetore Africae* and was able to establish himself in North Africa with the support of Legio III Augusta and Legio I Macriana. It is very likely that he controlled Carthage and the mint there since a group of his denarii depict the obverse bust of CARTHAGO. If so, he had control over an important naval base and posed a threat to the corn supply from North Africa to Rome. The purpose of the revolt cannot be said to establish Clodius Macer as emperor, rather the numismatic evidence generally points to a desire to return to the ideals of the Republic and the end of imperial rule. Many of the types used by Clodius Macer can be traced to Republican coins, as exemplified by the current coin with the trophy reverse type which is very similar to a coin issued by Brutus (cf. CRI 209). In addition, many of Clodius Macer’s coins use the formulaic SC (*senatus consulto*), not used on Roman silver coins since around 40 BC (See NAC Auction 101, lot 161). This was a tactic also possibly employed by Galba on his ‘African’ issues, if indeed they were struck by Galba and not merely issued in his name. Further similarities have been pointed out between the coinage of Clodius Macer and Galba such as the use of the genitive case for their names and the decision (not sustained for long by Galba) to not appear laureate (see The Coinage of L. Clodius Macer (AD 68) by K. V. Hewitt (1983), pp. 64-80). These similarities perhaps point to a unity in purpose while Nero was still alive, a wish to overthrow the emperor. However, Clodius Macer’s continual rebellion against imperial rule once Galba had ascended to power led to his execution in October 68 (see Tacitus Histories I.7).



A Bold Portrait of Galba



723. Galba AR Denarius. Rome, circa July AD 68 - January 69. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG, laureate head right / ROMA RENASC, Roma standing to right, helmeted and in military dress, holding Victory in right hand and transverse spear pointing downwards with left. RIC 199; BMCRE 25; RSC 200. 3.26g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; lightly struck on rev. A bold portrait engraved in fine style.

2,000

From the collection of Italo Vecchi;
Acquired from Savoca Numismatik GmbH & Co. KG.



724. Domitian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 83. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, laureate head right / TR POT II COS VIII DES X P P, Minerva standing to left on capital of rostral column, brandishing spear in right hand and holding shield in left; owl at her feet to right. RIC 36a; BMCRE 41; RSC 606. 3.57g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

400

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.



725. Domitian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 83. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, laureate head right / TR POT II COS VIII DES X P P, Minerva standing to left, holding thunderbolt and spear; shield behind. RIC 37; BMCRE 43; RSC 604. 3.56g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 125, 13 October 2003, lot 457.



726. Domitian AEs As. Rome, 14th September - 31st December AD 88. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII CENS PER P P, laureate bust right / COS XIII LVD SAEC FEC, Domitian standing to left, sacrificing over lit and garlanded altar; to left, a lyre player and a flute player, a tetrastyle temple in the background, SC in exergue. RIC 623; C. 85; BMCRE 434. 9.55g, 29mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; start of obv. legend lightly strengthened. An exceptionally well detailed example of this desirable type.

1,500

Ex Bernard Poindessault (1935-2014) legacy.

A Stunning Nerva Denarius



727. Nerva AR Denarius. Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate bust right / LIBERTAS PVBLICA, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and sceptre. RIC 19; BMCRE 46; RSC 113. 3.45g, 18mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal under light cabinet tone. A magnificent example of a Nerva denarius, which are remarkably hard to find in such excellent condition. 1,000

Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.

No Others in CoinArchives



728. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 98-111. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P COS III P P, Hercules standing facing on low plinth, holding club in right hand, lion-skin over head and left arm. RIC 37 var. (bust type); RSC 216 var. (same). 3.42g, 19mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful, dark cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; no other examples in CoinArchives, and engraved in exceptionally fine style. 500

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.

A Magnificent Portrait of Trajan



729. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, circa AD 100. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III P P, Pax standing left, holding olive branch and cornucopiae. RIC 38; BMCRE 72; RSC 222. 3.05g, 20mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone. A magnificent portrait of the finest style. 500

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.



730. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 100. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate bust right, aegis on far shoulder / P M TR P COS III P P, Vesta seated to left, veiled and holding patera and lit torch. RIC 40 variant (no aegis); RSC 214a. 3.42g, 19mm, 7h.

Fleur De Coin; beautiful cabinet tone with iridescent lustre. 250

Ex Freeman & Sear, Manhattan Sale I, 5 January 2010, lot 248;
Ex A. Lynn Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton V, 15-16 January 2002, lot 1958.

Quinarius - Ex Boyd Collection, Baldwin's 1904



731. Trajan AR Quinarius. Rome, AD 98-111. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III P P, Victory advancing to right, holding wreath and palm. RIC 44; RSC 226. 1.54g, 13mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

300

Ex William C. Boyd Collection, Baldwin's Auctions Ltd., Auction 42, 26 September 2005, lot 327 (part of, collector's ticket included); Purchased from A. H. Baldwin, March 1904.



732. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 101-102. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III P P, Hercules, nude, standing facing on pedestal and holding club in right hand and apple in left, with lion's skin over left arm. RIC 49; BMCRE 86; RSC 234. 3.36g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; excellent condition for the type.

300

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.



733. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 101-102. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III P P, Victory standing to right on prow terminating with serpent, holding wreath and palm. RIC 59; Woytek 123a; BMCRE 102; RSC 241. 3.46g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful cabinet tone.

500

Ex B. A. Seaby, Ltd., Coins & Medal Bulletin, May 1987, C193 (£250).

An Extremely Rare Type



734. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 101-102. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III P P, Victory, draped, standing right, setting a shield on a trophy with both hands. RIC -; BMCRE 110; RSC 246. 3.49g, 18mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; light cabinet tone over lustrous metal. Extremely Rare.

500

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 135, 21 May 2007, lot 628.



735. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 102 AD. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate bust right / P M TR P COS IIII P P, Victory standing to right, left foot on helmet, inscribing shield set on cippus. RIC 65; BMCRE 112; Woytek 126a; RSC 247. 3.43g, 18mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. Rare.

400

Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A., Auction 82, 11 December 2004, lot 339.



736. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 102. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P COS IIII P P, Victory standing left, holding palm frond and sacrificing out of patera over lit and garlanded altar to left. RIC 67; Woytek 131a; BMCRE 125; RSC 248a. 3.46g, 19mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; light cabinet tone. Very Rare; one of less than a dozen examples on CoinArchives.

300

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.



737. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 103-111. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Trophy, with one round and two hexagonal shields; at base, two shields, two javelins and sword. RIC 147b var. (bust type); BMCRE 358 var. (bust type); RSC 100a. 3.36g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; only one other example on CoinArchives.

250

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.



738. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust right, wearing aegis / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPALI in three lines within oak wreath. RIC II 150 var. (bust type); Strack 99 (unrecorded bust type); Woytek 224c; Calicó 1122; BMCRE 253-6 var. (bust type); BN 367-9 var. (bust type); Biaggi 545 var. (bust type). 7.09g, 18mm, 7h.

About Extremely Fine. Very Rare; Woytek records only five examples.

7,500

Ex DeBaKey Collection;
 Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VIII, 28 September 2014, lot 990 (hammer: £9,500);
 Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Auction 96, 14 May 2014, lot 783.

7 Examples Recorded in MIR



739. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 106-107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate 'heroic' bust left, chest bare, slight drapery over left shoulder; small globe below / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Pax, draped and seated to left on throne, holding olive branch in extended right hand and transverse sceptre in left; before, Dacian kneeling in position of supplication to right, extending both hands upward toward Pax. RIC 190 var. (bust type, no globe); MIR 14, 220qq-1 = G. Gnecci, "I. Monete imperiali inedite nella collezione Gnecci a Milano," RIN I (1888), 4 and pl. 4, 5; BMCRE 216 note; BN 400; RSC 418b var. (no globe). 3.33g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare - 7 examples recorded in MIR.

1,000

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 94, 9 April 2014, lot 848.



740. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 103-111. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust right, aegis on far shoulder / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Dacian captive, in attitude of mourning, seated to right on hexagonal shield with Dacian rhomphaia (curved sword) below. RIC 216; BMCRE 181; RSC 529c. 3.40g, 18mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; beautiful cabinet tone. Rare variety with aegis on bust.

500

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.

Trajan had in AD 101-102 launched an offensive against the powerful Dacian king Decebalus with whom Domitian had signed an unfavourable (and some would argue shameful) treaty some twenty years before, the price of which was the payment of an annual 'subsidy' of eight million sestertii and the presentation of a diadem from Domitian to Decebalus. In this war, Trajan succeeded in defeating the Dacians in a series of pitched battles, and reduced Decebalus to the status of client king. The victory was celebrated with a triumph (Trajan's first), and later by the construction of the Tropaeum Traiani.

Although this victory had greatly eroded Decebalus' power, he nonetheless began to rearm straight away, to harbour Roman runaways and to pressure the neighbouring barbarian tribes to ally themselves with him. In 104 he organised a failed attempt on Trajan's life by means of some Roman deserters, as well as capturing Trajan's legate Longinus whom he tried to use as a bargaining chip; Longinus however took poison to avoid compromising his country and emperor. Then finally in 105 Decebalus launched an invasion of the Roman-held territories north of the Danube.

Trajan was not unprepared; by 105 the concentration of Roman troops assembled in the middle and lower Danube regions amounted to fourteen legions - half of the entire Roman army. Trajan ordered the construction of a massive bridge over the Danube designed by Apollodorus of Damascus, which for over 1,000 years was the longest arch bridge ever built both in terms of total and span length. The counter-offensive consisted mostly of the reduction of the Dacian fortress network which the Romans systematically stormed while denying the Dacians the ability to manoeuvre in the open. At last Decebalus' main stronghold of Sarmizegetusa was taken by storm and razed to the ground. Decebalus himself escaped, but soon after committed suicide as a Roman cavalry scout named Tiberius Claudius Maximus was closing on him. Maximus delivered the head and right hand of the enemy king to his emperor.

Trajan's second triumph was understandably a grand affair, which was accompanied by spectacular games that the emperor held in celebration: ten thousand gladiators fought in these games, and ten thousand animals were sacrificed in thanks to the gods. The riches of Dacia (estimated recently at 165 tons of gold and 331 tons of silver) were invested in a series of important public works, the jewels of which were the forum and great market in Rome which bore the emperor's name, and the magnificent celebratory column depicting the glorious achievements of the campaign.



741. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 111. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V DES VI, laureate bust right / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Pietas standing to left beside lit altar, cradling sceptre in left arm; PIET in exergue. RIC 232; RSC 200. 3.39g, 18mm, 7h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare; only this example in CoinArchives.

250

Ex Baldwin's Auctions Ltd., Auction 47, 25 September 2006, lot 185.



742. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 112-115. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Victory advancing to right, holding palm frond and wreath. RIC 280; BMCRE 434; RSC 431. 3.01g, 20mm, 7h.

Fleur De Coin; attractive cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; only 2 other examples on CoinArchives.

200

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.



743. Trajan AR Quinarius. Rome, AD 112-114. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Victory advancing to right, holding palm frond and wreath. RIC 281; BMCRE 436; RSC 433; King 60. 1.43g, 15mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

300

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 1970



744. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 116. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, Parthia seated right, head facing, in attitude of mourning, and Parthian seated left in attitude of mourning below trophy, PARTHIA CAPTA in exergue. RIC 324; Woytek 560f; BMC 603; Calicó 1035a. 7.46g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; minor marks. Rare. A historically important type.

4,000

Ex private collection assembled c. 1950s-1980s;

Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 43, 12 November 1970, lot 333.

Commemorating his final great campaign, this aureus of Trajan is a clear indication to the people of Rome that the Emperor had succeeded in expanding the Empire still further through his conquest of Parthia and the capture of the Parthian capital, Ctesiphon. However, the areas of Armenia and Mesopotamia that Trajan conquered were unwieldy and difficult to secure, and it was left to the new Emperor Hadrian in AD 117 to abandon these indefensible lands in favour of a smaller, but more easily governable, empire.

Trajan's campaign against the Parthians was prompted by their unacceptable installation of a puppet king in Armenia. Both the Parthian and Roman Empires had shared a hegemony over the Armenian kingdom for fifty years, but Trajan now resolved to remove the Parthian client king and annexe Armenia as a Roman province. After so doing, Trajan moved southwards, receiving acknowledgement of hegemony from various tribes on the way to Mesopotamia, a large part of which he had conquered by the time this coin was struck in AD 116.



745. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, autumn AD 116 - August AD 117. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC, laureate 'heroic' bust right, wearing aegis, with bare chest showing; globe below / PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC 333 var. (globe below bust); BMCRE 629 var. (same); RSC 192 var. (same). 3.20g, 19mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. Extremely Rare.

1,000

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.



746. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 115-116. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC, laureate bust right, aegis on far shoulder / P M TR P COS VI P S P Q R, Bonus Eventus standing nude to left, holding patera in right hand and grain ears in left. RIC 348; BMCRE 548; RSC 276a. 3.34g, 20mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful cabinet tone. Very Rare.

200

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XIII, 5 January 2010, lot 1451.



747. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 119-124/5. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / P M TR P COS III, Roma seated left on cuirass with shield at side, holding Victory in outstretched right hand and sceptre in left. RIC 77; BMCRE 136; RSC 1102. 3.44g, 19mm, 7h.

Near Mint State.

500

From a private European collection.



748. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust right / P M TR P COS III, Pax seated left, holding Victory on globe and olive branch over shoulder. RIC 95; BMCRE 199; RSC 1147b. 3.42g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; well centred and struck on a large planchet.

300

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Auction 42, 29 May 1997, lot 909.



749. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped bust of Hadrian right / P M TR P COS III, galley under oar to left, sail furling. RIC 113; BMCRE 247; RSC 1174b. 3.51g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

Ex Spink & Son Ltd., Numismatic Circular, March 1996, no. 656 (£200).



750. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 125-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right, slight drapery on left shoulder / COS III, Pudicitia standing veiled to left, right hand pulling veil slightly forwards, left hand holding drapery bunched at waist. RIC 176; BMCRE 405; RSC 392. 3.40g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Scarce, and in magnificent condition for the type with a powerful, large portrait of Hadrian. 500

Ex Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Silver Coins; collector's ticket included.



751. Divus Hadrian Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 139. DIVVS•HADRIANVS•AVG, laureate bust right / Hadrian seated to left, holding long sceptre in left hand, olive branch in right; SC in exergue. RIC (Hadrian) p. 471; C. 1386; BMCRE - . 25.70g, 30mm, 6h.

Near Very Fine. Exceedingly Rare; only a single other example has appeared in commerce for many years, and that coin had been so extensively tooled that it must be assumed it was originally a completely different type. 500

From a private UK collection.



752. Sabina (wife of Hadrian) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 128-136. SABINA•AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P, diademed and draped bust right, wearing stephane / CONCORDIA•AVG, Concordia seated to left on throne, holding patera and resting arm on statue of Spes on low cippus. RIC (Hadrian) -, 398 note; BMCRE (Hadrian) 894; pl. 64, 12 (same dies); Calicó 1429 (same dies). 7.36g, 19mm, 12h. 7.36g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Light reddish tone. Rare. 6,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 59, 4 April 2011, lot 1981.



753. Sabina (wife of Hadrian) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 128. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P, draped bust right, wearing stephane / Vesta seated left, holding palladium and sceptre. RIC (Hadrian) 413a; BMCRE (Hadrian) 925-6; RSC 85. 3.41g, 20mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. A beautiful, anepigraphic type. 1,250

Acquired from Kölner Münzkabinett Tyll Kroha Nachfolger UG.

An Exceptional Denarius of Aelius



754. Aelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 137. L AELIVS CAESAR, bare head right / TR POT COS II, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC 430; BMCRE 968; RSC 50. 3.49g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a superbly well-detailed reverse, with an unusually well rendered figure of Felicitas that preserves the fine facial detail.

1,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group LLC.



755. Divus Antoninus Pius AR Denarius. Rome, after AD 161. DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head right / CONSECRATIO, eagle standing right, head left, upon garlanded altar. RIC 431 (Aurelius); BMCRE (Aurelius and Verus) 48 and 50-4; RSC 155-6. 3.63g, 19mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin.

250

From a private European collection.



756. Divus Antoninus Pius AR Denarius. Rome, after AD 161. DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head right / CONSECRATIO, eagle standing right, head left, upon garlanded altar. RIC (Aurelius) 431; BMCRE (Aurelius and Verus) 48 and 50-4; RSC 155-6. 3.48g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State.

250

From a private European collection.



757. Diva Faustina I (wife of Antoninus Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, after AD 141. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Diva Faustina to right / AETERNITAS, Fortuna standing to left, holding patera in right hand and long rudder set on globe with left. RIC (Pius) 349a; C. 2; BMCRE (Pius) 371; Calicó 1743b. 7.36g, 20mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine; some mineral deposits, lustrous metal.

4,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.



Only 1 Other Example in CoinArchives.



758. Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 151-152. AVRELIVS CAESAR ANTONINI AVG PII FIL, bare head right / TR POT VI COS II, Genius Exercitus sacrificing from patera over altar, and holding legionary eagle. RIC (Pius) 453c. var. (obv. legend); RSC 647a. 3.47g, 18mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; only one other example in CoinArchives.

Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.

500



759. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 161-162. IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, bare-head right / PROV DEOR TR P XVI COS III, Providentia standing left, holding globe and cornucopiae. RIC 50; BMCRE 188; RSC 519. 3.51g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State.

From a private European collection.

250



760. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 164. ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIENSIS, laureate head right / P M TR P XVIII IMP II COS III, Armenia seated left, in mournful attitude, vexillum and shield before, hand on bow behind; ARMENIENSIS in exergue. RIC 81; BMCRE 274; RSC 7. 3.45g, 18mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin.

From a private European collection.

250



761. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 165-166. M ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIENSIS, laureate head right / PIETAS AVG TR P XX COS III, Pietas standing left, dropping incense on altar and holding incense-box. RIC 148; BMCRE 397; RSC 463. 3.35g, 20mm, 12h.

Mint State.

From a private European collection.

250



762. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 166. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head right / TR P XX IMP IIII COS III, Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopiae; PAX in exergue. RIC 159 corr. (Pax seated). 3.38g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer.



763. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 166. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head right / TR P XX IMP IIII COS III, Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopiae; PAX in exergue. RIC 159 corr. (Pax seated). 3.74g, 18mm, 12h.

Mint State.

250

From a private European collection.



764. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 166. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head right / TR P XX IMP IIII COS III, Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopiae; PAX in exergue. RIC 159 corr. (Pax seated); BMCRE 402; RSC 435. 3.34g, 19mm, 12h.

Mint State.

250

From a private European collection.



765. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 179-180. M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / TR P XXXIII IMP X COS III P P, Fortuna seated left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; under her seat, wheel. RIC 409 var. (bust); BMCRE 806-7; RSC 972b. 3.82g, 18mm, 12h.

Mint State.

250

From a private European collection.

An Unimprovable Faustina II Aureus



766. Faustina II (daughter of A. Pius and wife of M. Aurelius) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 149-152. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL., draped bust right with hair waved and coiled at back with band of pearls / VENVS, Venus standing left holding apple and rudder, around which dolphin entwined. RIC (Pius) 517; BMCRE 1063; Calicó 2097. 7.17g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; pleasant lustre and remarkably detailed portrait, engraved in fine style.

20,000

From a private Central European collection;
Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.

Little has survived in historical sources concerning the life of Annia Galeria Faustina Minor, and what does survive is often less than kind. Married in AD 145 to her maternal cousin Marcus Aurelius, Faustina's betrothal had been arranged by her father Antoninus Pius at the time of his adoption and nomination as successor by Hadrian. Faustina had previously been engaged to Lucius Verus, whose father, Lucius Aelius, had been heir designate until the time of his death. Since Aurelius was now legally Antoninus' son, under Roman law he was marrying his sister; Antoninus would thus have had to formally release Faustina from his paternal authority for the ceremony to take place. Little is specifically known of the ceremony, but the *Historia Augusta* claims it to have been 'noteworthy'.

Faustina accompanied Aurelius on various military campaigns, which perhaps gave rise to the scurrilous rumours and negative views that Roman sources generally give of her character. The *Historia Augusta* alleges that she consorted with soldiers, gladiators and men of rank, and that she was perhaps behind the revolt of Avidius Cassius against her husband in 175. However, it is clear that Faustina and Aurelius were devoted to each other; she was held in high esteem by the army and by her husband, who grieved deeply for her when she passed, and accorded her divine honours.

Faustina is here presented with utmost femininity; the proportions of her facial features are delicate, the folds of her drapery are intricately rendered, and the exquisite detail of her coiffure reflects a glamorous young lady. The presence of Venus on the reverse is probably unsurprising given Faustina's reported beauty, and this association with the goddess and the nobility of her bearing are a most fitting portrayal of the future empress who during thirty years of marriage to Marcus Aurelius bore him thirteen children.





767. Lucius Verus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 161-162. IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG, bare head right / PROV DEOR TR P II COS II, Providentia standing left, holding globe and cornucopiae. RIC (Aurelius) 482; BMCRE (Aurelius) 207; RSC 155. 3.45g, 18mm, 7h.

Mint State.

250

From a private European collection.



768. Lucius Verus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 164. L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS, bare-headed and cuirassed bust right / TR P IIII IMP II COS II, Mars standing right, holding spear and resting hand on shield set on ground. RIC (Aurelius) 514 var. (bust type); BMCRE (Aurelius) 289; RSC 228. 3.52g, 19mm, 6h.

500

Fleur De Coin.

From a private European collection.



769. Lucius Verus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 164. L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS, bare-headed bust right / TR P IIII IMP II COS II, Mars standing right, holding spear and resting hand on shield set on ground. RIC (Aurelius) 516; BMCRE (Aurelius) 282; RSC 229. 3.60g, 18mm, 6h.

250

Mint State.

From a private European collection.



770. Lucius Verus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 165-166. L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, bare head right / VICT AVG TR P VI COS II, turreted Victory flying left, holding diadem with both hands. RIC (Aurelius) 554; Cohen 340; MIR 134-14/30. 3.18g, 19mm, 12h.

250

Fleur De Coin.

From a private European collection.



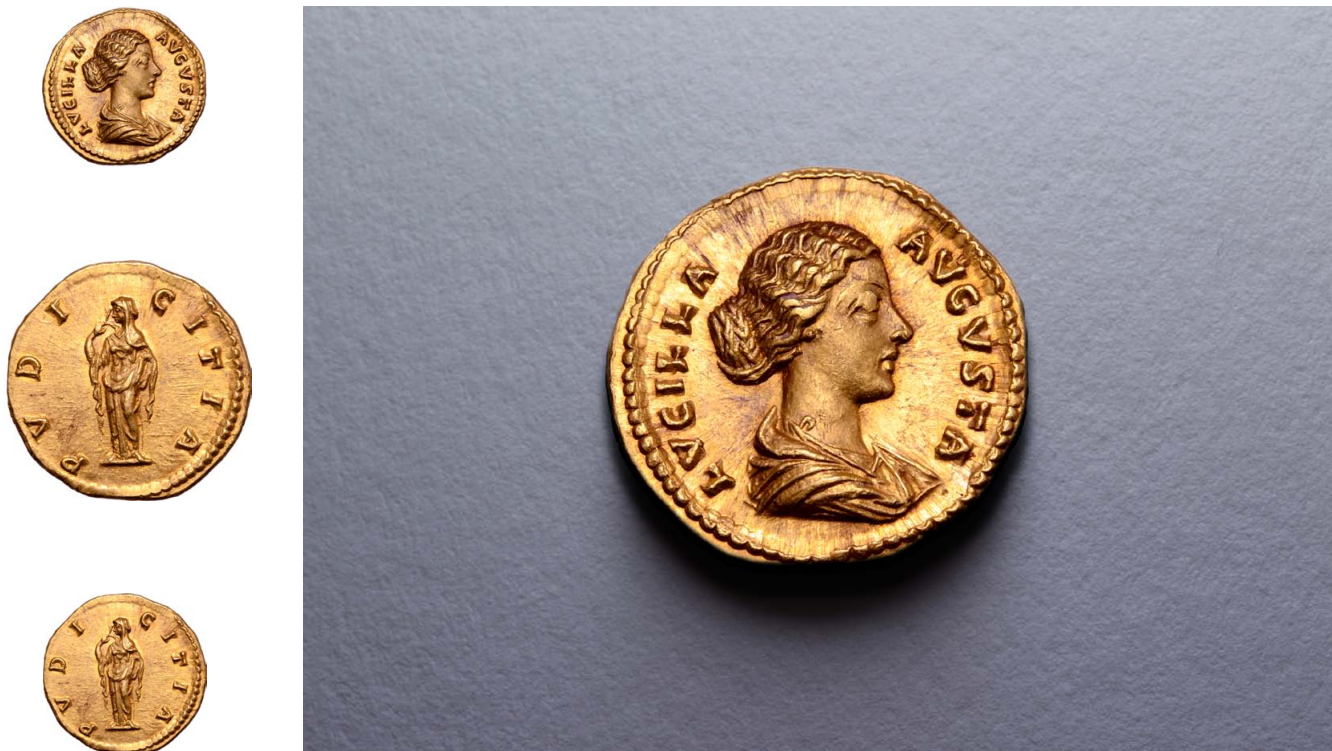
771. Lucius Verus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 166. L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head right / TR P VI IMP IIII COS II, Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopiae; PAX in exergue. RIC (Aurelius) 561; BMCRE (Aurelius) 428; RSC 126. 3.43g, 19mm, 6h.

250

Mint State.

From a private European collection.

Ex Steinberg Collection and NFA XXIV, 1984



772. Lucilla (daughter of Marcus Aurelius and wife of Lucius Verus) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 164-169. LVCILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust right, hair in chignon / PVDICITIA, Pudicitia standing to left, drawing back veil with right hand. RIC (Aurelius) 779; BMCRE (Aurelius) 347 (same dies); Calicó 2216 (same obverse die). 7.37g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Rare.

15,000

Ex Hess-Divo AG, Auction 307, 8 June 2007, lot 1634;
 Ex Gilbert Steinberg Collection, NAC - Spink Taisei, 16 November 1994, lot 500;
 Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XIV, 29 November 1984, lot 449.

Annia Aurelia Galeria Lucilla was born in AD 148 to Marcus Aurelius and his wife Faustina Minor. Little is recorded of Lucilla's early life but by the time she wed aged 14-16 (her year of birth is uncertain) she had already entered into an adult life which was to be beset by unsatisfactory husbands, family feuds and banishment.

Lucilla was married off twice by her father to create politically advantageous relationships; first to Lucius Verus, who jointly ruled with her father and was 18 years her senior. The *Historia Augusta* cites several rumours surrounding Lucilla and Lucius' marriage, including that Verus had an affair with Lucilla's mother Faustina and that she then poisoned him for telling Lucilla about it, followed closely by the claim that many believed Lucilla to have killed her husband out of jealousy at the power he granted his sister Fabia. Contemporary scholars such as Burns (*Great Women of Imperial Rome: Mothers and wives of the Caesars*, 2006) cast great scepticism on these claims, but the rumours elucidate the kind of world that Lucilla lived in and how her marriage to Lucius was perceived. On the death of Lucius Verus and at the age of 21, Lucilla was married to Tiberius Claudius Pompeianus, a close friend of the emperor and one of his most trusted military commanders. At the time of the marriage Pompeianus was over 50 and modern authors tend to report Lucilla as extremely displeased with the match, citing both the significant age difference and Pompeianus' perceived inferior social standing.

On the death of Marcus Aurelius, Lucilla's brother Commodus became emperor. Crispina Bruttia, her sister-in-law, now supplanted Lucilla as the principal female figure within the imperial household, thus relegating Lucilla from her privileged position alongside her mother during the reign of Marcus Aurelius. This decline in standing is reflected in the coinage under Commodus which recognised his wife but not his sister (Duncan-Jones, *Crispina and the Coinage of the Empress*, 2006). Resentment, perhaps born of her jealousy of Crispina and her alarm at her brother's actions as emperor, led Lucilla to conspire against Commodus by planning to overthrow and murder him. The plot failed as the would-be murderer, her husband's nephew, was arrested whilst pre-empting the act by exclaiming to Commodus his intention to stab him. Lucilla was banished to Capri where she was executed a year later; her husband had not participated in the conspiracy and so was spared, withdrawing from public life to his estates in the country and remaining there, citing old age and an ailment of the eyes as an excuse.



773. Lucilla (daughter of Marcus Aurelius and wife of Lucius Verus) Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 164-169. LVCILLA AVGV ANTONINI AVGV F, draped bust right, hair in chignon / IVNONI LVCINAE, Juno seated to left on throne, holding flower in right hand and cradling infant in swaddling clothes in left arm; SC in exergue. RIC (Aurelius) 1747; C. 37; BMCRE (Aurelius) 1154. 25.17g, 33mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; lightly smoothed, with a beautiful light patina.

1,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 106, 9 May 2018, lot 979;
 Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 19, 11 November 2015, lot 643.



774. Commodus, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 177. IMP L AVREL COMMODVS AVG GERM SARM, laureate and draped bust right / TR P II COS P P, pile of captured Germanic arms; DE GERM in exergue. RIC (Aurelius) 633; C. 89; BMCRE p. 498, †; Calicó 2235 (same dies). 7.06g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; minor contact marks. Very Rare.

7,500

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.

This aureus was struck in the second half of AD 177, at a time when Marcus Aurelius was heavily investing his son Commodus with title and rank; Commodus had been accorded the title of Imperator on 27 November 176 and on 1 January 177 he became, at age 15, the youngest consul in Roman history up to that time. In mid-177, Commodus was elevated to the rank of co-Augustus by his father, and on 23 December the two Augusti shared a joint triumph for the victories over the Germanic tribes. It is to these victories that the reverse type of this coin refers, showing a great pile of captured arms, standards and military spoils.

Ex 'Important Collection of Gold Coins', 2006



775. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 180. L AVREL COMMODVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust left / TR P V•IMP III COS II P•P, Victory seated to left, holding patera in right hand and palm cradled in left arm. RIC 8b; MIR 18, 469-12/47 (same obv. die); cf. BMCRE p. 691; Biaggi 1016; Calicó 2343 (same obv. die). 6.80g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; light red tone, two tiny marks on edge.

15,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 34 (An Important Collection of Roman Gold Coins Part II), 24 November 2006, lot 172.

Marcus Aurelius was the first Roman emperor since Vespasian to have a natural son as his successor. Previously there had been a precedent for adoption which modern historians (such as Machiavelli and Gibbon) sometimes interpreted as a conscious detestation of inherited succession and argued that the practice of selection, in contrast to dynasticism, produced a period of prosperity. Indeed, Gibbon interpreted the period preceding Commodus' rule as a golden age, which was followed by the steady decline of the Roman Empire, perhaps eliciting the contemporary historian Cassius Dio who said upon the succession of Commodus, "our history now descends from a kingdom of gold to one of iron and rust..." (LXXII.36.4). The opinion could not have been proved more correct in regard to Commodus, since his ruinous fiscal policies, megalomania and debauchery led the empire inevitably along the road to civil war and economic decline.

This coin was struck at the very beginning of Commodus' sole reign at the point at which he had yet to adopt the praenomen 'Marcus' in honour of his late father. Thus, the obverse legend and the dating IMP III are actually continuations of the coins used when Commodus was joint-ruler with Marcus Aurelius. The portrait of Commodus with his lack of beard and thick, vibrant hair emphasises his youth, being only nineteen when he became sole emperor, whilst also recalling his father through physical resemblance.

The new emperor Commodus returned to Rome having swiftly negotiated a treaty with the Danubian tribes following his father's death in 180. He celebrated a triumph later that year and minted coins with types highlighting his 'victory'. Alongside the present coin were included an 'Adventus' type, depictions of a trophy and captives and representations of Commodus as the victorious leader in the guise of general or warrior (see RIC p. 356-7).





The Legionary Aurei of Severus



776. Septimius Severus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 193. IMP CAE • L • SEP SEV PERT AVG, laureate bust right / LEG XIII • GEM • M • V •, legionary aquila between two signa; forepart of capricorn on the shaft of each signum; TR P COS in exergue. RIC 14; Calicó 2472a; Biaggi 1073; BMCRE 18. 7.36g, 20mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare, only three examples of two varieties in CoinArchives.

30,000

Ex José A. Herrero S.A., Subasta Numismática, 31 May 2017, lot 144.

This exceedingly rare and important aureus is one of only four recorded gold types in the extensive 'legionary' series that Septimius issued after his accession in June of 193. Cassius Dio records that he paid an accession donative of 250 denarii (10 aurei) per soldier, and it is therefore highly likely that the Rome mint legionary issues were intended to satisfy this immediate requirement. The silver denarii were struck in vast quantities, with Legio VIII Augusta at Strasbourg being honoured with a particularly large issue, though not quite as large as that of Legio XIII. The eastern issues are by comparison all extremely rare, having evidently been issued on a much smaller scale, and only the legions III, VIII and XIII are honoured.

Furthermore, at least some of the eastern mint coins may not have been struck until after January 194, when Septimius became consul for the second time. This represents a gap of six months or more between the Rome legionary issues, and those of the eastern mints. The explanation for both the small scale of these issues and the time differential may be that they represent a belated donative payment to loyal troops stationed in the eastern provinces. It is known that Septimius' rival Pescennius Niger enjoyed strong but not universal support in the East (Septimius evidently had regional forces strong enough to block Legio II Traiana Fortis from sending military aid to Niger from Egypt). It is very possible therefore that locally stationed vexillationes (detachments) of the three aforementioned legions were present in the region and remained loyal to Septimius, and that they were paid their donatives with locally struck coinage after Septimius' eventual defeat of Niger in May 194. This hypothesis is supported by the known findspot of the only other aureus of uncertain eastern (possibly Emesa or Alexandria) mint type struck for Legio VIII Augusta, for Bavaria is only a short distance from the Legion's home at Strasbourg, and that coin may have easily been lost there after returning home with a member of Legio VIII.

Legio XIV (or XIII) Gemina Martia Victrix meanwhile received special honours from the new emperor, perhaps reflected in the disproportionately large issue of coinage struck in its name, since Septimius had been the commander of this particular unit at the time of his elevation to imperial status. Tracing its foundation to Julius Caesar in 57 BC, this legion had participated in the invasion and conquest of Britain under Claudius and had gained its additional epithet of Martia Victrix for the vital role that it played in the defeat of the Iceni revolt led by Boudicca in 60 AD. XIV Gemina fought for Septimius on his march to Rome to overthrow rival Didius Julianus in 193, contributed to the defeat of the usurper Pescennius Niger in 194, and later probably fought in the Parthian campaign that ended with the sack of the Parthian capital Ctesiphon in 198.



The Dynastic Propaganda of Septimius Severus



777. Septimius Severus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 205. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / P M TR P XIII COS III P P, Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, eagle standing to left at his feet. RIC 196; Calicó 2508; Biaggi 1090; BMCRE 469; C. 468; Hill 719. 7.29g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; highly lustrous surfaces. Rare.

20,000

Ex Roma Numismatics VIII, 28 September 2014, lot 1039.

The present aureus represents part of a concerted monetary propaganda campaign designed to reinforce the cult of the emperor and strengthen the association between the imperial family and the numerous deities and demigods depicted on the Roman coinage.

Dynastic imagery depicted on the multiple-portrait issues struck in particular around AD 200/1 presented a strong message of stability from an ostensibly virtuous imperial family, thus creating the potential for a stable succession by being seen to be grooming the next generation for the duty of ruling the empire. On their jugate-portrait issues, the mutual dependence of the sun and the moon is harnessed as a device to portray the strong bond of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, while emphasising the concept of permanence - in this case, of the principate and the empire it ruled. Septimius' radiate crown denotes him as a representation of Sol, and the bust of Domna is set upon a crescent moon, the attribute of Luna. The legend inscribed on that type, *CONCORDIAE AETERNAE* (eternal harmony) is intended to refer not only to the imperial family, connoting firm hands on the tiller of the empire, the prospect of a secure succession, while also reflecting Septimius' (largely justifiable) claim to have brought peace and a renewed golden age to Rome. There existed among the general populace a heartfelt belief that a stable imperial family was conducive to having a stable domain, and this reassurance is dovetailed neatly into another key element of the Roman collective psyche - the idea that Rome and its empire were everlasting - a concept that features heavily in literature such as the *Aeneid*, a work that had had a profound impact on Roman culture.

For Septimius' sons Caracalla and Geta meanwhile, an association was cultivated with the tutelary deities of Septimius Severus' home city of Lepcis Magna (also spelt Leptis). For them, the Phoenician gods Shadaphra and Melqart (who were equated with Liber Pater or Bacchus, and Hercules respectively) were invoked as patron deities for the young princes. Indeed, on the provincial coinage in the name of Caracalla reverse types of Hercules dominate, while on those of Geta, Liber or Bacchus appear with great frequency. Similarly, on a parallel issue of aurei of extreme rarity the reverse type for Caracalla portrays Hercules feasting (Leu 93, 68), whereas Bacchus and Ariadne, thronged by the god's company of maenads and satyrs, were chosen for Geta (Leu 87, 66). That these two gods were important to Severus on a personal level is also evident, as they clearly served as the tutelary deities of his regime, appearing on several other coin issues during his reign, and on the provincial coinage in his sons' names. On an extremely rare series issued in 204, the two gods are specifically referred to as the 'Di Patrii'; A. Peck (University of Warwick, 1 March 2015) cohesively argues that since "in literature also, the phrase *di patrii* appears to have been used almost exclusively in relation to the gods of Rome, particularly with regards to the penates that were according to legend brought to Italy from Troy by Aeneas", the issue is intended to demonstrate the "equal importance that was placed upon local and imperial identities, proudly displaying the emperor's attachment to his local patria, whilst also honouring the religious elements that were at the heart of Rome's conceptualisation of patria".

Moreover, while the coinage in the sole name of the empress Julia Domna places her alongside such deities as Juno, Diana, Venus and Cybele, Septimius coinage here parallels that of his wife with what could be interpreted as either a hubristic tacit equation of the emperor to Jupiter, king of the Gods, or as an invocation of the supreme Roman deity as patron of the emperor in his role both as the gubernator of the state and pontifex maximus.

Unique and Unpublished



778. Septimius Severus AV Aureus. Possibly struck in India, circa AD 193-211. IMPER AEL SEPTI SEVER PERT III, laureate head right / P M I P T II P VIII COS NI AV II, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand, and with trophy over left shoulder. Unpublished in the standard references, but cf. NAC 102, 531 (same obverse die). 7.18g, 20mm, 5h.

Fleur De Coin. Unique and unpublished. Previously slabbed by NGC #4681961-002 and graded Ch MS* Strike 5/5, Surface 5/5.

15,000

Ex central European collection, Roma Numismatics XV, 5 April 2018, lot 587.

Ex M&M Basel, 1970



779. Julia Domna (wife of S. Severus) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 196-211. IVLIA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / DIANA LVCIFERA, Diana standing left, holding torch in both hands. RIC (Severus) 548 var. (crescent on neck) ; Calicó 2610. 7.35g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Beautiful lustre. Rare.

20,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction V, 23 March 2013, lot 839;
 Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 77, 11 May 2000, lot 588;
 Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 43, 12 November 1970, lot 392.



The Massacre at Alexandria



780. Caracalla Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 215. M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P XVIII [IMP III] COS IIII P P, Isis standing right, holding sistrum and presenting grain ears to Caracalla standing left, holding reversed spear, foot on crocodile between. BMCRE 287; C. 334; RIC 544. 18.25g, 31mm, 7h.

Near Mint State.

6,000

Ex E. P. Nicolas Collection, Maison Platt, 9-10 March 1982, lot 597.

This type records the infamous visit of Caracalla to Alexandria, the capital of the province of Egypt. Since the conclusion of his campaign against the Alamanni in 213-4, it had become apparent that the emperor was unhealthily obsessed with the great Macedonian conqueror Alexander the Great. At this point he appears to have begun openly emulating Alexander in his personal style. Indeed, Cassius Dio (78.7-78.23) relates that "he was so enthusiastic about Alexander that he used certain weapons and cups which he believed had once been his, and he also set up many likenesses of him both in the camps and in Rome itself. He organised a phalanx, composed entirely of Macedonians, sixteen thousand strong, named it 'Alexander's phalanx', and equipped it with the arms that warriors had used in his day."

Caracalla's visit in 215 to Alexandria while on his way east should then have been a happy occasion. However the emperor, "hearing that he was ill-spoken of and ridiculed by them for various reasons, not the least of which was the murder of his brother... concealing his wrath and pretending that he longed to see them... first greeted [the leading citizens] cordially... and then put them to death. Then, having arrayed his whole army, he marched into the city, after first notifying all the inhabitants to remain at home and after occupying all the streets and all the roofs as well. And, to pass over the details of the calamities that then befell the wretched city, he slaughtered so many persons that he did not even venture to say anything about their number, but wrote to the senate that it was of no interest how many of them or who had died, since all had deserved to suffer this fate."



781. Orbiana (wife of S. Alexander) Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 225-227. SALL BARBIA ORBIANA AVG, diademed and draped bust right / CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM, Severus Alexander standing right, togate, holding scroll and clasping hands with Orbiana standing left. RIC (Alexander) 657; C. 6; BMCRE (Alexander) 299. 23.42g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; beautiful olive-green patina.

1,000

Ex InAsta s.p.a., Auction 73, 5 May 2018, lot 322.

A Superb Gordian II Denarius



782. Gordian II AR Denarius. Rome, AD 238. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in extended right hand, cradling palm frond with left arm. RIC 2; BMCRE 28; RSC 12. 3.27g, 20mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; pleasant cabinet tone.

4,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc. - Numismatica Ars Classica AG - Freeman & Sear, Triton II, 2 December 1998, lot 985.

An Excellent Aureus of Trajan Decius



783. Trajan Decius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 249-251. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / PANNONIAE, the two Pannoniae, veiled and draped, standing front, their heads turned left and right, each holding standard pointed outwards. Calicó 3295; Cohen 85; RIC 21a. 4.82g, 20mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; minor edge marks, lustrous metal. Fine style.

10,000

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 1, 25 October 2017, lot 318.

Trajan Decius was acclaimed emperor by his troops while campaigning in Moesia and Pannonia on behalf of Philip I 'the Arab'. He had been sent to quell the revolt of the usurper Pacatian, who had been proclaimed emperor himself by his troops but was, ultimately, also killed by them before the intervention of Decius. According to Zosimus, Decius was apparently reluctant and unwilling to take power. However, having taken the purple, Philip advanced against Decius and the two met in battle near Verona, though he was routed and killed. Subsequently, Decius' accession was recognised by the Senate, who conferred on him the name Traianus in reference to his predecessor Trajan, the optimus princeps ('best ruler') of the Roman Empire.

Taking the name of Trajan was more than simple vainglory - in the first Dacian War of AD 101-102 Trajan had reduced the Danube region to the status of a client kingdom, later absorbing it into the empire after the second Dacian War in 105-106. The new emperor, who hailed from the very same region, was seen to have already quelled a revolt in the troubled frontier area, and it was hoped he would restore the strength of the State.

Seen on the obverse of this very rare and attractive aureus with a furrowed brow, we may imagine from the worries of his new position, the reverse type ADVENTVS AVG proclaims the accession of the new emperor and depicts his arrival in Rome.



784. Gallienus AV Binio. Rome, circa AD 260/1-262. GALLIENVS AVG, radiate head right / AETERNITAS AVG, Sol standing left, raising right hand and holding globe. RIC -; cf. MIR 36, 576a (Antoninianus); Calicó -; Biaggi -. 4.23g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Unpublished in the standard references.

7,500

Ex Douglas O. Rosenberg Collection, Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Auction 105, 10 May 2017, lot 948;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 84, 20 May 2015, lot 1130.



785. Gallienus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 260-262. GALLIENVS AVG, laureate head right / AEQVITAS AVG, Aequitas standing facing, head left, holding scales and cornucopiae. RIC 23; Calicó 3461; MIR 36, Tab. 13, 499. 3.62g, 20mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine.

4,000



An Exceptional Portrait Aureus of Gallienus



786. Gallienus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 253-254. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / IOVI CONSERVA, Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt in raised right hand and sceptre in left. RIC V 75; MIR 36, 25p; Calicó 3515; Biaggi 1461; Hunter -. 3.52g, 20mm, 12h.

Mint State.

35,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, lot 1220.

This magnificent aureus of Gallienus was struck early in the new emperor's reign, and bears a highly individualistic image that greatly exceeds in artistic merit the vast majority of his later depictions, which eventually demonstrate such a devolution of identity and refinement that a distinct tendency can be observed towards what one might even call caricaturistic pasquinade.

Named Caesar at the same time his father Valerian became emperor in AD 253, within a month Gallienus was promoted to the rank of co-Augustus. The responsibility for the western provinces was handed to him the following year as Valerian marched east to campaign against the Persian army, and Gallienus proceeded to take military action to secure the Rhine and Danube frontiers from German attacks. His efforts were largely successful and he earned the title 'Germanicus Maximus' five times between 255 and 258, though at a cost of his eldest son, lost during a campaign in the Danube early in 258.

The Usurper Regalianus



787. Regalianus AR Antoninianus. Carnuntum, circa AD 260-261. [IMP] C P C REGALIANVS AVG, radiate head right / ORIENS AVG, Sol standing facing, raising right hand and holding whip. RIC 7; C. 4; MIR 1713f. 2.17g, 20mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; usual traces of overstriking. Very Rare; in excellent condition for the issue with a clear portrait and legend.

5,000

From a private Central European collection.

Regalianus was a Dacian general who attempted to usurp the imperial throne in AD 260. The main sources of information on this obscure figure are the unreliable (and for the most part fabricated) *Historia Augusta*, along with Eutropius (who calls him Trebellianus) and Aurelius Victor and the *Epitome de Caesaribus* (which call him Regillianus). That he was never a serious threat to Gallienus therefore seems reasonably secure, and beyond this little more is known. Of his origin, the *Tyranni Triginta* mentions that he was a Dacian, a kinsman of Decebalus. He was probably of senatorial rank, and one might surmise he had received military promotion from the Emperor Valerian. The defeat of the Roman field army in the east and the capture of the senior emperor Valerian led inevitably to unrest in the vulnerable border provinces of Pannonia and Dacia, manifesting in the revolt of Ingenuus in 260, and the subsequent revolt of Regalianus, who raised his wife Sulpicia Dryantilla (who was of noble lineage) to the rank of Augusta to strengthen his position. Regalianus is believed to have repulsed Sarmatian attacks, but was shortly thereafter killed by a coalition of his own people and of the Roxolani.

Apparently Unique



788. Carausius AR Denarius. London, AD 275-296. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm; RSR in exergue. RIC -, but included in Moorhead's corpus for forthcoming RIC revision. 4.02g, 20mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; pleasant dark tone. Apparently unique.

5,000

This coin published in *British Numismatic Journal* Vol. 77 (2007), p. 315, no. 44; Found in Hindringham, Norfolk on Wednesday 1st June 2005; recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and returned to the finder. PAS ID: NMS-784AF4.

When Carausius settled in Britain in 286 the Roman currency was in a degenerate state, made up almost exclusively of base-metal issues; he saw an opportunity to use the platform of coinage as a means to present himself, his regime and his new ideology for the breakaway 'British Empire', and gold and silver issues superior to those made by the legitimate empire were the principal manifestation of his traditional standards and virtues.

It is in the exergual mark of RSR that Carausius' use of classical allusion as propaganda can be seen: G. de la Bédoyère, in his paper for the *Numismatic Chronicle* (158, 1998, 79-88), made a strong case for a Virgilian reading of the RSR mark, based on its use on a bronze medallion of Carausius (BM 1972-7-17-1), very similar in style to a second bronze medallion with the exergual mark of INPCDA (BM 1967 9-1-1), and the reverse legend employed by Carausius of EXPECTATE VENI, 'Come, long awaited one' (cf. RIC 554-8, 439-40 and Aeneid ii, 283), which usually appears on the silver coinage. He suggests that the RSR mark is an abbreviation of "redeunt Saturnia regna" (the Saturnian kingdoms return), from Virgil's *Eclagues IV*, from which the following line is "iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto" (INPCDA, now a generation is let down from heaven above).

Virgil's *Eclagues* text is entirely appropriate for the image that Carausius was trying to promote of the 'British Empire' as a haven of traditional Roman values, and the Saturnian age was a commonly used theme of Roman literature to symbolise a lost paradise, both of which are employed here to legitimise Carausius' rule and appeal to the Romano-British inhabitants of his new empire to support him in his desire to uphold the Roman ideal.



789. Aurelian AV Aureus. Siscia, AD 270-271. IMP C DAVRELIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / FIDES MILI, Fides standing facing, head left, holding military standard in each hand. MER-RIC 1905 (Siscia, temporary); RIC 89 (Mediolanum or Ticinum); Calicó 3999 (same). 4.66g, 21mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; no other examples on CoinArchives.

4,000

From the inventory of a German dealer, acquired from Nomos AG.

It has previously been suggested of this coin that the portrait could either represent a more realistic image of the emperor (in contrast to the heavily standardised images on his later coinage) or that it could be the work of a die engraver with no knowledge of Aurelian's appearance who modelled the portrait on that of Claudius Gothicus (or perhaps his brother Quintillus). Of these possibilities the latter seems more likely, and indeed the turbulent political situation of the period might well give rise to brief periods where mint workers were not yet in possession of adequate portraits from which to model their dies.

The reverse of this aureus bears the legend 'loyalty of the soldiers' and depicts Fides, the Roman goddess of trust and loyalty - fitting given that it was the legions in Sirmium who were entirely responsible for his elevation to the purple, having rejected Quintillus as Augustus, preferring instead a commander of their own choosing.

The Third Known Example



790. Aurelian AV Aureus. Siscia, Autumn AD 271. IMP AVRELIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGVSTAE, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm; P to left, star to right. MER-RIC 2073 (temporary) = Estiot 112a (same rev. die); RIC 177 corr. (bust left); Calicó 4038 corr. (same). 3.15g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare - the third known example.

15,000

From the collection of P.R., United Kingdom.

Aurelian's first actions as emperor were aimed at consolidating the security of Roman territory; to that end in late AD 270 he campaigned against the barbarian incursions in northern Italy, driving the Vandals, Juthungi, and Sarmatians back across the border. His authority was by no means absolute, and Aurelian was challenged by the usurpers Septimius, Urbanus, Domitianus, and by the rebellion of Felicissimus. Furthermore, in January of 271 the Alamanni invaded Italia, entering the Po plain, sacking the poorly defended villages, and occupying Placentia. Aurelian pivoted from Pannonia back to Italia, but suffered a defeat in an ambush near Placentia. Therefore when the news of the emperor's defeat arrived at Rome, the virtually defenceless city was put into a state of great alarm. Aurelian's counter-attack against the Alamanni succeeded in defeating the barbarians and driving them north, whereupon they were eventually routed at Pavia. Nonetheless the vulnerability of the capital had been brutally exposed, and with further Germanic invasions considered likely, a massive building project was undertaken to construct a new system of walls around Rome; these walls, much of which survive to this day, became known as the Aurelian Walls. The imperial coinage of this period meanwhile justly celebrates the victories of the emperor over those enemies, both external and internal, who threatened its security.



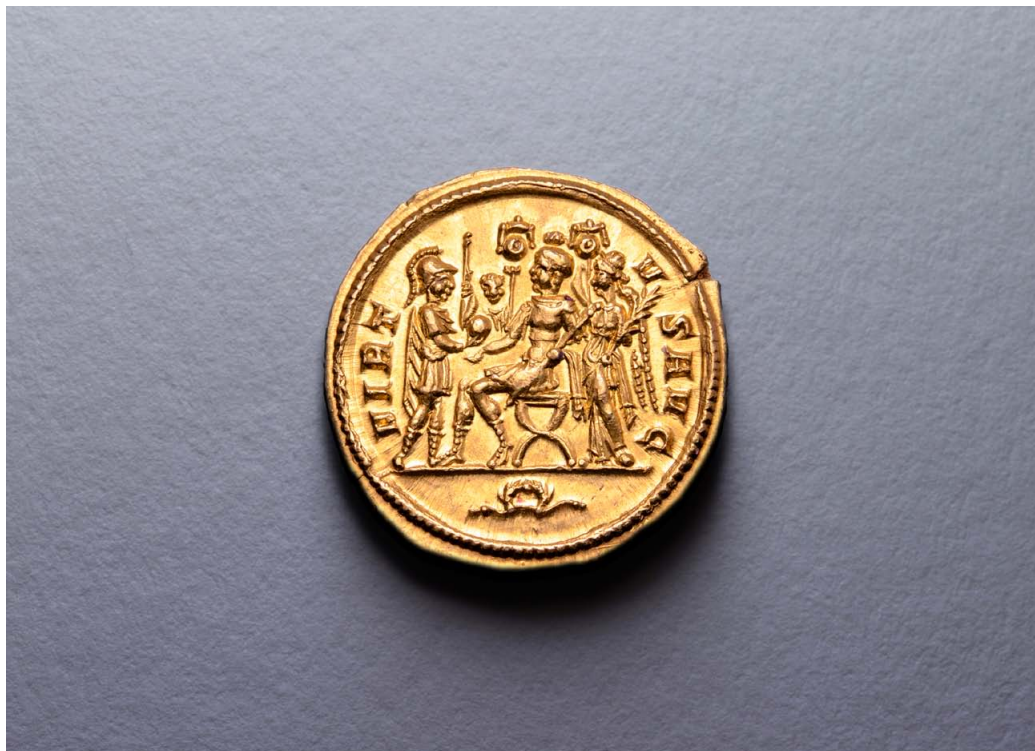
791. Aurelian AV Aureus. Siscia, AD 272-274. AVRELIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / RESTITVTOR ORIENTIS, Sol standing facing, head left, blessing with raised right hand and holding globe in extended left. Cf. RIC 375 (Antioch); BN 797 (Siscia); MIR 364h (Antioch); Calicó 4030 (Antioch); MER-RIC 2171 (Siscia, temporary) and 3206 (Aegis on shoulder, Tripolis, temporary). 5.31g, 20mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

7,500



Ex Frédéric Robert Jameson Collection



792. Probus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 281/2. IMP PROBVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed three-quarter length bust of Probus to left, wearing aegis and holding sceptre with his right hand / VIRTVS AVG, Probus in military dress, seated to left on curule chair, holding sceptre in his left hand and extending his right to receive a globe held in the right hand of Virtus, who stands before him holding a sceptre in his left hand; to right, behind Probus, Victory standing left, holding palm in her left hand and crowning Probus with her right; in the background, a soldier standing facing, holding one standard with a second to his left; wreath in exergue. RIC 146; Biaggi 1633 (this coin); Calicó 4241 (same reverse die); C. 837; Jameson 296a (this coin); Pink p. 47. 6.58g, 21mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; irrelevant edge mark. Extremely Rare.

50,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 91, 23 May 2016, lot 49;

Ex Götz Grabert Collection, LHS Numismatik AG, Auction 97, 10 May 2006, lot 78;

Ex Dr. Athos D. Moretti Collection (sold anonymously), Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XXII, 1 June 1989, lot 111;

Ex Giuseppe Mazzini Collection;

Ex Frédéric Robert Jameson Collection, bought by Jacob Hirsch;

Ex Eugen Merzbacher, 15 November 1910, lot 2135, from the collection of either General S.F.H. or the architect Van Muyden.

Difficulties in dating the coinage of Probus have left numismatists with the challenge of relying on stylistic variants in portraiture and iconography to establish a chronology. This undated coin, for example, has been assigned to the later period of Probus' rule due in part to the wreath mint-mark which appears also on aurei with the legend VICTORIOSO SEMPER, suggesting that they were minted after Probus' principal victories (see RIC V II, p. 6). Later coins also depict Probus in a highly stylised manner and both obverse and reverse types have a greater emphasis on his military role, often representing the emperor in military attire bearing arms and wearing a helmet. This aureus was probably struck when Probus was in Rome in 281 as part of an extensive emission of coinage in celebration of his triumph over the Germans and Blemmyae (see *Historia Augusta* 19); the dating is supported by the coinage for this year, one example representing Probus in a quadriga being crowned by Victory (Cohen 465)).

Representing the most important quality for a Roman Emperor and the Empire itself in this period, Virtus is the spirit of manly energy and valour. This intricate reverse type celebrates the virtus of Probus with every aspect of the iconography: the inclusion of both Virtus and Victory and their usual gifts to the emperor of a globe and crown utilises imagery which is otherwise considered sufficient on its own for numismatic use. The further addition of the soldier holding the standard in the background, difficult to fit into the space so that only his head is depicted, can perhaps be interpreted as representative of the Roman army itself. Therefore, the reverse type can be interpreted as Probus surrounded by figures who symbolise firstly his own military might (Virtus), the power of his previous victories (Victory) and the strength of his army (the soldier) – all of which combine to create an image of an indestructible emperor.

Despite this image of his virtus, Probus' reign was marked by extensive military struggles. A long series of civil wars preceding his rule had created a penchant for general-emperors, elected by the army and thereby required to repay the soldiers for their support. Further, internal divisions had left Rome vulnerable to foreign enemies and Probus was required to fight Germanic tribes which attacked the upper Rhine and Danube regions before even considering finishing Aurelian's Persian campaign which was still unresolved. Finally, the threat of usurpation was ever present; over the six years Probus was emperor, he successfully put down three revolts but was ultimately assassinated by his own soldiers in AD 282 and replaced by the commander of the Praetorian Guard, Carus.

The Finest of Four Known



793. Numerian Silvered BI Denarius. Lugdunum, spring-summer AD 283. IMP NVMERIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right, holding spear over left shoulder / SPES PVBLICA, Carinus and Numerian on horseback to right, both raising their right hands in salute. RIC p. 192, note 1 var. (differing bust type); C. 90 var. (same); Bastien 526 (same dies). 2.87g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; preserved with near complete silvering. Extremely Rare; the finest of only four known specimens (three noted by Bastien). 5,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.

The denarii of Numerian are of very great rarity. The last reigning emperor to have used the denarius as the principal silver denomination of the Roman currency intended for regular circulation was Maximinus I (235-238), some forty five years before this coin was produced. The reign of his successor Gordian III (238-244) saw the 'Antoninianus' or double-denarius become, virtually overnight, the mainstay of the Roman currency, due to the inflationary pressures of the early third century in part caused by ever greater military expenditure and associated successive debasements of the coinage. The denarius, though not yet relegated to the status of a mere unit of account, was already then a critically endangered species. Issued sporadically throughout the reign of Gordian III, mass production of the denarius came to an end with the fourth issue at Rome in 241-243. By the time of Philip I's accession in 244 the common use of the Antoninianus was well entrenched; Philip himself issued only three denarius types that were all issued for specific commemorative purposes. The practice of striking commemorative denarii, perhaps to be distributed at state level celebrations as quaint mementoes, continued until the reign of Diocletian, whereupon use of the denomination ceased entirely.

The present coin was part of a celebratory emission issued in spring-summer 283 for the elevation of Carinus and Numerian to the rank of augusti. Having adult sons to whom he could entrust military or civil command, Carus may have aspired to dynastic longevity; such is the tone of the reverse of this coin which depicts Carinus and Numerian on horseback under the legend "public hope", which may be interpreted as the hope for a peaceful succession and the avoidance of renewed civil war.



794. Diocletian AR Argenteus. Thessalonica, AD 302. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, four-turreted camp gate with doors thrown open; star above arch, TS•A• in exergue. RIC 11a; RSC 521b. 3.53g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From a private Central European collection.



795. Diocletian AR Argenteus. Nicomedia, AD 295-296. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VICTORIAE SARMATICAE, four-turreted camp gate with doors thrown open; star above arch; SMNI in exergue. RIC 25a; RSC 492b. 3.33g, 20mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Central European collection.

The Fates



796. Diocletian AV Aureus. Cyzicus, AD 286-287. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / FATIS VICTRICIBVS, the Parcae standing facing, holding three cornucopiae and two rudders; SC in exergue. RIC 294; C. 58; Depeyrot 5/5; Calicó 4449. 5.36g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; obv. field somewhat buffed.

10,000

The Parcae (also known as Fata = Fates) often appeared in Roman literature and art as goddesses who represented destiny over mortal life by spinning threads which represented the length and quality of an individual's life. Numismatically, they appear only on very rare coins of Diocletian and Maximian with the legend FATIS VICTRICIBVS, 'to the Victorious Fates', a title also given to other goddesses such as Venus Victrix and Diana Victrix. To add 'victorious' in this context is perhaps the emperor declaring that the overall conqueror of humans is destiny, as represented by the three embodiments of fate. Since the reign of Diocletian was preceded by a period of instability and economic depression, perhaps the use of a novel reverse type depicting victorious Fates could be interpreted as the heralding of a new era of stability and peace and the promise of its continuation.

The Fates' individual names were Clotho, who spun the wool, Lachesis, who measured the thread, and Atropos, who cut it off at the appointed length. They were also known as Nona, Decima and Morta, names which related more to their presence at birth (the first names referencing the month of birth after pregnancy, the third relating to stillbirth). It was perhaps under Diocletian that a temple erected for the worship of the Parcae was dedicated at Rome (see Procopius Gothic Wars V.25).

The Parcae are often represented as cruel goddesses who care little for the lives they determine:

"While the Fatae permit, live happily; life speeds on with hurried step, and with winged days the wheel of the headlong year is turned. The harsh sisters ply their tasks, yet do they not spin backward the threads of life. But men are driven, each one uncertain of his own, to meet the speeding fates; we seek the Stygian waves of our own accord . . . At the appointed time the Parcae come. No one may linger when they command, no one may postpone the allotted day; the urn receives the nations hurried to their doom." (Seneca, Hercules Furens 177ff).

This reverse type has been found on aurei from two mints; Antioch and Cyzicus. Only slight differences separate the mints but the most obvious is the appearance of SC in the exergue for Cyzicus. RIC explain that the attribution is beyond doubt since comparison of the portrait with the antoniniani of this mint demonstrate a distinct similarity which can also be found through studying the portrait styles at this mint for previous emperors. RIC concludes that coins such as the present example "are the final development of a gradually improving style" (RIC V p. 215) at Cyzicus, as demonstrated by this stunning example.

A Superb Aureus of Diocletian



797. Diocletian AV Aureus. Consular issue. Cyzicus, AD 287. DIOCLETIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / COS III, Diocletian, laureate and in military attire, on horseback to right, raising right hand in salutary gesture and holding sceptre and reins in left. RIC 287; Depeyrot 7/2; Calicó 4445; Biaggi 1702. 5.22g, 20mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine. Previously NGC graded Choice AU★ 5/5 5/5 (2079063-015). Very Rare.

12,500

Acquired from Editions V. Gadoury, Monaco.

Though not chiefly remembered as a military figure in the same manner as the general-emperor Probus, Diocletian's reign is nonetheless marked for having secured the empire's borders and purged it internally of all threats to his power. Diocletian well understood the dangers presented to the empire by the concentration of supreme power in one individual; the assassinations of Aurelian and Probus had amply demonstrated this in the preceding years. The internal and external threats to the empire were too many for one man to deal with, and thus in 285 Diocletian made his fellow-officer Maximian co-emperor with the rank of Caesar. Maximian would be promoted the following year to Augustus, and shortly thereafter formally divided the empire into a diarchy, giving Maximian responsibility for the western territories. In 287 Maximian and Diocletian assumed the consulship together, the latter for the third time, which he celebrated in his capital of Nicomedia and commemorated with this issue. The diarchy established in 286 would soon be made a tetrarchy, to better distribute the responsibilities and military commands required.

Diocletian's administrative and bureaucratic reforms encompassed far more than the decentralisation of imperial power. Some of his most enduring changes were to the Roman military. Instituting systematic annual conscription for the first time since the days of the Republic, Diocletian increased the overall size of the Roman army by roughly 33%, and more than doubled the number of legions and auxiliary units by creating smaller, more mobile detachments. A massive upgrade of the empire's defensive infrastructure was undertaken across great swathes of the borders including new fortifications and roads. Centralised fabricate were introduced to provide arms and armour for the army on an industrial scale. The most significant change to the Roman military structure was the establishment of large personal escort armies (comitatus praesentales) which typically comprised 20-30,000 elite palatine troops. These highly mobile armies were designed to quickly reinforce the border defences or crush potential usurpers. Indeed, though while they proved highly effective during Diocletian's reign, in his retirement he would live to see them misused by his successors, who now each had a substantial comitatus at their disposal to enforce their claims.



Ex Tradart 5, 1992



798. Maximianus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 286. IMP C M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IOVI CONSERVAT AVG, Jupiter standing to left, nude but for drapery over shoulders, holding thunderbolt in right hand and sceptre in left. RIC 492a; C. 348; Calicó 4688. 5.63g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; lightly frosted surfaces with faintly reddish tone.

15,000

Ex Tradart S.A., December 2014 Auction, 18 December 2014, lot 395;
Ex Tradart S.A. Auction 5, 8 November 1992, lot 243.

It would ultimately be religious legitimisation, not military achievements, that would elevate Diocletian above his predecessors. The quasi-republican ideals of Augustus' 'primus inter pares' system were abandoned for all but the tetrarchs themselves. Diocletian took to wearing a gold crown and jewels, and forbade the use of purple cloth to all but the emperors. His subjects were required to prostrate themselves in his presence (adoratio); the most fortunate were allowed the privilege of kissing the hem of his robe (proskynesis). The reverse of this coin further alludes to the quasi-divine aspects of the new 'dominate' system of government. Around 287 Diocletian assumed the title Iovius, and his colleague Maximian assumed the title Herculius; these grandiose new titles not only reflected the working dynamic between Diocletian and Maximian (while the one acted as supreme strategist, the other enforced imperial will by brute force), but more importantly by taking on divine attributes Diocletian intended to make the person of the emperor inviolate as the gods' representative on earth.



799. Maximianus AV Aureus. Nicomedia, AD 303. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / XX MAXI-MIAN-I AVG SMN in five lines within wreath with jewel at apex. RIC 14; Depeyrot 7/3; Calicó 4768. 5.32g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

7,500

From a private European collection.



800. Maximianus AV Aureus. Antioch, AD 294. IMP C M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / FATIS VICTRICIBVS, the Parcae standing facing and clasping hands; Σ in inner left field, SMA in exergue. RIC 617; C -; Depeyrot 3/3; Calicó 4637 (same reverse die). 5.24g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

10,000

From a private Central European collection;
Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.

The Parcae (also known as Fata = the Fates) were divinities who embodied destiny over mortal life by spinning threads which represented the length and quality of an individual's life. Numismatically, they appear only on very rare coins of Diocletian and Maximian with the legend FATIS VICTRICIBVS, 'to the Victorious Fates', a title also given to other goddesses such as Venus Victrix and Diana Victrix (see lot 796). It was perhaps under Diocletian that a temple erected for the worship of the Parcae was dedicated at Rome (see Procopius Gothic Wars V.25).



801. Galerius, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Siscia, AD 295-296. MAXIMIANVS NOB C, laureate head right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Galerius standing to right in military attire, holding spear in right hand and globe in left; *SIS in exergue. RIC 18b; C. 175; Depeyrot 4/13; Calicó 4941. 5.98g, 20mm, 1h.

Near Mint State; minor marks.

10,000

A bold portrait struck in high relief. Minor scattered marks

Ex PML Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 244, 6 March 2017, lot 595;
Ex collection of a Munich doctor, acquired c. 1960s-1990s.



802. Galerius, as Caesar, AR Argenteus. Thessalonica, AD 302. MAXIMIANVS NOB C, laureate head right / CONCORDIA MILITVM, four-turreted camp gate with doors thrown open, star above arch; TS•I• in exergue. RIC 8; RSC 22a. 3.30g, 20mm, 12h.

Mint State. Very Rare.

500

From a private Central European collection.



803. Galerius, as Caesar, AR Argenteus. Thessalonica, AD 302. MAXIMIANVS NOB C, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, four-turreted camp gate with doors thrown open, star above arch; TS•Γ• in exergue. RIC 12b; RSC 227. 3.53g, 20mm, 11h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

500

From a private Central European collection.



804. Galerius, as Caesar, AR Argenteus. Heraclea, AD 295. MAXIMIANVS CAESAR, laureate bust right / VIRTVS MILITVM, four tetrachs sacrificing over tripod before city enclosure with six turrets; dot in archway, HΔ in exergue. RIC 8; RSC 220e. 3.58g, 18mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction II, 2 October 2011, lot 760.



805. Galerius AR Argenteus. Serdica, AD 305. MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with three turrets with open arch and no doors; •SM•SDC• in exergue. RIC 11b; Gautier 26 var. (unlisted officina); RSC 228†a. 3.46g, 19mm, 12h.

Mint State.

500

From a private Central European collection.

Severus II, Caesar



806. Severus II, as Caesar, AR Argenteus. Serdica, AD 305-306. SEVERVS NOB C, laureate bust right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp-gate with no doors, pellet in doorway, •SM•SDA• in exergue. RIC -; Roma V, 883 (same dies); NAC 62, 2089 (same dies). 3.20g, 20mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. Extremely Rare.

5,000

From a private Central European collection.

Most likely struck to mark the commencement of the Second Tetrarchy in AD 305, this extremely rare coin is one of only a handful known, a few having come to light in a hoard about a decade ago. Struck using the same obverse die as several known specimens, the reverse die of this issue is new, having the inclusion of a pellet in the doorway of the camp gate.

The scarcity of these types might be explained by the short period of time during which Severus held the position of Caesar before being elevated by Galerius after the death of Constantius I in summer 306 - in a matter of months he was raised from the senior ranks of the army to Augustus in the West. However, his time as Augustus came to an abrupt end when he was tasked with the suppression of the revolt of Maxentius in Rome: he marched on the city at the head of an army previously commanded by Maximian, father of Maxentius, to whom his soldiers deserted. Severus fled to Ravenna where, in 307, he was persuaded by Maxentius to surrender.

Despite Maximian's assurances that he would be treated with respect, Severus was nonetheless displayed as a captive and later imprisoned at Tres Tabernae. When Galerius invaded Italy to suppress Maxentius and Maximian himself, Maxentius ordered Severus' death. He was executed (or forced to commit suicide) on 16 September 307.

Maximinus II Daia as Caesar



807. Maximinus II Daia, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Serdica, AD 305. MAXIMINVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Maximinus in military dress, standing left, holding globe and reversed spear in left, two signa behind; retrograde Σ in left field, •SM•SD• in exergue. RIC 8b; Depeyrot 1/4; Calicó 5028a. 5.36g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal. Extremely Rare.

10,000

Deputy to Licinius I



808. Valerius Valens Æ Nummus. Alexandria, AD 316-317. IMP C AVR VAL VALENS P F AVG, laureate head right / IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG, Jupiter standing left wearing chlamys across left shoulder, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, eagle at feet to left with wreath in beak; K to left, wreath over X B to right, ALE in exergue. RIC 19 var. (officina not recorded); C. 2 var. (same); Sternberg sale VII, 1977, 1026 (same obv. die). 3.12g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; one of fewer than a dozen known examples.

15,000

The reign of Valerius Valens ended with his execution by Licinius I after only three months as Augustus. Coinage was struck at Cyzicus and Alexandria in identical style to Licinius' with only the name changed - these coins are some of the rarest of the late Roman Empire.

Ex Hess-Leu 1956



809. Constantine I AV Solidus. Siscia, AD 335. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG, Victory seated right on cuirass, inscribing VOT XXX in two lines on a shield set on her knee; Genius standing before helping to support the shield; SIS in exergue. RIC VII 243 (this specimen cited); Depeyrot 23/2. 4.46g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

17,500

Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt (Crédit Suisse) Monetarium Zurich, List 57, March 1992, no. 258;
Ex Adolph Hess AG - AG Leu & Co., 27 March 1956, lot 424.

A Beautiful Anepigraphic Portrait Type



810. Constantine I AV Solidus. Thessalonica, AD 324. Diademed head right with uplifted gaze / CONSTANTINVS AVG, Victory seated left, holding Victory and cornucopiae; shield resting at side; SMTSC in exergue. RIC 131; C. 102; Depeyrot 10/1; Alföldi 45; Calicó p. 867 note. 4.36g, 19mm, 11h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare.

15,000

Ex collection of a Munich doctor, acquired c. 1960s-1990s.

Extremely Rare 1/3 Siliqua



811. Commemorative Series AR Third Siliqua. Constantinople, circa AD 330. Diademed and draped female bust (Constantinopolis?) right, wearing necklace / Large "K". Bendall, *Some comments on the anonymous silver coinage of the fourth to sixth centuries AD*, RN 158 (2002), p. 141 and Pl. XI, 4; Mazzini V, pl. XXXVIII, 287 (Constantine II); Trau Collection 3995 (Fausta). 0.99g, 13mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

1,000

Commemorating the consecration of the city of Constantinople by Constantine I 'the Great' on 11 May AD 330, it would seem likely the obverse bust would be Constantinopolis, though an alternative suggestion would be Constantine's wife Fausta.



812. Valens AV Solidus. Treveri, AD 367-375. D N VALENS P F AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust right / RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE, emperor standing left, head right, holding labarum inscribed with Christogram and Victory on globe; SMTR in exergue. RIC 14b. 4.38g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Lustrous surfaces.

2,000

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, 12 March 2012, lot 862 (hammer price: EUR 3,200).



813. Valens AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 367. D N VALENS P F AVG, laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE, emperor standing facing, head right, holding labarum inscribed with Christogram and Victory on globe; ★CONS(wreath) in exergue. RIC 25(b); Depeyrot 21/2. 4.43g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Superb portrait, well framed within a full border. Lustrous metal.

2,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 203, 5 March 2012, lot 446 (hammer price: EUR 2,600);
Ex Hess-Divo AG, Auction 317, 27 October 2010, lot 927.

A Very Rare Gold Fraction of Gratian



814. Gratian AV Nine Siliqua or 1½ Scripulum. Treveri, AD 374. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and cradling palm frond in left arm; TROB in exergue. RIC 21d. 1.65g, 14mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare - one of only three examples on CoinArchives, and in exceptional condition for the type.

1,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 31; 26 November 2016, lot 637;
Ex Gitbud & Naumann Auction 24, 2 November 2014, lot 695.

Ex M&M Basel, 1966



815. Valentinian II AV Solidus. Mediolanum, AD 383-388. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, two nimbate emperors with legs draped, seated facing on throne, one on right holding mappa and holding globe between the two; Victory behind, palm branch below, COM in exergue. RIC 5e; Depeyrot 1/2. 4.47g, 21mm, 12h.

Mint State.

1,500

From a private European collection;
Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 313, 23 September 2015, lot 2106;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG (Basel), List 259, November 1966, no. 60.



816. Valentinian II AV Solidus. Thessalonica, AD 379. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Valentinian II and Gratian enthroned facing holding a globe between them, Victory facing above throne with wings spread; palm frond between, TESOB in exergue. RIC 34e; Depeyrot 35/4; Biaggi - . 4.42g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State.

1,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 828.



817. Valentinian II AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 380. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA AVGGG, turreted figure of Constantinopolis seated facing on throne, with head to right and foot on prow, holding globe and sceptre; CONOB in exergue. RIC -; Depeyrot 30, note; N. Dürr and P. Bastien, Trésor de Solidi (353-388), SNG 63, p. 225, 92; Nomos I, 173. 4.49g; 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare - the third example known.

2,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 829.

The unbroken legend on this type is a convention that indicates the junior status of the depicted emperor. Valentinian II was only nine years old in AD 380, and was therefore not accorded the honour of a legend with breaks.

Very Rare Lugdunum Mint Solidus



818. Theodosius I AV Solidus. Lugdunum, June AD 389-390. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Valentinian II and Theodosius enthroned facing and holding a globe between them, palm frond between; above throne, Victory facing with wings spread, L-D across fields, COM in exergue. RIC 38b; Lyon 204; Depeyrot 17/2; Biaggi -. 4.47g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Triton XIX, 5 January 2016, lot 658.



819. Honorius AV Solidus. Ravenna, AD 402-406. D N HONORIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGGG, Emperor standing right, holding standard and Victory on globe, treading on captive seated left; R-V across fields, COMOB in exergue. RIC 1287; Ranieri 12; Depeyrot 7/1. 4.45g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; some mineral deposits.

1,000

From a private German collection, acquired from Silbury Coins.

COINS OF THE MIGRATORY PERIOD

Very Rare Quentovic Tremissis



2x



2x

820. Merovingians, Quentovic AV Tremissis. Circa AD 610-615. Ancco, moneyer. + VICVS FIT, diademed head right; pellet below chin / ANCCO MOIET, Cross potent set on pedestal decorated with cross; quadrate M in legend. Belfort 4989; Prou 1132; MEC 1/-; CGB e-Monnaies 4, 186 (same dies [hammer: EUR 3,400]). 1.25g, 11mm, 11h.

Mint State. Very Rare, and certainly the equal of the CGB example that hammered for EUR 3,400.

1,250

From a private German collection, acquired from Silbury Coins.

Tarragona



821. Visigoths, Spain. Swinthila AV Tremissis. Tarragona, AD 621-631. + SVINTHILIA RX, facing bust / + PIVS TARRAC, facing bust. MEC I -. 1.46g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From a private German collection.

Very Rare Tremissis of Erwig



822. Visigoths, Erwig AV Tremissis. Emerita, (Mérida) AD 680-687. + II•DN II ERVIGIVS RX, head of Christ(?) superimposed upon cross on base / + EMERITA PIVS, cross potent on three steps with pellet above. CNV 502; MEC I, 267; Miles (Hispanic Numismatic Series II) 415. 1.36g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From a private German collection.

COINS OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE



823. Anastasius I AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 498-518. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear and shield decorated with cavalryman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG Δ, Victory standing left, holding long staff surmounted by staurogram; star in left field, CONOB in exergue. MIBE 7; Sear 5. 4.41g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 859.



824. Anastasius I AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 498-518. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear and shield decorated with cavalryman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG Ε, Victory standing left, holding long staff surmounted by staurogram; star in left field, CONOB in exergue. MIBE 7; Sear 5. 4.48g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; minor graffiti.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 858.



825. Justinian I AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 527-538. D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear and shield with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG (uncertain officina), angel standing facing, holding long cross and globus cruciger; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. DOC 3a; MIBE 5; Sear 137. 4.43g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Mint lustre.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XI, 7 April 2016, lot 1001.



826. Justinian I AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 527-538. D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear and shield with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG B, angel standing facing holding long cross in right hand, globus cruciger in left hand; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. MIBE 5; Sear 137. 4.45g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Mint lustre.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XI, 7 April 2016, lot 1005.

The Second Known Example



827. Justin II AV Half-Tremissis. Constantinople, AD 565-578. D N IVSTINVS P P AVI, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVCVSTORVH, Victory standing facing, head left, holding wreath and globus cruciger; star in lower right field, CONOB in exergue. MIBE -; DOC 15; Sear -. 0.87g, 13mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Much fine detail preserved, and brilliant almost untouched surfaces. Extremely Rare - the second known example. 2,000

From the collection of Italo Vecchi;
Acquired from CGB France; Export Licence granted by the French Republic.

OB** Mintmark



828. Justin II AV Light Weight Solidus = 22 Siliquae. Constantinople or Antioch, AD 565-578. D N IVSTINVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globe surmounted by Victory, and shield / VICTORIA AVGGG ØS, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, holding globe in right hand and vertical spear in left, OB** in ex. DOC 138 (Antioch); MIBE 8 (Constantinople); Sear 376 (Antioch). 4.04g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.



829. Phocas AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 604-607. dN FOCAS PERP AVG, crowned and cuirassed facing bust, holding globus cruciger; star in right field / VICTORIA AVGG Ø, angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by stauogram and globus cruciger; star to right, CONOB in exergue. DOC -; MIBE 14; Sear 624. 4.27g, 23mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; area of metal impurity. Rare.

400

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 871.



830. Heraclius, with Heraclius Constantine, AV Solidus. Ravenna, AD 629-632. DD NN HERACLIVS E T HERACLIUS CONT, facing bust of Heraclius, with long beard, and facing bust of Heraclius Constantine, with short beard, both wearing chlamys and crown with cross on circlet; cross above; dotted border / VICTORI AVCCHI, cross potent on base and four steps; CONOB in exergue; annular border. Unpublished in the standard references, for general type cf. MIB 113d1; DOC 272a.1; BMC 433; BCI 332; Sear 897 (all with reverse legend ending with H). 4.27g, 22mm, 6h.

About Good Very Fine; two minor indentations on rev.

1,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

The significance of reverse inscription ends H, P, R, T, TR and now HI, is uncertain. H obviously carries on from the previous issues (MIB 111-112) and may signify an indictional or regnal year 10, and therefore HI may signify year 18. This issue is also characterised by the replacement of the traditional Ravenna annular border on the obverse with a dotted border, while remaining conspicuous on the reverse.



831. Constans II AV Solidus. Rome or central-southern Italy, circa AD 642-647. d N CONSTANTINVS P P AVII, bust facing, beardless, wearing crown and chlamys with tablion ornamented by four pellets, holding globus cruciger / VICTORI> AVGVA, cross potent on base and three steps. Unpublished in the standard references, for general type cf. MIB 112; DOC 10a 1-2 (Heraclonas); BNP 1 (Heraclonas); BCI 401 (Heraclius II); Sear 1117 (all with letter K in reverse field and C or F officina letter). 4.18g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; clipped.

1,000

From a private UK collection.

This cataloguer favours this new type for the Roma mint based on the similarity of flan preparation with undulated surfaces characteristic of that mint. However, both Naples and Beneventum are possible issuing authorities imitating the production techniques of Rome.



832. Leo III the Isaurian, with Constantine V, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 725-732. o NO LEON PA MVL, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / o N CONSTANTINVS M, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 5; Sear 1504. 4.44g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



833. Leo III the Isaurian, with Constantine V, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 725-732. o NO LEON PA MVL, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / o N CONSTANTINVS M, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 5; Sear 1504. 4.42g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



834. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 741-755. 6 CONSTANTINVS NC, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding cross potent and akakia / C LEON PA MVL, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding cross potent and akakia. DOC 1; Sear 1550. 4.47g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; softly struck.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



835. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 741-755. B CONSTANTINVS NC, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding cross potent and akakia / C LEON PA MVL, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding cross potent and akakia. DOC 1; Sear 1550. 4.45g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



836. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV and Leo III, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 741-755. COHCTAHTHOC S LEOH O hCOS, crowned facing busts of Constantine V and Leo IV, each wearing chlamys; cross above, pellet between / C LEON PA MCH, crowned facing bust of Leo III wearing loros, holding cross potent in right hand. DOC 2c; Sear 1551. 4.48g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

750

From a private Swiss collection.



837. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV and Leo III, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 741-755. COHCTAHTHOC S LEOH O hCOS, crowned facing busts of Constantine V and Leo IV, each wearing chlamys; cross above, pellet between / C LEON PA MCH Φ, crowned facing bust of Leo III wearing loros, holding cross potent in right hand. DOC 2g; Sear 1551. 4.46g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

750

From a private Swiss collection.



838. Constantine V, with Leo IV, AV Solidus. Syracuse, AD 751-775. CONTAN ΛEON, Crowned and draped facing busts of Constantine, bearded, and Leo IV, beardless, crowns topped with crosses; above, cross between / CONO LEON PA MCH, crowned and draped facing bust of Leo III, wearing short beard and loros, holding Cross potent on base, crown topped with cross. DOC 15; Sear 1565. 3.63g, 22mm, 6h.

Mint State.

500

From a private Central European collection.



839. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo III AV Tremissis. Syracuse, AD 741-775. Crowned facing bust of Leo, wearing slight beard and chlamys, and holding akakia and globus cruciger / Crowned facing bust of Constantine, wearing chlamys and holding akakia and cross potent. DOC 17; Sear 1567. 1.26g, 14mm, 6h.

Mint State.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.



840. Leo IV the Khazar, with Constantine VI, Leo III, and Constantine V AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 778-780. LEOH VS S EGGH COHCTAHTHOC O hCOS Θ, crowned facing busts of Leo IV and Constantine VI, each wearing chlamys; cross above, • between / LEOH PAP' COHCTAHTHOC PATHR, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, • between. DOC 1b; Sear 1583. 4.37g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

1,000

From a private Swiss collection.



841. Leo IV the Khazar, with Constantine VI, Leo III, and Constantine V AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 778-780. ΛCOH VS S ΕC̄C̄OΗ COHSTAHTIHOΣ O H̄C̄C̄, crowned facing busts of Leo IV and Constantine VI, each wearing chlamys; cross above, • between / ΛCOH PAP' COHSTAHTIHOΣ PATHR Θ, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, • between. DOC 1a; Sear 1583. 4.41g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private Swiss collection.



842. Constantine VI, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 780-787. ΛCOH VS S ΕC̄C̄OΗ COHSTAHTIHOΣ O H̄C̄C̄O, Leo IV and Constantine VI enthroned facing, each wearing crown and chlamys; cross above / ΛCOH PAP' COHSTAHTIHOΣ PATHR, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, pellet between. DOC 2 (Leo IV); Sear 1584 (Leo IV). 4.36g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

750

From a private Swiss collection.



843. Constantine VI, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 780-787. ΛCOH VS S ΕC̄C̄OΗ COHSTAHTIHOΣ O H̄C̄C̄O, Leo IV and Constantine VI enthroned facing, each wearing crown and chlamys; cross above / ΛCOH PAP' COHSTAHTIHOΣ PATHR, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, pellet between. DOC 2 (Leo IV); Sear 1584 (Leo IV). 4.45g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



844. Constantine VI and Irene, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 792-793. S IRIHI AVT' MITHR, crowned facing busts of Constantine IV, draped and holding globus cruciger, and Irene, wearing loros and holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre; cross above, • between / COHSTAHTIHOΣ C' B' B', Constantine V, Leo III, and Leo IV seated facing, each crowned and draped. DOC 1; Sear 1593. 4.42g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. Rare.

1,500

From a private Swiss collection.



845. Constantine VI and Irene, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 792-793. S IRIhI AVT' MITHR, crowned facing busts of Constantine IV, draped and holding globus cruciger, and Irene, wearing loros and holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre; cross above, • between / COhSTAhTihOS C' B' B', Constantine V, Leo III, and Leo IV seated facing, each crowned and draped. DOC 1; Sear 1593. 4.39g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

1,250

From a private Swiss collection.



846. Irene and Constantine VI AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 792-797. IRIhH AFOVSTI, crowned facing bust of Irene, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger in right hand, cruciform sceptre in left / COhSTAhTINOS bAS' Θ, crowned and draped facing bust of Constantine, wearing chlamys, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 3a; Sear 1594. 4.38g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State. Very Rare.

4,500

From a private Swiss collection.

The Sole Reign of Irene



847. Irene AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 797-802. CIPIhH bASILISSH, crowned facing bust of Irene, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger in right hand, cruciform sceptre in left / •CIPIhH bASILISSH X, crowned facing bust of Irene, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre. DOC 1c; Sear 1599. 4.48g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State. Rare.

5,000

From a private Swiss collection.

Struck after AD 797, when Irene had had her son Constantine VI deposed and murdered, this solidus depicts Irene on both the obverse and reverse, and marks a distinct shift from the types of her predecessors. Gone is the cross-on-steps reverse type, or figures of deceased members of the dynasty, to be replaced by two facing busts of Irene. Here we have Irene proclaiming herself Empress and sole ruler in the most public way possible. However, after just five years on the throne she herself was deposed and replaced by her Minister of Finance, Nicephorus, and thus ended the first period in the history of the empire during which the throne was occupied by a woman exercising power in her own right.

Beginning during the time she ruled as regent for her son, Irene severely depleted the state treasuries with her policy of reducing taxation and making generous gifts to buy popularity, leaving the empire weak and unable to offer effective resistance to foreign aggressors. Having had to accept terms from the Arab Caliphs both in 792 and 798 in order to protect the fragile security, and being harried by the Bulgarians simultaneously, Irene was powerless to stop the formation of a new empire in the west under Charlemagne, who in AD 800 was crowned in Rome by Pope Leo III as Holy Roman Emperor due to his belief that the Imperial position was vacant, as it could not be filled by a woman.



848. Irene AV Solidus. Syracuse, AD 797-802. IREN AFOVST, bust facing, wearing chlamys and crown with pendilia and cross on semicircle between two pinnacles, holding akakia with right hand; two curved lines of throne behind shoulders / AFOVST, bust facing, wearing loros and crown as obverse; in right hand, cross potent. DOC 3; Spahr 340; Anastasi 452; Sear 1601. 3.75g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State. Very Rare.

3,000

From a private Central European collection.

Struck for the sole reign of Irene, after her supporters had captured, imprisoned and blinded her son and once co-regent Constantine VI in 792, this interesting issue depicts the Empress on both the obverse and reverse. A new style and a precedent that was occasionally followed by later rulers, Irene decided against reviving the cross-on-steps type, or the reverse figures representing the deceased members of the ruling family that had characterised the gold coinage of the Isaurian Dynasty, thus leaving us with coins that often have almost identical obverse and reverse designs. Her decision to simply strike herself on both sides is an excellent example of her desire to have ultimate power, strength and independence, making this an interesting coin which wonderfully relates the character of an incredibly spirited woman.

Two distinct types of solidi for Irene have been identified as being struck at Syracuse. Both have the empress wearing loros and holding cross potent on one side; on the other there is always a facing bust, but while on the one type she wears a loros and holds a globus cruciger, on the second she wears a chlamys, holds an akakia and is enthroned, as we see on this example. The seated figure, coupled with the inclusion of the name of the empress in the legend, make this likely to be the obverse of this type.

An Extremely Rare Syracuse Solidus of Nicephorus I



849. Nicephorus I AV Solidus. Syracuse, AD 802-803. NI-FOROS BAS, bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and crown with cross; in right hand, cross potent and in left, akakia / IHCHS XPIS-TCHS AICA X, Cross potent on base of three steps; C-I across fields. DOC -, Spahr -, Anastasi -, Sear -, Roma V, 945 (same dies). 3.81g, 19mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. Extremely Rare; until the example sold by Roma Numismatics (Auction V, 23 March 2013, lot 945) no gold had been recorded from the mint at Syracuse for the sole reign of Nicephorus.

4,000

From a private Central European collection.

Minister of Finance under Irene, Nicephorus was crowned immediately after the empress was deposed, which had been the result of a plot instigated by Nicephorus himself with the help of the patricians and eunuchs of the court. In contrast to the marked individuality seen on Irene's coinage, showing the empress on both obverse and reverse, Nicephorus chose instead to revert to the ancient cross-on-steps type of his predecessors, with the same reverse legend that occurred on the miliaresion for his solidi from the mint at Constantinople.



850. Nicephorus I, with Stauracius, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 803-811. NI-CIFOROS BASILECI, crowned facing bust of Nicephorus, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent in right hand and akakia in left / STAVRACIS OCPOI X, crowned facing bust of Stauracius, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent in right hand and akakia in left. DOC 2c.2; Sear 1604. 4.439g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State.

1,000

From a private Swiss collection.

ISLAMIC COINS

ABBASID



851. Abbasid, time of al-Mansur (AH 136-158 / AD 754-775) AR Dirham. Al-Hashimiya, AH 146 = AD 764. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Cf. for the type Album 213.1; Lowick 1086; ICV 377. 2.92g, 25mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare - believed to be only the third recorded example of this date. This is the last known year during which al-Mansur continued to employ the "Damascus" style of calligraphy that had been used on his silver coinage of al-Hashimiya in AH 145 and Madinat al-Salam during AH 146-147, where he opened the mint in his new capital in the year AH 146. 750

From the collection of a Student.



852. Abbasid, time of al-Rashid (AH 170-193 / AD 786-809) AR Dirham, citing 'Ali bin 'Isa. Madinat Balkh, AH 170 = AD 786. First part of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Mashriq" below; mint and date formula around / Continuation of kalima, "by the order of 'Ali b. 'Isa protected by the Commander of the faithful" in three lines across field, letter "ayn" below; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Album -, Lowick 2151. 2.85g, 26mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 200

From the collection of a Student.



853. Abbasid, time of al-Rashid (AH 170-193 / AD 786-809) AR Dirham. Madinat al-Salam, AH 170 = AD 786. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-'Ala" below; "Abd Allah Harun Commander of the faithful" in inner margin; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Cf. for type Album 219.6a. 2.93g, 25mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Possibly unpublished variant - this type of reverse is found on the coinage of Madinat al-Salam only in the years between AH 170 and 179 but never with the name al-'Ala. 300

From the collection of a Student.



854. Abbasid, time of al-Rashid (AH 170-193 / AD 768-809) AV Dinar. NM (Misr), AH 174 = AD 790. Kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; legend citing governor Da'ud below, date formula in outer margin. Album 218.9; Bernardi 67. 4.24g, 18mm, 4h.

Very Fine. 200

From the collection of a Student.



855. Abbasid, time of al-Rashid (AH 170-193 / AD 786-809) AR Dirham. Madinat al-Salam, AH 176 = AD 794. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Continuation of kalima in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around; reverse legend of al-Mahdi, with the name harun below. Cf. Lowick-1305 obverse and 1307 reverse; cf. Stephen Album, Auction 24, lot 220 (same reverse die [sold for \$2000]). 2.90g, 24mm, 9h.
Very Fine. Extremely Rare; possibly unpublished. 500

From the collection of a Student.



856. Abbasid, time of al-Mamun (AH 196-218 / AD 812-833), with his heir al-Rida, AR Dirham. Samarqand, AH 203 = AD 818. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 3-4 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima with the name of the heir "Ali b. Musa al-Rida", also citing "Dhu'l-Riyasatayn". Album 224; Lowick 2680ff. 2.83g, 26mm, 8h.

Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the collection of a Student.



857. Abbasid, time of al-Mamun (AH 196-218 / AD 812-833) AV Dinar. NM (Misr), AH 211 = AD 827. Kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; legend citing li-l-khalifa above and al-Ma'mun below, date formula in outer margin. Album 222.11; Bernardi 82. 4.08g, 18mm, 10h.

Near Very Fine; somewhat clipped, scratches. Rare.

150

From the collection of a Student.



858. Abbasid, al-Mu'tamid (AH 256 -279 / AD 870-892) Imitative AR Dirham. Uncertain mint, AH 265 = AD 879. Contemporary imitation, muling an obverse citing al-Muwaffaq (AH 262-273 / AD 876-887, heir of al-Mu'tamid) with a reverse citing al-Mu'tazz (AH 251-255 / AD 866-869). The mint name, considered by some as Simurg, is otherwise unknown and, now instead suggests Stephen Album, readable as "M S T F R" (ending in "ayn" or "ghayn"), probably located somewhere in the Caucasus. Apparently unpublished, but cf. Stephen Album, Auction 31, lot 337. 3.61g, 21mm, 11h.

Near Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the collection of a Student.



859. Abbasid, al-Mu'tamid (AH 256-279 / AD 870-892) AV Dinar, citing the future 16th Caliph al-Mu'tamid. Sana'a, AH 278 = AD 891. Kalima in three lines across field, "al-Mu'tamid billah" below; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Mu'tamid 'ala Allah" below; Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin. Album 1055; Bernardi 187E1 (date AH 278 unlisted by Bernardi for this mint). 2.91g, 20mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

350

From the collection of a Student.



860. Abbasid, al-Muqtadir (AH 295-302 / AD 908-915), with his heir Abu'l-Abbas, AV Dinar. Misr, AH 297 = AD 910. Kalima in three lines across field, "Abu l-'Abbas bin, Commander of the faithful" below in two lines; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Muqtadir billah" below; Qur'an IX,33 in outer margin. Album 245.2; Bernardi 242De (date 297 unlisted by Bernardi for this mint). 4.15g, 25mm, 7h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

300

From the collection of a Student.



861. Abbasid, al-Muqtadir (AH 295-302 / AD 908-915), with his heir Abu'l-Abbas, AV Dinar. Misr, AH 301 = AD 914. Kalima in three lines across field, "Abu l-'Abbas bin, Commander of the faithful" below; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Muqtadir billah" below; Qur'an IX,33 in outer margin. Album 245.2; Bernardi 242De. 4.03g, 24mm, 2h.

Very Fine.

200

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd.



862. Abbasid, al-Qahir (Second reign, AH 320-322 / AD 932-934) AV Dinar. Hamadan, AH 321 = AD 932. Kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Qahir billah" below; Qur'an IX,33 in outer margin. Album 250.1; Bernardi 275Mu. 3.17g, 25mm, 1h.

Near Very Fine. Rare.

250

From the collection of a Student.



863. Abbasid, al-Muti (AH 334-363 / AD 946-974) AV Donative Dinar. Sijistan, AH 354 = AD 966. Possibly struck by local Arab ruler Tahir bin Muhammad, cited on obverse lower field. First part of kalima in three lines, "Tahir bin Muhammad" below; mint and date formula in inner margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Muti li-llah" below; Qur'an IX,33 in outer margin. Apparently unpublished, cf. for the type Album 1062. 3.87g, 21mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine; lightly wavy flan. Extremely Rare.

750

From the collection of a Student.



864. Abbasid/Kakwayhid, time of 'Ala al-Dawla Muhammad (AH 398-433/ AD 1008-1041) AR Dirham. Isbahan, AH 406 = AD 1014. Citing the Abbasid caliph only (al-Qadir), without the name of 'Ala al-Dawla Muhammad below kalima; mint and date formula around / Qur'an Sura 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Unpublished in the standard references. 3.05g, 27mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; traces of mounting in margin, bold strike, exquisite style and calligraphy. Apparently unpublished.

200

From the collection of a Student;
Ex Morton & Eden 89, 25 October 2017, lot 60.

This coin was struck when Isbahan was under the control of the Kakwayhid ruler Muhammad b. Dushmanzar. His name does not appear on this coin however, hence it may be considered as struck under Abbasid authority. Dirhams struck at Isbahan in 408h carry almost identical legends to this coin, but with the addition of the Kakwayhid ruler's name Muhammad underneath the Surat al-Ikhlās on the reverse.



865. Abbasid, al-Mustansir (AH 623-640 / AD 1226-1242) AR Dirham. Madinat al-Salam, AH 636 = AD 1239. First part of kalima in three lines across field, inscribed in octafoil; mint and date formula around / "The Imam al-Mustansir billah Commander of the faithful" in four lines across field, inscribed in octafoil; Qur'an XXX, 3-4 around. Album 272; Ties. 2487. 2.92g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; superb style. Scarce

100

From the collection of a Student.

ARAB-SASANIAN



866. Arab-Sasanian, 'Abd al-Rahman b. Zayd (AH 52-54 / AD 671-673) AR Drachm. Uncertain mint, AH 54 = AD 673. Crowned Sasanian style bust right, with title "bismillah" in margin / Fire altar, attendants flanking, within three outer rings. Album 9. 3.68g, 31mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

300

From the collection of a Student.



867. Arab-Sasanian, al-Hajjaj bin Yusuf (AH 75-95 / AD 694-713) Æ Pashiz. Uncertain mint, undated. Standard bust right, with governor's name in Arabic, kalima in the margin / Orans figure, but only partially visible due to double-striking, facing to the right with the name of al-Hajjaj in Pahlavi to the right. Album B37; Gyselen 79. 0.83g, 20mm, 5h.

Very Fine; lightly double-struck. Extremely Rare.

200

From the collection of a Student.

AYYUBIDS



868. Ayyubids, Al-Nasir Yusuf I (AH 564-589 / AD 1169-1193) AV Dinar. Al-Iskandariya mint, AH 584(?) = AD 1188. "Al-Imam/Ahmad" in two lines across field; mint and date formula in outer margin; citing the Abbasid caliph "Abu l-Abbas al-Nasir li-din Allah, commander of the faithful" in inner margin / "Yusuf/bin Ayyub" in two lines across field; title "alin al-Malik ghaya Salah al-Din" in inner margin; kalima and Qur'an IX,33 in outer margin. Album 785.2; Balog 57. 4.53g, 20mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

200

From the collection of a Student.

BUWAYHID



869. Buwayhid, Rukn al-dawla (AH 335-366 / AD 947-977) AV Dinar. Hamadhan, AH 355 = AD 966. Kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima and "Rukn al-dawla Abu 'Ala al-Buwayh", in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin. Album 1546; Treadwell Ha 355G. 3.14g, 23mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

350

From the collection of a Student.

FATIMID



870. Fatimid, al-Mahdi billah (AH 297-322 / AD 909-934) AV Dinar. NM, AH 297 = AD 909. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; "Allah" above "al-mahdi" below; date formula in outer margin. Nicol type B1, 78; Bernardi 385. 4.20g, 17mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Very Rare; early style similar to Aghlabid coinage.

500

From the collection of a Student.



871. Fatimid, al-Mahdī billah (AH 297-322 / AD 909-934) AV Dinar. NM (Sijilmasa), AH 314 = AD 926. First part of kalima in three lines; “Abd Allah” above, “Commander of the faithful” below; Qur’an IX,33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; “The Imam” above “al-mahdi billah” below; mint and date formula in outer margin. Nicol 58; Album 688A. 4.19g, 20mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine; lightly clipped. Rare.

400

From the collection of a Student.



872. Fatimid, al-Mahdī billah (AH 297-322 / AD 909-934) AV Dinar. NM (Sijilmasa), AH [3]14 = AD [9]26. First part of kalima in three lines; “Abd Allah” above, “Commander of the faithful” below; Qur’an IX,33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; “The Imam” above “al-mahdi billah” below; mint and date formula in outer margin. Nicol 58; Album 688A. 4.10g, 19mm, 11h.

Very Fine; clipped. Rare.

300

From the collection of a Student.



873. Fatimid, al-Mahdī billah (AH 297-322 / AD 909-934) AV Dinar. NM (Sijilmasa), date off flan. First part of kalima in three lines; “Abd Allah” above, “Commander of the faithful” below; Qur’an IX,33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; “The Imam” above “al-mahdi billah” below; mint and date formula in outer margin. Nicol’s type A; Album 688A. 4.15g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; clipped.

300

From the collection of a Student.



874. Fatimid, al-Mahdī billah (AH 297-322 / AD 909-934) AV Dinar. NM (Sijilmasa), date off flan. First part of kalima in three lines; “Abd Allah” above, “Commander of the faithful” below; Qur’an IX, 33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; “The Imam” above “al-mahdi billah” below; mint and date formula in outer margin. Nicol’s type A; Album 688A. 4.12g, 18mm, 7h.

Very Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student.



875. Fatimid, al-Qaim bi-Amr Allah (AH 322-334 / AD 934-946) AV Dinar. Al-Mahdiyya mint, AH 323 = AD 935. First part of kalima; “Muhammad, Abu l’Qasim” above, “al-Mahdi billah” below; Qur’an IX, 33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima; “The Imam, al-Qa’im bi-Amr Allah” above, “Commander of the faithful” below, in five lines across field; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur’an VI, 15 in outer margin. Nicol 127; Album 691. 4.16g, 20mm, 11h.

Very Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student.



876. Fatimid, al-Qaim bi-Amr Allah (AH 322-334 / AD 934-946) AV Dinar. Al-Mahdiyya mint, AH 334 = AD 946. First part of kalima; “Muhammad, Abu l’Qasim” above, “al-Mahdi billah” below; Qur’an IX, 33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima; “The Imam, al-Qa’im bi-Amr Allah” above, “Commander of the faithful” below, in five lines across field; mint and date formula in inner margin; [Qur’an VI, 15 in outer margin]. Nicol 167; Album 691. 4.14g, 17mm, 8h.

Very Fine; clipped. Rare date.

300

From the collection of a Student.



877. Fatimid, Maad al-Muizz li-Din Allah (AH 341-365 / AD 953-975) AV Dinar. Al-Mansuriya, AH 343 = AD 955. Bull’s eye type. Name and titles on middle and inner margins; mint and date formula in outer margin / Qur’an IX,33 in outer margin, Quranic formula on middle and inner circles. Nicol 391; Album 697.1. 4.13g, 22mm.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the collection of a Student.



878. Fatimid, Maad al-Muizz li-Din Allah (AH 341-365 / AD 953-975) AV Dinar. Al-Mansuriya, AH 346 = AD 958. Bull’s eye type. Name and titles on middle and inner margins; mint and date formula in outer margin / Qur’an IX,33 in outer margin, Quranic formula on middle and inner circles. Nicol 399; Album 697.1. 4.03g, 22mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare, the second example on CoinArchives of this date.

300

From the collection of a Student.

This type features a broad central circle without the usual pellet in the centre on both sides, unique to this year for the mint of al-Mansuriya; for another example sold see Stephen Album 30, lot 363 (hammered for \$2600).



879. Fatimid, Maad al-Muizz li-Din Allah (AH 341-365 / AD 953-975) AV Dinar. Al-Mansuriya, AH 349 = AD 961. Bull’s eye type. Name and titles on middle and inner margins; mint and date formula in outer margin / Qur’an IX,33 in outer margin, Quranic formula on middle and inner circles. Nicol 402; Album 697.1. 4.17g, 23mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; Nicol reported only 2 examples.

250

From the collection of a Student.



880. Fatimid, Maad al-Muizz li-Din Allah (AH 341-365 / AD 953-975) AV Dinar. NM (Sijilmasa), AH 354? = AD 964. First part of kalima in three lines; “ma’ad” above, “Commander of the faithful” below; Qur’an IX,33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field; al-Mu’izz li-Din Allah above and below; mint and date formula in outer margin. Nicol 277; Album 697.2. 4.05g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

250

From the collection of a Student.



881. Fatimid, al-Hakim (AH 386-411 / AD 996-1021) AV Dinar. Misr, AH 402 = AD 1012. Shi'ite kalima in four lines across field; Quran 9,33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima, name and titles of al-Hakim in four lines; “‘Abd Allah” above, mint and date formula in outer margin. Nicol 1090; Album 709.3. 4.18g, 21mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student.



882. Fatimid, al-Mustansir billah (AH 427-487 / AD 1036-1094) AV Dinar. Misr, AH 439 = AD 1048. Shi'ite kalima in four lines across field; Quran 9,33 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima and name and titles of al-Mustansir in four lines; “ma’ad” above, mint and date formula in outer margin. Nicol 2119; Album 719. 4.16g, 22mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. Interesting two-year type.

350

From the collection of a Student;

Ex Baldwin's Islamic Coin Auction 25, 10 December 2013, lot 480.



883. Fatimid, al-Mustansir billah (AH 427-487 / AD 1036-1094) AV Dinar. Al-Iskandariya, AH 465 = AD 1076. Bull's eye type. Name and titles on middle and inner margins; Mint and date formula in outer margin / Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin, Quranic formula in middle and inner circles. Nicol 1667; Album 719A. 3.85g, 21mm.

Good Extremely Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student;

Ex Baldwin's Islamic Coin Auction 25, 10 December 2013, lot 503.



884. Fatimid, 'Isa al-Fa'iz (AH 549-555 / AD 1154-1160) AV Dinar. Misr, AH 554 = AD 1159. Citing him self with his personal name 'Isa in the centre; name and titles in inner margin; mint and date formula in outer margin / “‘Al/Ghaya” (to indicate the fine content) in two lines across field; Kalima in inner margin; Qur'an IX:33 in outer margin. Nicol 2679; Album 741. 4.38g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, Nicol knew of only two specimens of this year (though all dinars of 'Isa al-Fa'iz are at least rare).

500

From the collection of a Student.

HAZNAVID



885. Ghaznavid, Mawdud (AH 432-440 / AD 1041-1048) AV Dinar. Ghazna, AH (43)6 = AD 1045, citing Abu Jahl. First part of kalima, "al-Qa'im bi-amrillah" in three lines, Abu Jahl below; mint and date formula in outer margin / Continuation of kalima, name and titles in five lines across field; Qur'an IX,33 around. Album 1625. 2.64g, 25mm, 8h.

Good Fine. Rare.

200

From the collection of a Student.

HUNNIC TRIBES



886. Hunnic Tribes, Western Turks, Arab-Sasanian style coinage AR Drachm. Khusro II type. GD mint(?), AH 52, RY 20 = AD 670-671. Crowned Sasanian style bust right with two Hephthalite Hunnic countermarks in margin / Fire altar flanked by attendants; star and crescent flanking flames. Album -; Gyselen -; cf. for counter marks: Göbl 33a, Bactrian "SKAG" (see Vondrovec pg. 534); Göbl 56, tamgha; ZENO #191074 (this coin). 3.82g, 33mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the collection of a Student.



887. Hunnic Tribes, Western Turks, Arab-Sasanian style coinage AR Drachm. 'Attab b. Warqa type. Uncertain mint (HRA for Harat?), AH 67 = AD 687. Crowned Sasanian style bust right; Hephthalite legend in margin / Fire altar with ribbon flanked by two attendants. Vondrovec (Göbl, Hunnen) Type 250. 3.77g, 31mm, 1h.

Near Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From the collection of a Student.



888. Hunnic Tribes, Hephthalites AR Drachm. Before AD 700. Imitating Umayyad governor Salm ibn Ziyad, MRW (Marw) mint. Blundered date AH 63 = AD 682. Crowned sasanian style bust right, with title in Pahlevi; "bismillah" in margin; c/m: Sogdian tamgha / Fire altar, attendants flanking, within three outer rings. Cf. Walker, Arab-Sasanian 133-5; Cf. c/m Göbl, dok 3 and 111. 3.27g, 34mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the collection of a Student.

This important type finds its prototype in an issue of Khorasan. The obverse is very closely related to the style of Darabjird, but the reverse cites Marw mint (modern day Turkmenistan). These two locations are nearly 1,000 miles removed from each other, indicating that the Huns imitating the two issues were not partial to which governor's issue or mint was imitated.



889. Hunnic Tribes, Western Turks, Arab-Sasanian style coinage AR Drachm. Khusro II type. Phromo Kesaro, circa AD 738/9-745. Crowned Sasanian style bust right, circular Bactrian counter stamped legends applied on both obverse and reverse on outer border by Phromo Kesaro (= Caesar of Rome) on host coin of Arab-Sasanian, BySh (Bishapur) mint, dated AH 75 of al-Muhallab b Abi Sufra (AH 75-79 / AD 694-698) (A-31). Vondrovec -, Göbl doc 250A; for c/m, cf. Göbl 168. 3.90g, 33mm, 8h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the collection of a Student.

The "Phromo kesaro" coinage appears to comprise two issues. The first phase, of which this coin is an example, consists of a Baktrian legend in circular counter stamps applied to a host coin. The great rarity of these coins attests to a brief issue, struck for some urgent reason before full dies could be made. The second phase consists of Sasanian imitations with the same legends engraved in the dies (Göbl 250).



890. Hunnic Tribes, Western Turks, Arab-Sasanian style coinage AR Drachm. Khusro II type. Phromo Kesaro, circa AD 738/9-745. Crowned Sasanian style bust right, circular Bactrian counter stamped legends applied on both obverse and reverse on outer border by Phromo Kesaro (= Caesar of Rome) on host coin of Arab-Sasanian, BySh (Bishapur) AH 70 of Umar bin Ubayd Allah, Zubayrid governor (AH 67-72 / AD 686-691) (A-21). "Phromo Kesaro" Vondrovec -, Göbl doc 250A; for c/m, cf. Göbl 168. 3.38g, 32mm, 3h.

Near Very Fine; edge chip. Extremely Rare.

500

From the collection of a Student.

ILKHANS



891. Ilkhans, Abu Sa'id (AH 716-736 / AD 1316-1335) AV Dinar. Bayburt (?), AH 733 = AD 1328/9. Kalima in three lines across field inscribed in looped octagon / "The greatest Sultan Abu Sa'id God gave His kingdom", in three lines across field; inscribed in plain octofoil. Cf. Diler, p. 472; Album 2212, type G (see note 554, p. 236, citing this coin): "contemporary imitation, likely from Eastern Anatolia or the Caucasus. Very rare in gold". 5.24g, 23mm, 1h.

Mint State. Very Rare.

1,250

From the collection of a Student;

Ex New York Sale XXIII, 6 January 2010, lot 452 (hammered at \$1,500).

MONGOLS



892. Mongols, Great Khans, time of Ghengis Khan and his successors (until the AH 650s / AD 1250s) AV Dinar. Uncertain mint (Marw or Nimroz?), date off flan. Kalima in three lines / "qa'an al-a'dil" in two lines. Cf. Album 1966; Cf. for a similar type but in silver (bow type, attributed to Ögedei) Nyamaa, p. 41 var.; SICA 9, 1703. 3.46g, 19mm, 4h.

Near Very Fine. Very Rare

500

QARAKHANID



893. Qarakhanid, Qilji Tafghan Khan (AH 556-566 / 1161-1171 AD) AV Dinar. Samarqand, AH [5]58 = AD 1163. Kalima in three lines across field, "al-Mustanjid billah" below; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Name and titles as "al-khaqan al-'adil rukn al dunya wa al-din" in four lines across field, "li-llah" above; mint and date formula around. Album 3397; Kochnev 1050. 3.11g, 21mm, 9h.

Near Very Fine, areas of flat strike. Extremely Rare (especially with a clear date); Album only records gold being issued from Balkh for this ruler. 800

RASSID



2x

2x

894. Rassid, al-Nasir li-din Allah (AH 301-325/ AD 913-937) AR Sudaysi. Makka, undated. Kalima in three lines across field; mint formula around / "al-Nasir li-din Allah Commander of the faithful" in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Cf. for the type Album 1068. 0.32g, 8mm, 11h.

Near Very Fine. Extremely Rare; a good strike for this extremely rare type with clear mint name. About 8 specimens have recently been discovered (cf. another specimen sold by Stephen Album, Auction 23, lot 269 [sold for \$ 2800]).

1,000

From the collection of a Student;

Ex Morton & Eden 37, 9 June 2009, lot 665 .



895. Rassid, al-Nasir li-din Allah (AH 301-325 / AD 913-937) AR Donative Dirham. Sa'da, undated. Kalima, name and title of al Nasir in four lines across field; quranic text in inner margin / Sura 112 in four lines across field; quranic text in inner margin; mint formula in outer margin divided in four words. Album -; cf. SICA X: 195A for type. 2.59g, 30mm, 2h.

300

Good Very Fine; pierced. Extremely Rare; one of very few known.

From the collection of a Student;

Ex Baldwin's of St. James's Auction 16, 17 April 2018, lot 217.

SAMANID



896. Samanid, Nasr II (AH 301-331 / AD 914-943) AV Donative Dinar. Nishapur, AH 305 = AD 918. Kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 3-4 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima and citing the abbasid Caliph "al-Muqtadir billah" across field, "Allah" above, "Nasr bin Ahmad" below in naskhi script. Album 1449D; Wilkes 1498. 4.55g, 25mm, 9h.

400

Very Fine; looped. Very Rare.

From the collection of a Student.

GREAT SELJUK



897. Great Seljuk, Barkiyaruq (AH 486-498 / AD 1093-1105) Pale AV Dinar, mint off center (Balkh). AH? Citing Adud al-Dawla Sanjar, with Ayat al-Kursi (Qur'an II, 255) in reverse field. First part of kalima, the name of the abbasid khalif Al-Mustadhir billah, name and titles of Sultan in seven lines; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Qur'an II, 255 in seven lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Cf. for type Album 1684A. 4.40g, 23mm, 4h.

300

Near Very Fine. Rare.

From the collection of a Student.



898. Great Seljuk, Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad I Tapar (AH 492-511 / AD 1099-1118) Pale AV Dinar. Mint and date off flan. Kalima, name and titles of Ghiyath al-Din Muhammad I Tapar bin Malikshah in six lines across field; mint and date formula in outer margin, geometrical pattern all around / Continuation of Kalima, name of Abbasid caliph al-Mustazhir in five lines; Quran 30:3-4 in outer margin / and "I'llah" flanking floral design above; bow to left, arrow to right; Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin. Album 1683. 3.93g, 21mm, 11h.

200

Good Fine. Rare.

From the collection of a Student.



899. Great Seljuk, Mahmud II (AH 511-525 / AD 1118-1131) AV Dinar. Isfahan, AH 522 = AD 1128. First part of kalima in three lines, citing the caliph al-Mustarshid below: "Allah kheir khafiza" around in field / Continuation of kalima, citing the Great Seljuq ruler Sanjar in four lines across field; with the title "Nasr min Allah wa fath qareem" around in field; Qur'an IX, 33 around in margin. Album 1688. 3.49g, 22mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

UMAYYAD



900. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 78 = AD 697. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.24g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; superb early style.

450

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd.



901. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 79 = AD 698. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.24g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student.



902. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AR Dirham. Ramhurmuz, AH 79 = AD 698. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Qur'an 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Klat 379; Album 126. 2.67g, 26mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the collection of a Student.
Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger 393, 31 October 2007, lot 793 (hammered at EUR 900).



903. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AR Dirham. Shaqq al-Taymara, AH 79 = AD 698. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Qur'an 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Klat 201; Album 126. 2.86g, 27mm, 6h.
Near Extremely Fine; graffiti on obverse, excellent strike. Rare. 300
From the collection of a Student.



904. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 80 = AD 699. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.27g, 20mm, 6h. 400
Good Extremely Fine; insignificant graffiti on obverse.
From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Baldwin's Auctions Ltd.



905. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AR Dirham. Suq al-Ahwaz, AH 81 = AD 700. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Qur'an 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Klat 485; Album 126. 2.88g, 25mm, 10h. 300
Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.
From the collection of a Student.



906. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 82 = AD 701. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.25g, 20mm, 7h. 300
Good Very Fine; graffiti on obverse.
From the collection of a Student.



907. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 83 = AD 702. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.25g, 19mm, 6h. 300
Good Very Fine; light graffiti.
From the collection of a Student.



908. Umayyad, time of 'Abd al-Malik (AH 65-86 / AD 685-705) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 86 = AD 705. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.28g, 20mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd.



909. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 89 = AD 709. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 127. 4.21g, 20mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd.



910. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AR Dirham. Bizamqubadh, AH 90 = AD 710. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Qur'an 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Klat 162; Album 128. 2.83g, 25mm, 1h.

Very Fine; light scratch on obverse, pleasantly toned. Rare mint in the Arrajan region of Fars province, active only under the Umayyads (AH 79-80 and 90-95).

500

From the collection of a Student.



2x



2x

911. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AV Indiction Solidus. Spanish mint, AH 95, Indiction XII (AD 710/11). H SLD FRT IN SPN ANNXCIV (= Hic SoLiDus FeRiTus IN SPaNia ANNo XCV) INd CXV across field / INNdNdSNSdSLNS, eight pointed star. Cf. for type Album 122; Bernardi 31 (without indicating the year, only the indiction); Walker -. 3.98g, 13mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

From the collection of a Student.



912. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 93 = AD 712. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 127. 4.28g, 21mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student.



913. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AR Dirham. Ramhurmuz, AH 95 = AD 714. First part of Kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Qur'an 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Klat 388; Album 128. 2.83g, 27mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the collection of a Student.



914. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 95 = AD 714. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 127. 4.27g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; light graffiti.

300

From the collection of a Student.



915. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 95 = AD 714. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.23g, 20mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student.



916. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AR Dirham. Ramhurmuz, AH 96 = AD 715. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Qur'an 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Klat 389; Album 128. 2.81g, 25mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the collection of a Student.



917. Umayyad, time of al-Walid I (AH 86-96 / AD 705-715) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 96 = AD 715. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 127. 4.28g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student.



918. Umayyad, time of Sulayman (AH 96-99 / AD 715-717) AV Dinar NM (Damascus), AH 97 = AD 716. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.27g, 20mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; sharply struck.

350

From the collection of a Student.



919. Umayyad, time of Sulayman (AH 96-99 / AD 715-717) AR Dirham. Kaskar, AH 97 = AD 716. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Qur'an 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Klat 538 (same dies); Album 131. 2.24g, 26mm, 3h.

Near Very Fine; edge clipped, light flan crack. Extremely rare mint located in Iraq, very few examples known (dated AH 79, 82, 97).

1,000

From the collection of a Student.



920. Umayyad, time of 'Umar (AH 99-105 / AD 717-724) AV Dinar NM (Damascus), AH 99 = AD 717. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 132. 4.26g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student.



921. Umayyad, time of 'Umar (AH 99-105 / AD 717-724) AV Dinar NM (Damascus), AH 100 = AD 718. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 132. 4.27g, 20mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; sharply struck.

400

From the collection of a Student.



922. Umayyad, time of Yazid II (AH 101-105 / AD 720-724) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 102 = AD 721. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.27g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student;

Acquired from Baldwin's Auctions Ltd.



923. Umayyad, time of Yazid II (AH 101-105 / AD 720-724) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 103 = AD 722. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.25g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student;

Ex Baldwin's of St. James's Auction 16, 17 April 2018, lot 115.



924. Umayyad, time of Yazid II (AH 101-105 / AD 720-724) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 104 = AD 723. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.26g, 20mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student.



925. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 106 = AD 725. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.24g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student;
Ex Baldwin's of St. James's Auction 16, 17 April 2018, lot 117.



926. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 108 = AD 726. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.28g, 20mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; light graffiti.

400

From the collection of a Student;
Ex Baldwin's of St. James's Auction 16, 17 April 2018, lot 118.



927. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 110 = AD 728. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.26g, 20mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; light scratch on obverse otherwise

350

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Baldwin's Auctions Ltd.



928. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 111 = AD 729. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.22g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; light graffiti.

350

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Morton & Eden Ltd.



929. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 113 = AD 731. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.23g, 19mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student.



930. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 114 = AD 732. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.21g, 20mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine.

400

From the collection of a Student;
Ex Morton & Eden 92, 26 April 2018, lot 135.



931. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 115 = AD 733. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.25g, 20mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine.

450

From the collection of a Student.



932. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 117 = AD 735. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.25g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

300

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Baldwin's Auctions Ltd.



933. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 120 = AD 738. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.21g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Baldwin's Auctions Ltd.



934. Umayyad, time of Hisham (AH 105-125 / AD 724-743) AV Dinar. NM (Damascus), AH 121 = AD 739. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.26g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Stephen Album Rare Coins.



935. Umayyad, time of Marwan II (AH 127-132 / AD 744-750) AR Dirham. Sijistan, AH 129 = AD 746. First part of kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula around / Qur'an 112 in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Klat 447; Album 142.2.29g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Fine. Extremely Rare - only three examples recorded by Klat; possibly only the 5th known.

400

From the collection of a Student.



936. Umayyad, time of Marwan II (AH 127-132 / AD 744-750) AV Dinar NM (Damascus), AH 131 = AD 749. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an, 112 in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 141. 4.13g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

350

From the collection of a Student;
Acquired from Baldwin's Auctions Ltd.

ZIYARIDS OF TABARISTAN



937. Ziyarids of Tabaristan, Mardawij bin Ziyar (AH 315-323 / AD 927-935) AV Dinar. Citing the Abbasid Caliph al-Muqtadir billah and his heir. Mah al-Basra, AH 318 = AD 930. Kalima in three lines across field, "Abu l-'Abbas bin, Commander of the faithful" below in two lines; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Muqtadir billah" and Mardawij (not abbreviated) below; Qur'an IX,33 in outer margin. Album 245.2 (not attributed to this ruler); Bernardi 256Mq. 3.49g, 24mm, 9h.

Good Fine; double-struck. Rare.

200

From the collection of a Student.



938. Ziyarids of Tabaristan, Mardawij bin Ziyar (AH 315-323 / AD 927-935) AV Dinar. Citing the Abbasid Caliph al-Muqtadir billah and his heir. Mah al-Basra, AH 318 = AD 930. Kalima in three lines across field, "Abu l-'Abbas bin, Commander of the faithful" below in two lines; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Muqtadir billah" and "MRD" as abbreviation of Mardawij below; Qur'an IX,33 in outer margin. Album 245.2 (not attributed to this ruler); Bernardi 256Mq. 4.18g, 23mm, 11h.

Good Fine. Rare.

200

From the collection of a Student.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

CRUSADERS



939. Crusaders, Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. AV Imitation Bezant, 11th-12th centuries. Imitating a dinar of the Fatimid caliph al-Amir. Acre mint, ND. First phase, struck 1148/59. "Al-Imam al-Mansur" in two lines; pseudo-cufic legend imitating name and titles in inner margin and mint formula in outer margin / "al/ghaya" in two lines, pseudo-cufic legend. Balog & Yvon 26a-b; Metcalf, Crusades - 3.50g, 24mm, 8h.

400

Holed and repaired, evidence of mounting otherwise Near Very Fine.

From the collection of a Student. Very Fine.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

One of Three Known



2x

2x

940. Holy Roman Empire. Charles VI (1711-1740) Uniface AV 1/4 Ducat. Struck from the dies of a silver 1/2 Kreuzer from the Graz mint. Plain with central pellet / Crowned imperial eagle; value below (1/2 kreuzer); date across lower fields. Unpublished in the standard references: for the standard silver 1/2 Kreuzer issue, cf. KM 1533; For another gold strike, cf. Rauch, Auction 101, 2016, 2223 (same reverse die [realised € 2,600]). 0.87g, 14mm.

500

Fleur De Coin. Extremely Rare. The third recorded example.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

ITALY



941. Italy. Genova, AR Da 2 Scudi. 1638. * I * Svs ** ET * REGE * EOS, Virgin and Child on cloud, crowned with stars by cherubs from above / + DVX * ET * GVBERNATORES * REIP * GENV, cross with stars in angles. MIR 290/1; CNI 7; Lunardi 259; Davenport, Large Size 553. 76.40g, 61mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,000



942. Italy. Genova, AR Da 2 Scudi. 1650 * IB * N ** ET * REGE * EOS, Virgin and Child on cloud, crowned with stars by cherubs from above / + DVX * ET * GVBERNATORES * REIP * GENV, cross with stars in angles. MIR 290/7; CNI 6; Lunardi 259; Davenport, Large Size 553. 75.73g, 59mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; minor flan cracks at 3h and 6h. Very Rare.

1,250



An Extremely Rare Ferdinando and Isabella Ducato



943. Italy. Naples, Ferdinando of Aragon and Isabela of Castile (1503-1504) AV Ducato. Mint master Gian Carlo Tramontano, CICA 1503-4. FERNANDVS ET HELISAB D:G, crowned escutcheon with the arms of Leon, Castile, Aragon, Hungary, France and Jerusalem above pomegranate; flanked by initials I - T / + QVOS DEVS CONIUNGIT OMO NON SEP, confronted crowned bust of Ferdinando and Isabela. Panuti & Riccio 1; Calicó 155 (Tipo 144); Crusafont, CG, 3184 var.; CNI 4; MIR 114; Bellesia 17; Friedberg 827. 3.51g, 23mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; of beautiful renaissance style.

25,000

From a private UK collection.

The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile created a union of the two Spanish kingdoms which would unite all the dominions of Spain, see the end of all Islamic rule on the Iberian Peninsula and elevate the nation of Spain to a dominant world power.

Castile and Aragon were the major powers in Iberia at the time and the fathers of Ferdinand and Isabella had sought a marriage to consolidate and exemplify the trust between the two states. Their betrothal was arranged when Isabella was six years old and although throughout the subsequent years it was overruled in favour of other suitors, eventually the marriage took place on 19 October 1469 in the city of Valladolid. A prenuptial agreement was established, allegedly under the motto tanto monta, monta tanto ("They amount to the same, the same they amount to"), creating a union of nations but allowing Isabella to remain the sovereign ruler of Castile. Aragon and Castile's boundaries, laws and interests remained distinct.

Under Isabella major reform was initiated in Castile. She utilised the Santa Hermandad (The Holy Brotherhood) as a national police force to help regulate crime, and reorganised the governmental system, bringing the kingdom out of the considerable debt left behind by her brother. Ferdinand fought on the Castilian and Aragonese fronts, imposing his authority over the oligarchic nobles and in 1482 his attention was occupied by the ten-year Granada War against the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada. This saw the combined forces of Aragon and Castile annex the city and thus end Islamic rule on the Iberian Peninsula. After the defeat of Granada, a pomegranate (grenada meaning pomegranate in Spanish) was included on Ferdinand and Isabella's coat of arms as can be seen on this coin; the wealth gained from the destruction of Granada enabled Ferdinand and Isabella to provide sponsorship for Christopher Columbus' legendary voyages across the Atlantic. In 1494 The Treaty of Tordesillas was signed which divided the newly discovered lands beyond Europe between Isabella and Ferdinand and king John II of Portugal. Thus, a Golden Age of exploration and colonisation was begun.

Ferdinand and Isabella took steps towards enforcing religious conformity in their kingdoms: they issued royal decrees in 1492 and 1502 ordering Jews and Muslims to convert to Catholicism or leave Castile and, in 1478, Pope Sixtus IV published a papal bull empowering Ferdinand and Isabella to appoint inquisitors to identify heretics in their kingdoms - this was the start of the Spanish Inquisition.

This coin was minted in Naples, after Ferdinand conquered the city from Louis III of France in 1504 and became Ferdinand III of Naples. The die-engravers at Naples were far superior to those in the Spanish mints having been influenced by the development of the Renaissance in the cities of Milan and Ferrara in the 1450s. This is apparent in the superbly presented Renaissance style of the portraits on this coin in comparison to similar types from Spain.



2x



2x

944. Italy. Papal State, Pope Pius XII AV 100 Lire. 1954. PIVS XII P M AN XVI, bust right / CITTA' DEL VATICANO, Charity standing left with two children; date and denomination across fields, CARITAS in exergue. Pagani 720; Muntoni 4c; Friedberg 290. 5.21g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State. With original presentation booklet.

400

PORTUGAL

The First Gold Coin of the Kingdom of Portugal



945. Portugal. Sancho I (1185-1211) AV Morabitino (180 Dinheiros). Coimbra mint. SANCIVS REX PORTVGAIS, stylized figure of King charging to right on warhorse, holding sword and cross-tipped sceptre / + IN NE PTRIS I FILII SPS SCIA, cross of five shields with a star in each angle. Friedberg 1; Almeida, Basto & Piombino 1; Gomes S1 04/09. 3.69g, 28mm, 2h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare.

15,000

From a private German collection.

Sanchos I, Portugal's second monarch, was born in Coimbra in 1154, son and successor of King Alfonso I and his wife Maud of Savoy. In 1170 Sanchos was knighted by his father and became second in command in both administrative and military matters. The independence of Portugal declared in 1139 was still contested by the kings of León and Castile. A marriage alliance between Sanchos and Dulce of Aragon, the sister of King Alfonso II, in 1174 secured military assistance from the Crown of Aragon to contain the expansionism of León and Castile. Following the death of his father, Sanchos became king in 1185.

Sanchos dedicated much of his reign to political and administrative organisation of the new kingdom. Efforts to populate the remote northern Christian regions of Portugal earned Sanchos the nickname 'the Populator'. The one notable military campaign of the reign was the conquering of the southern town of Silves in 1189 from the Almohads with the aid of Northern European crusaders, for which Sanchos added 'King of Silves' to his titles. The victory was short lived however, as the territory was soon regained by the Almohads in 1191.

This exceptional morabitino is a remarkably rare example of the first gold coin of the kingdom of Portugal introduced by Sanchos during his reign. The new denomination was equal to the value of 180 silver dinheiros. The name morabitino was the nickname used by Christians in the Iberian Peninsula to describe the golden dinars struck by the Almoravids, which were similar in both metric and weight.

END OF SALE

