

The background of the cover is a dark, textured surface, possibly leather or stone, with several coins scattered across it. In the top right, there is a coin with a crown and the letters 'R' and 'E'. In the bottom left, there is a coin with the word 'DALER' and 'SILVER' below it, and a cross symbol at the bottom. In the bottom right, there is a coin with a crown and the letters 'S' and 'R'.

Classical Numismatic REVIEW

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Classical Numismatic Review

Volume XXXIX, No. 3

Fall 2014

Every CNG customer is familiar with our online auction listing and web shop. These prominently displayed sections are the backbone of CNG's business: selling and auctioning coins. Yet many of our customers may not be aware of the variety of other services available at cngcoins.com. The first and most convenient of these is our automated want list system, found on the right side of the page under the tab 'Create a Want List.' Rather than carefully skimming every auction and upload, you can simply set a notification for a few key terms or areas. A collector of Flavian coins who is seeking a particular rare variety of Titus denarius might set a request for coins of Titus with the term "RIC 172" in the description. A collector interested in Greek gold could set a request to send results for every gold coin uploaded to the Greek section. A word of advice: Make sure your requests don't contradict themselves. If the aforementioned Flavian collector were to inadvertently set his search in the Greek rather than Roman section, he might miss out on an important coin.

Collectors should also be familiar with CNG's bibliography. Most firms cite references in an ad hoc manner, leaving collectors to try to decipher the myriad of acronyms and abbreviations. We provide a complete database of all reference abbreviations used in our catalog descriptions. Just select 'Bibliography' at the top of the page, search the required term, and select the appropriate section to the right.

Finally, CNG provides a helpful way to research pedigrees and sales records from our auctions and fixed price offerings. To access a searchable archive of our sales back to Electronic Auction 50, CNG 64, and Triton V, simply select 'Research' at the top of the page and enter the inventory number (only for items from the Coin Shop), auction and lot number, or a search term. In addition, a digital archive of auction catalogs will soon be available on our site, covering every auction published by CNG. For now, please enjoy a preview of this page, featuring digital copies of the three new volumes of the *Classical Numismatic Review*.

Bill Dalzell

A lot has happened in the last three weeks as we have been working toward this issue of the *Review*.

- CNG 97 and Electronic Auction 335 successfully closed with strong results – 97 hammered at \$2,123,741 on a presale estimate of \$ 1,456,500 and 335 hammered at \$273,865 on a presale estimate of \$186,895. Both enjoyed successful sell through rates of 97.2% and 93%.

- The London office started its moving process – after 20 years on Old Bond Street, real estate prices caught up with this reserved corner of the world. As dust and jack-hammers filled the air and the fashion industry makes way for another fancy showroom, we relocated to lesser staid corner of London – Bloomsbury and the British Museum. Out of our office window on the corner of Great Russell and Bloomsbury Streets we catch a glimpse of the Museum and the hustle and bustle of young London. We expect to be settled in within a couple of weeks and look forward to welcoming those of you that make your way to London.

- COINEX – long one of the benchmark shows for the European and British market that convenes at the Millennium Hotel on Grosvenor Square in the heart of Mayfair. Coupled with a busy week of London auctions, the week was busy and successful for all.

Back in Lancaster, everyone has been working on getting material ready for Triton XVIII, to be held in January in conjunction with the New York International, putting this issue of the *Review* together, and getting the next volume of the *Handbook of Greek Coins* ready to go to the printer.

Victor England
Eric J. McFadden

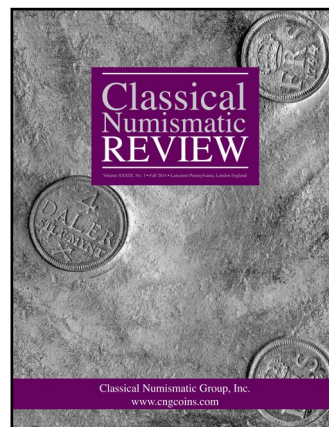
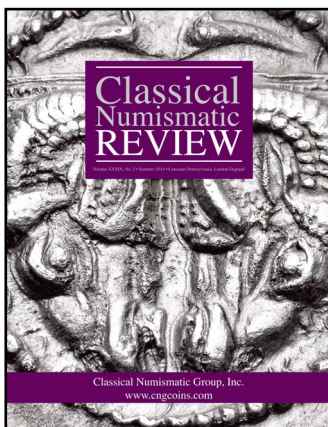
Terms of Sale

1. General Information. The point of sale for all items online is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. All orders are sent from Pennsylvania.
2. Guaranty and Return Privilege. All items are guaranteed genuine. Any coin order may be returned within fourteen days of receipt for any reason. Coins that have been encapsulated ("slabbed") by a grading and/or authentication service may not be returned for any reason, including authenticity, if they have been removed from the encapsulation ("slab"). The customer shall bear the cost of returning all items and shall insure them for their full value. Books are not sent on approval and are not subject to return.
3. Sales Tax. Pennsylvania law requires that certain items delivered in Pennsylvania be charged 6% sales tax on the total order, including all postage and handling fees.
4. Postage. All orders are charged for postage, insurance and handling.
5. Payment. Orders may be paid by US\$ check, credit card or wire transfer. US\$ checks must be written on a US bank and may be sent to either office. We accept VISA and MasterCard; payment by credit card must be made within 14 days of the invoice date. Credit card payment may be arranged by phone, fax or mail. United States address and phone number: CNG, Inc., P.O. Box 479, Lancaster, PA, 17608., phone: 717-390-9194, fax: 717-390-9978. United Kingdom address and phone number: CNG, Inc., 20 Bloomsbury St, London WC1B 3QA, phone +44 (20) 7495-1888, fax: +44 (20) 7499-5916. Office hours are 10AM to 5 PM Monday through Friday. US\$ bank account for wire transfers will be provided by phone, fax or mail.
6. Shipment. Please provide a specific shipping address and advise us of any special shipping instructions. Unless other specific shipping instructions are indicated, coins are sent by U.S. Insured or Registered mail. Every effort is made to ship within 24 hours of receipt of payment. Please allow a reasonable time for delivery.

A Note on How to Order

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

Digital Publications Archive



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

Printed Auction Schedule

Triton XVIII – January 6-7, 2014
CNG 99 – May 13, 2015

Electronic Auction Schedule

E 336 Closing October 8, 2014
E 337 Closing October 22, 2014
E 338 Closing November 5, 2014
E 339 Closing November 19, 2014
E 340 Closing December 3, 2014
E 341 Closing December 17, 2014

Show Schedule

San Francisco Historical Bourse

December 12-13, 2014
Holiday Inn Golden Gateway
Van Ness & California
10AM-6PM Daily
ANS Reception & Lecture, 12 December 6:30PM

43rd New York International

January 8-11, 2015
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
301 Park Avenue (between 49th & 50th)
January 8, Noon-7PM Preview (\$125 admission)
January 9-11, 10AM-7PM (3PM on the 11th) (\$20 admission; good for all 3 days)

Consignment Deadlines

Deadlines for Printed Auction Consignments

CNG 99 – January 16, 2015

Deadlines for Electronic Auction Consignments

Ongoing – About 90 days before scheduled sale

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

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

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Pedigrees

By Bradley R. Nelson

Why record pedigrees?

Coin dealers and collectors have long thought that coins with a pedigree are more valuable than those of similar quality without pedigrees, and command a premium at auction. No meticulous study has been done to prove whether this is correct, but from CNG's standpoint, auction results seem to corroborate it. Coins that have a pedigree to a famous collection, such as Gillet, Hunt, Lockett, Pozzi, Rhousopolous, or Weber, do often command higher prices at auction, particularly because there are collectors who specifically target coins with these pedigrees. The same also seems to apply to coins pedigreed back to its original find or hoard, probably because many collectors want to know where their coins come from.

Unfortunately, today we are faced with a new reason to record pedigrees for coins. Over the past few years, the U.S. Department of State has signed new Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Greece, and Italy that restrict the trade of many ancient and, in some cases, medieval, coins in the United States. Currently, a new MOU is under consideration for Egypt, and it is expected that other countries will also request new MOUs that encompass coins. All of these MOUs have an effective date, whereby coins in the trade before such date are exempt. Thus, it is important that coins that fall within the scope of these MOUs have a pedigree that proves they were in the marketplace or outside the borders of the respective country before the effective date of that country's MOU with the US.

It is, therefore, more important than ever that collectors keep a record of where they purchased their coins, and any other pedigree information that they may be aware of. This includes keeping the original tickets that come with any coin they acquire. Conversely, it is important for dealers to record pedigree information carefully with the coins they offer, if that information is available. Dealers also should sell coins with tickets that clearly note their firm's name and all details necessary for the purchaser of one of their coins to have a record of the transaction.

What goes into a pedigree?

Nothing is more frustrating for someone researching a pedigree, than to find a coin accompanied by an auction envelope or "flip" that has nothing but a lot number on it—no company name, no sale number, and no date. While this might save time and a miniscule amount of money for the dealer, it does a great disservice to collectors, researchers, and the trade in general. With today's technology, it is unreasonable for a dealer not to have tickets or coin holders that have the basic information necessary for tracing a coin back to them in a pedigree; the time, effort, and cost are minimal.

So, what information should a pedigree contain? If the coin is from a sale, such as a public auction or mail bid sale, the pedigree should contain the name of the coin firm conducting the sale, the sale number (if used by the firm), the specific date(s) of the sale (not just month and/or year), and the lot number. If it is from a price list, the information is similar, except that the date is usually simpler, like "Summer 2012", and rather than a lot number, the item number for the coin is given. Finally, if a coin is bought out of a firm's inventory, the purchaser should record the firm's name, the inventory number for that coin given by the firm, and the date of purchase.

What about named collections?

Of course, if a coin is from a named collection, such as Pozzi, that name should also be recorded in the pedigree. Unfortunately, many coins are often erroneously attributed to a collection because people simply look at the cover or title page of an auction and record the name given there, without reading the full details of the sale. For instance, it is common to see coins that appeared in the Naville IV sale pedigreed to the collection of Grand Duke Michailovitch or Sir Arthur Evans. What most people overlook is that the cover of the sale states that, in addition to the two named collections, there are coins "d'autres amateurs"—from other unnamed collectors! Thus, as none of the lots in the catalog note as to which collection they come from, it is impossible to attribute any of them to a particular collection without any further evidence. Although this example considers a catalog from the early 20th century, this practice of combining multiple collections without any differentiation still persists today—a lamentable practice that virtually destroys any record of each collection.

A basic rule of thumb regarding named collections: Unless a sale is from a particular collection in its entirety, has particular collections sectioned-off, or individually notes the collection on each lot, it is not possible to pedigree a coin to any specific collection named on the cover or title page of that sale.

A shared responsibility

Dealers should strive to ensure that the pedigrees they cite are correct, especially if they cite named collections. It is a common mistake that dealers simply accept the pedigree information they receive with consigned or purchased coins without verifying them. The information should be verified even when prior auction tickets accompany the coins, as some collectors will keep tickets separate from the coins and then try to pair them up when they decide to sell them, causing some tickets to be paired with incorrect coins. Of course, small dealers often will not have the resources to always verify pedigrees, as having a reference library of old catalogs is not economically feasible for them. If dealers cannot verify pedigrees that are important, perhaps citing the collection prefaced with “reportedly” would be preferable to simply not citing the collection at all.

Collectors, at the same time, should keep in mind that all dealers can make mistakes, so they should attempt to verify pedigrees on their own before buying or bidding on coins they are interested in obtaining. They also should strive to maintain the data that they received with the coins they acquire, whether they are old auction, inventory, or collector tickets. Coins are only in a collection for a relative time before passing to a new owner, and it is important that this information is maintained for them, as well as future researchers who may need to cite the pedigrees in published numismatic works.

How to Describe a Pedigree

Lots originating from printed, electronic, fixed price, or buy/bid sales are described by the word “ex,” followed with the firm’s name, the date of the sale in parentheses, and the lot or inventory number.

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 96 (14 May 2014), lot 57

Ex Triton XVI (8 January 2013), lot 233

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 335 (25 September 2014), lot 125

Ex Classical Numismatic Review XXXIX.1 (Spring 2014), no. 973330

Lots that were pedigreed to a named collection are described by the word “ex,” followed by the collection name, the firm’s name and date of the sale in parentheses, and the lot number from the sale.

Ex BCD Collection (Triton XVI, 3 January 2012), lot 98

Items that originate directly from a named collection, without being offered from the collection elsewhere first, are described using the word “from” in place of “ex.”

From the BCD Collection

Items sold privately without any public record are described by the words “purchased from,” followed by the dealer or firm’s name it was purchased from and an approximate date.

Purchased from Classical Numismatic Group, June 1998

Hoards may be described several ways, depending on the circumstances. If published in an auction catalog, they are described using the name of the hoard, followed by the firm’s name and the date of sale in parentheses. If published as part of an inventory, they are described using the date of the find, followed by the name of the hoard, then the inventory number of the hoard in parentheses. Fully published hoards are described using the name of the hoard, followed by the entry for the specific coin. “Ex or “from” are used as appropriate.

Ex Beauvais Hoard (Glendining, 4 November 1987), lot 14

Ex 1867 Auriol Hoard (IGCH 2352)

Ex Vatican Hoard, 220

Ground finds with a certain provenance are described using the word “found,” followed by the circumstances, location, and date of the find.

Found on the Thames River foreshore at Battersea, 1983

A Collector's Dream

By G.L. Schlanzlin. Springfield, Ohio

Originally published in Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin, October 1955

Last night I had a vision on my bed
(I had looked through my modest coin collection)
Before my sight there rose a gorgeous spread
Of rarest coins in wonderful perfection,
A very treasure house of minted things
Such as are "finds" of bankers and of kings.

Rome's heavy bronzes of prodigious size
Those who are precious far beyond price compare,
Hoary with age, but ranking high in price
For being quaint and venerable and rare,
Old Janus always has a queer attraction
So has the ancient ship of state in action.

Hellenic proudest gold and silver kind,
Ionic artistry from Asia Minor's shore
Proud samples of die-sinkers art and mind,
And Lower Italy's abundant store,
Didrachms of Athens and Ephesus,
King Philip's coins and gems from Syracuse.

Of modern currencies there was a host
With prince and king of many a foreign land,
With glittering crowns so easy found and lost—
Of proud republics who retain their stand,
Bracteates also which are now the fury,
And... buttonry defying judge and jury.



Greek



978257. CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 450-380 BC. AR Hemiobol (8mm, 0.28 g, 6h). Skyphos with handle to left; I to left / Wreath. Vlasto —; SNG ANS —; HN Italy 867. Good VF, toned. (\$465)

According to tradition the Spartan colony of Taras (mod. Taranto), known as Tarentum by the Romans, was founded in 706 BC under the leadership of Phalanthos. The city derives its name from Taras, the son of Poseidon and a local nymph, Satyra. It adopted a democratic form of government circa 475 BC, and thereafter became the leading Greek city in southern Italy. Its success led to continual difficulties with its neighbor cities, and on four occasions Tarentum required expeditions from Greece to help overcome its aggressors. The last of these expeditions was led by the famed Epeirote, Pyrrhos. Following his withdrawal from the city, Tarentum was occupied by the Romans. Tarentum was among the early cities of Magna Graecia to strike coinage, employing the incuse type that was the hallmark of the first Italian coinages. Taras' prosperity is exemplified by its vast coinage known today, which was continuous from 510 BC until the end of the Second Punic War. The primary type recurring throughout the coinage is a figure astride a dolphin, which depicts either Taras, the city's namesake, or Phalanthos, who was said to have been saved from drowning by a dolphin.



985844. CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 280-272 BC. AR Nomos (22mm, 6.30 g, 11h). Warrior on horse cantering left, holding shield decorated with stellate pattern in left hand and two spears in right; ΙΩ to right, TI and [A]ΠΟΛΛΩ below / Phalanthos riding dolphin left, holding grapes in extended right hand and distaff over left shoulder; ΑΝΘ to right, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 790-1; SNG ANS 1131-3; HN Italy 1013. Good VF, toned. (\$695)



983783. LUCANIA, Metapontion. Circa 330-290 BC. AR Nomos (21mm, 7.48 g, 5h). Head of Demeter left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace / Barley ear of seven grains, with leaf to left; tongs above leaf, [A]ΘΑ below; ΜΕΤΑ upward to right. Johnston Class C, 4.8 (same dies); SNG ANS 458-61; HN Italy 1583. Good VF, toned. Good metal for issue. (\$695)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 256 (25 May 2011), lot 2.

Ex Rosen Collection



985749. BRUTTIUM, Kaulonia. Circa 525-500 BC. AR Nomos (29.5mm, 7.82 g, 12h). Apollo advancing right, holding branch in raised left hand; small daimon running right, head left and holding branch, on Apollo's left arm; to right, stag standing right, head left / Incuse of obverse, but branch and daimon in raised outline and no ethnic. Noe, *Caulonia* 23 (same dies); SNG ANS 151 (same dies); Rosen 21 (this coin); HN Italy 2035. Good VF, toned. Exceptional metal.

(\$9750)

Ex Jonathan P. Rosen Collection (Münzen und Medaillen 72, 6 October 1987), lot 441.

Kaulonia was one of a number of Achaian colonies established in Magna Graecia in the seventh century BC. It is not certain whether it was founded by new colonists from the Peloponnesos or whether it was founded by the Achaians of Kroton. Kaulonia's coinage began in the later sixth century, and was one of the many incuse types that marked the beginning of coinage in Italy. Apollo, the patron deity of Kaulonia, and his associated iconography were the primary types featured on the coins. In the early fourth century, Kaulonia joined with Sybaris and Kroton in a league that was defeated by Dionysios I of Syracuse in 389/8 BC. Although the city was left intact, this event marked the cessation of its coinage.



976345. BRUTTIUM, Lokroi Epizephyrioi. Circa 350-275 BC. AR Stater (20mm, 8.73 g, 6h). Pegasus flying left; thunderbolt below / Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet and necklace; ΛΟΚΡΩΝ above. Pegasi 13; SNG ANS 513-5; HN Italy 2342. EF, toned.

(\$1950)

Pedigreed Abakainon Litra



988419. SICILY, Abakainon. Circa 430-420 BC. AR Litra (11mm, 0.64 g, 12h). Laureate and bearded head right / ABA KAINI (retrograde from exergue), boar standing right; acorn to right. Campana 10a; SNG ANS 897 var. (arrangement of rev. legend); HGC 2, 10. EF, toned. Exceptional metal quality. (\$1250)

Ex Bowers & Ruddy FPL (Fall 1980), no. 10.

Pedigreed Entella Tetradrachm



985751. SICILY, Entella. Punic issues. Circa 320/15-300 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.41 g, 10h). Head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; four dolphins around / Head of horse right; palm tree behind. Jenkins, *Punic* 268 (O82/R222); HGC 2, 290. EF, toned. Well centered and struck. (\$7250)

Ex Edward J. Waddell On-Line Auction 50 (26 March 2002), lot 21.

In the final decade of the fifth century BC, the Carthaginians launched a series of invasions of Sicily, conquering much of the western half of the island and bringing devastation to many formerly flourishing Greek communities. The Punic presence lasted for a century and a half, until Rome's victory in the First Punic War obliged the Carthaginians to withdraw. During their time of occupation, the Carthaginians struck an extensive coinage in Sicily for the purpose of financing their military operations and the maintenance of garrisons. The obverse and reverse types of the series are mostly influenced by Sicilian prototypes, particularly those of Syracuse, except for the later series with the head of Herakles on the obverse, which was obviously influenced by the well-recognized coinage of Alexander the Great. While a few of the series are struck at cities with established mints, such as Motya and Panormos, these are often viewed as minor or campaign mints that operated for a short duration. The location of the primary Punic mint (or mints) on Sicily, responsible for the large issues studied by G.K. Jenkins ('Carthage' series I-V), has been the subject of great debate. Most recently, I. Lee surveyed the existing literature and took a fresh look at the full spectrum of evidence, persuasively concluding that this mint was located at Entella ("Entella: The Silver Coinage of the Campanian Mercenaries and the First Carthaginian Mint 410-409 BC" in *NC* 160 [2000], pp. 1-66).



987062. SICILY, Syracuse. Hieron I. 478-466 BC. AR Tetradrachm (22.5mm, 17.36 g, 4h). Struck circa 478-475 BC. Charioteer driving slow quadriga right, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; above, Nike flying right, crowning horses with wreath / Diademed head of Arethusa right, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΙΩΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer series VIIIb, 149 (V66/R103); SNG ANS 42 (same rev. die); HGC 2, 1306. Good VF, toned. (\$1750)



976481. THRACE, Odessos. Circa 225-200 BC. AR Tetradrachm (29mm, 16.74 g, 12h). In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ], Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; in left field, ΑΣ above monogram. Topalov, *Odesos* 23; Price 1158 var. (additional control below throne). VF, toned. (\$495)

Very Rare Metokos Diobol



988420. KINGS of THRACE, Odrysian. Metokos. Circa 407-386 BC. AR Diobol (11mm, 0.83 g, 12h). Bare head right / ΜΗ[Τ]ΟΚΟ, labrys within shallow incuse circle. Peykov B0180; Topalov I 3. Good VF, toned. Good metal for issue. Well centered. Very rare. (\$1250)



987106. KINGS of THRACE, Macedonian. Lysimachos. 305-281 BC. AR Drachm (18mm, 4.30 g, 11h). In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Kolophon mint. Struck circa 301/0-300/299 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; in left field, head of lion left above Φ; pentagram below throne. Thompson —; Müller 343; Price 1836. VF, lightly toned, minor flan flaw on obverse. (\$145)



987107. KINGS of MACEDON. Antigonos I Monophthalmos. As Strategos of Asia, 320-306/5 BC, or king, 306/5-301 BC. AR Drachm (16mm, 3.97 g, 12h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Kolophon mint. Struck circa 310-301 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; crescent in left field, monogram below throne. Price 1827. VF, toned. (\$145)



977353. KINGS of MACEDON. Kassander. As Regent, 317-305 BC. AR Tetradrachm (23mm, 14.21 g, 1h). In the name and types of Philip II. Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 316-311 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, youth, holding palm frond, on horseback right; dolphin below belly; Π below raised foreleg. Le Rider pl. 46, 19 var. (pellet in Π); SNG ANS 751-6 var. (same). VF. (\$695)



915423. KINGS of MACEDON. Kassander. As Regent, 317-305 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.20 g, 3h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 316-311 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; wreath in outer left field; pellet-in-Π below throne. Price 132; Troxell, *Studies*, Issue L6. Near EF, lightly toned. (\$875)



967810. KINGS of MACEDON. Kassander. As Regent, 317-305 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.23 g, 5h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 316-311 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; wreath in outer left field; pellet-in-Π below throne. Price 132; Troxell, *Studies*, Issue L6. Superb EF, minor die rust. (\$975)



987098. KINGS of MACEDON. Kassander. As Regent, 317-305 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24mm, 17.08 g, 11h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 316-311 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; dolphin in left field, pellet-in-Π below throne. Price 133; Troxell, *Studies*, Issue L7. VF, lightly toned, minor flan flaw on obverse. (\$365)



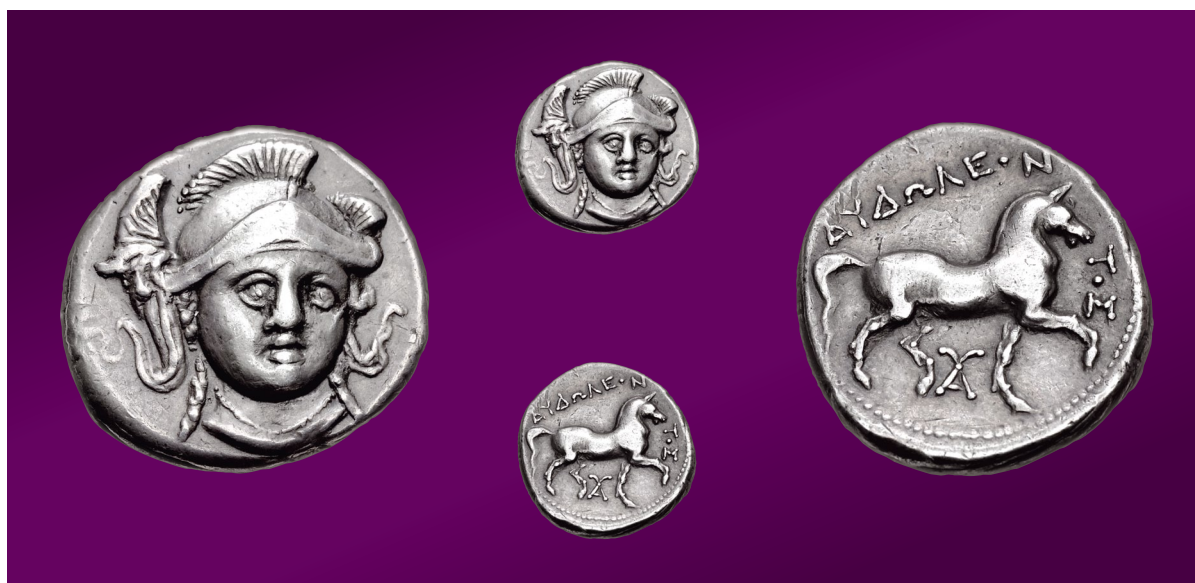
987063. KINGS of MACEDON. Kassander. As Regent, 317-305 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.42 g, 4h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 310-307 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; Λ over T over torch in left field, monogram below throne. Price 439; Ehrhardt –. EF, lightly toned. Scarce variety. (\$575)



980001. KINGS of MACEDON. temp. Perseus. 179-168 BC. AR Drachm (15mm, 2.73 g, 7h). Third Macedonian War issue. Rhodian standard. Uncertain mint in Thessaly; Hermias, magistrate. Struck circa 171/0 BC. Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to right; ΕΡΜΙΑΣ above, Z-Ω flanking stem. Price, *Larissa*, pl. LV, 247; SNG Keckman 795. EF, minor deposits. (\$575)

In his 1988 article on Rhodian imitations, R. Ashton has argued persuasively that this coinage was struck by Perseus to pay Cretan mercenaries serving in his army (see "A Series of Pseudo-Rhodian Drachms from Mainland Greece," NC 1988, pp. 29-30). The Rhodian coinage circulated on Crete, where it was a familiar and trusted currency for the Cretans, and it is likely that they would have required payment in that form (see also R. Ashton, SM 146 [May 1987], p. 34).

From the Olga Knoepke Collection



985752. KINGS of PAEONIA. Audoleon. Circa 315-286 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24mm, 12.51 g, 4h). Astibos or Damastion mint. Head of Athena facing slightly right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet and necklace / ΑΥΔΩΛΕΩΝ-ΤΟΣ, horse walking right; monogram below. Peykov E4340; NBRM Paeonia 81-3; SNG ANS 1054 var. (head slightly left); Weber 2242 (same rev. die). Good VF, toned. High relief. (\$4950)

Ex Olga H. Knoepke Collection (Glendining's 10 December 1986), lot 183; Hess-Leu (7 April 1960), lot 125.

Very Rare Silver Issue of Gyrtion from the BCD Collection



944805. THESSALY, Gyrtion. Circa 340s-330s BC. AR Hemidrachm (14mm, 2.94 g, 5h). Head of the nymph Gyrtone facing slightly left, hair in ampyx / ΓΡΥ in exergue, [ΤΩ]ΝΙΩΝ above, horse standing right, preparing to lie down. BCD Thessaly II 77 (same rev. die); Traité IV 741. Good VF, a hint of porosity. Very rare. (\$2250)

Ex BCD Collection.



988421. THESSALY, Lamia. Circa 400-350 BC. AR Hemidrachm (15mm, 2.64 g, 11h). In the name of the Malians. Wreathed head of young Dionysos left / Amphora; ivy leaf above, prochous with handle to right; ΜΑΛΙΕ upwards to left, ΩΝ downward to right. Georgiou, *Mint* 9; SNG Lockett 1551 = BCD Thessaly II 124 (same rev. die). VF, toned, some edge chips, light scratches on obverse. (\$495)

Ex BCD Collection; G. Hirsch 166 (16 May 1990), lot 234 (hammer DM 320).



987108. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 356-342 BC. AR Hemidrachm (15mm, 3.04 g, 5h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, wearing ampyx and necklace / Horse standing right, preparing to lie down; ΛΑΡΙΣ above, ΑΙΩΝ below. Lorber, *Hoard* phase L-III; BCD Thessaly –; Hermann Group VII, p. 42, pl. V, 18; Giessener Münzhaltung 44 (3 April 1989), lot 282 (same dies). Near EF, some light die rust and granularity, flan flaw on the reverse. Rare denomination. (\$795)

Ex CNG Inventory 901229 (July 2011).



988422. THESSALY, Triikka. Circa 440-400 BC. AR Hemidrachm (15mm, 2.79 g, 8h). Thessalos, nude but for petasos and cloak tied at neck, standing right, holding band across horns of forepart of bull leaping right / TP-I-K-KAI-[ON], forepart of bridled horse right within concave circle. BCD Thessaly II 776.4 var. (orientation of legend). VF, toned, minor die wear, tiny scratch and edge mark on reverse. (\$875)

Ex BCD Collection.



980521. AKARNANIA, Anaktorion. Circa 320-280 BC. AR Stater (20.5mm, 8.51 g, 10h). Pegasos flying left; AV monogram below / Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet and necklage; AV monogram and omphalos behind. Pegasi 36; BCD Akarnania 105; BMC 42 (Colonies of Corinth); SNG Copenhagen 292. VF, toned, small lamination flaw on helmet. (\$495)

From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXXVII.12 (December 1969), no. 9781.

Pedigreed to the 1967 Jordan Hoard (IGCH 1482)



985761. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 475-465 BC. AR Tetradrachm (22mm, 17.22 g, 8h). 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 to right; all within incuse square. Starr Group IV, 134 (O115/R127 – this coin) = C.M. Kraay & P.R.S. Moorey, “Two fifth century hoards from the Near East,” *RN* 1968, p. 186, 45 (this coin); SNG Berry 644 (same obv. die). Near EF, toned. (\$6750)

From the Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex Hesperia Art Bulletin XL/XLI (1969), no. 49; Jordan 1967 Hoard (IGCH 1482).



984890. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 454-404 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24mm, 16.94 g, 12h). 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 to right; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; SNG Copenhagen 31; SNG München 49; Dewing 1591-8. VF, slight granularity, test cut on reverse. (\$395)



987066. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 165-42 BC. AR Tetradrachm (28.5mm, 16.62 g, 12h). New Style coinage. Zoilos, Euandros, and Zoilos, magistrates. Struck 110/09 BC. Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing single-pendant earring and triple crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus and floral pattern / Owl standing right, head facing, on amphora; Α-ΘΕ above ΖΩΙΛ-ΛΟΣ/ΕΥΑΝΔΡΟΣ/ ΖΩΙΛ/ΛΟΣ (magistrates names); bee to right, Θ on amphora, ΣΟ below; all within wreath. Thompson 714j. Good VF. Rare combination of magistrates. (\$595)

From Artistic Dies From CNA XVI, NFA XXV, Sternberg XV, & Lanz 28



985753. KINGS of PONTOS. Mithradates VI Eupator. Circa 120-63 BC. AR Tetradrachm (31mm, 16.87 g, 11h). Pergamon mint. Dated month 4 of 223 BE (January 74 BC). Diademed head right / Stag grazing left; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ/ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ in two lines below; to left, star-in-crescent above monogram; to right ΓΚΣ (year) above monogram; Δ (month) in exergue; all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataÿ dies D42/R1b (this coin); HGC 7, 340. Choice EF, toned. Struck from artistically engraved dies. (\$12,500)

Ex Classical Numismatic Auction XVI (16 August 1991), lot 156; Numismatic Fine Arts XXV (29 November 1990), lot 120; Sternberg XV (11 April 1985), lot 129; Lanz 28 (7 May 1984), lot 243.

Mithradates is the Hellenistic monarch par excellence, his career driven by megalomaniacal ambitions leading to murderous assaults upon family and followers and disastrous foreign adventures against superior forces. His idealized portraiture attempts to mimic the gods with its bold staring gaze and unruly, free-flowing hair, but at its most extreme is a personification of hysteria in its Dionysiac sense. The wreath of ivy on the reverse reinforces Mithradates' link with the god as well as making a connection with the cistaphoric coinage that circulated in the area. The stag probably represents the civic center of Ephesos and the mintmark is of Pergamon, all part of the new Pontic kingdom, symbolized by the star and crescent. His empire collapsed before the armies of Sulla and Lucullus, and Mithradates ended his own life in exile in the far region of the Crimea, pursued to the end by vengeful Romans and family.

A Specialized Offering of Early Kyzikene Electrum

The celebrated electrum coinage of Kyzikos began in the first half of the sixth century, and from the beginning the coinage was notable for the variety and inventiveness of its designs. These staters and fractions were regarded as gold coins and circulated throughout a large area along with the gold darics of the Persian Empire. On all of the coins of Kyzikos, large or small, was engraved the tunny-fish (θύννος), which constituted an important product in the Kyzikene economy. The long awaited corpus initiated by the late Friedrich Bodenstein is now being continued by Maria Kaiser-Raiss. In the meantime, we must rely on the synthesis of material put together by von Fritze in 1914, augmented (and corrected) by the articles by Hurter and Liewald. More controversially, Yuri Pokras ("A New Iconography for the Electrum Coins of Kyzikos," *The Celator* November 2000, pp.18-26) has tried to argue that Athens invested Kyzikos with the status of subsidiary mint, and that the presence of specific types parallels each city-state's inclusion into an alliance with Athens.

The orator Aristotelis, in the second century BC, stated the following in his speech regarding the people of Kyzikos: "It is enough for one just to glance at the location and the nature of this city to immediately understand that the name 'blissful' given to it by God was factual, so convenient is its land and its sea. As it is built in front of Asia Minor and since its dominion extends from the Black Sea to the Hellespont, Kyzikos joins the two seas together or rather all the seas that man navigates. Thus, ships continuously pass by or arrive at the harbor or depart from the harbor. Justly, it should be called 'blissful' just as is Corinth because, as it is built in the mid part of the seas, it joins, as if it was the center of the world, all men who sail the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to Kolchis at the far side of the Black Sea."

All photographs on this page are 2:1. All enlargements are 3:1.



987074. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.71 g). Heads of two tunny left; pellet before; behind, tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald 17.1; Von Fritze I 10; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. VF. Well centered. Rare – none in CoinArchives. (\$1450)



987070. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.72 g). Tail of tunny / Quadripartite incuse square. Apparently unpublished in the standard references for this denomination, but for hemihekte, cf. Hurter & Liewald 21.1; Von Fritze I 18; SNG von Aulock 1169. VF. Very rare. (\$895)



987042. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.67 g). Head of tunny right; above and below, small tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald III 13.1; cf. Von Fritze I 28 (stater & hemihekte); cf. SNG France 173 (hemihekte); SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. Good VF. Very rare – none in CoinArchives. (\$2250)



986974. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (9mm, 2.67 g). Tunny left; tunny head above and tail below / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald –; Von Fritze I 30; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock 1170; Boston MFA –. VF. Well centered. (\$1250)

All photographs on this page are 2:1. All enlargements are 3:1.



987005. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (9mm, 2.71 g). Head of tunny right; above and below, headless tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Hurter & Liewald III 14.1 (hemihekte); Von Fritze I –; SNG France –; cf. SNG von Aulock 7263 (same); Boston MFA –; Triton XIII, lot 1266. Near VF. Extremely rare. (\$795)



987006. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.69 g). Two tunnies left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald III 34.1; Von Fritze I –; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –; Triton XIII, lot 1271; Künker 94, lot 977 (all from same dies). VF. Extremely rare – apparently the third known. (\$1450)



987073. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.35 g). Head of tunny left; below, tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald III 6.2; Von Fritze I 6; cf. SNG France 165 (hekte); SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. Good VF. Well centered. None in CoinArchives. (\$975)



987057. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.32 g). Downward tunny flanked by two tunny heads / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Hurter & Liewald III 19.1 (hekte); Von Fritze I 11; SNG France 169; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. VF. Very rare – none in CoinArchives. (\$695)



987037. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.30 g). Harpy left between two tunnies left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald –; Von Fritze I 25; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA 1400. VF, struck from worn dies. (\$695)

All photographs on this page are 2:1. All enlargements are 3:1.



987034. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.36 g). Winged male figure standing left, holding two tunnies by the tail / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 27; cf. Von Fritze I 27 (stater); SNG France –; cf. SNG von Aulock 7268 (hekte); Boston MFA –. VF. Rare. (\$695)



987072. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (9mm, 1.36 g). Head of tunny right; behind, tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald III 11.1; Von Fritze I –; cf. SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. Good VF, flan split. Rare – none in CoinArchives. (\$975)



987071. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (7.5mm, 1.32 g). Head of tunny left; above and below, headless tunnies left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald 14.1; Von Fritze I –; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock 7263; Boston MFA –. VF. Rare – none in CoinArchives. (\$795)



987044. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (7.5mm, 1.34 g). Head of tunny right, holding eel in its mouth / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald III 23; Von Fritze I –; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –; Leu 83, lot 283 = Aufäuser 4, lot 68; Leu 79, lot 622 = M&M 72, lot 157; Hirsch 187, lot 396. EF. Extremely rare – apparently the fourth known. (\$2950)



986994. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10.5mm, 2.68 g). Head of boar right, holding in its mouth a tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 34; cf. Von Fritze I 34 (stater & hemihekte); SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; SNG Berry 926; Boston MFA –. VF. Very rare. (\$1250)

All photographs on this page are 2:1. All enlargements are 3:1.



986980. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.63 g). Forepart of lion left, head reverted; to right, tunny downward / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 40; cf. Von Fritze I 40; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA 1418; CNG 75, lot 335 = NAC L, lot 1332 (same dies); CNG XXIV, lot 267 = Sternberg XXV, lot 114; CNG 94, lot 418 (same dies). VF, struck from slightly worn dies. Extremely rare as hekte, apparently the fifth known. (\$1750)



986989. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.63 g). Head of panther facing; tunny to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 43 var. (tunny to right); Von Fritze I 43 var. (same); cf. SNG France 183 (hemihekte); SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA 1411 var. (tunny to right). Good VF. (\$1750)



986966. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.69 g). Dolphin left; below, tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 53; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. VF, small flan splits. (\$795)



986970. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.66 g). Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; below, tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 67; cf. SNG France 195 (hemihekte); SNG von Aulock 1184; Boston MFA 1447. VF. (\$1250)



987014. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (11.5mm, 2.68 g). Herakles, holding [club] in left hand and bow in right, kneeling right on tunny right / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 69; SNG France 197; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA 1482. Good VF. Very rare – only two in CoinArchives. (\$3770)

All photographs on this page are 2:1. All enlargements are 3:1.

Extremely Rare Depiction of a Primate



986949. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (9mm, 2.71 g). Primate crouching right, holding tunny in right hand / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald I 30a; Von Fritze I –; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –; Gorny & Mosch 90, lot 282; Gorny & Mosch 199, 320 (all from same dies). VF. Extremely rare – apparently the third known. (\$3750)



987027. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (7.5mm, 1.34 g). Head of boar right, holding in its mouth a tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 34; Von Fritze I 34; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. VF. (\$795)



987032. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.34 g). Forepart of ibex left; behind, tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 41; SNG France 181; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. VF. Well centered and exceptionally well struck. (\$695)



987031. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.35 g). Forepart of lion left, devouring prey; to right, tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 41; SNG France 181; SNG von Aulock –; cf. Boston MFA 1416 (stater). EF. An attractive high grade example. Rare. (\$2500)



987038. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.34 g). Dolphin left; below, tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 53; SNG France –; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA 1409. VF. Well centered. (\$695)

All photographs on this page are 2:1. All enlargements are 3:1.



987045. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.34 g). Forepart of pegasos left; behind, tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 59; cf. Von Fritze I 59 (hekte); SNG France –; cf. SNG von Aulock 1180 (same); Boston MFA –. VF. Very rare – only three in CoinArchives. (\$895)



987077. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (8mm, 1.37 g). Half-length figure of harpy left, holding tunny by its tail / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 75; SNG France 206-7; SNG von Aulock –; cf. Boston MFA 1448 (stater). Good VF. Rotated double-strike. (\$1650)



987015. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (9mm, 1.30 g). Triton(?) left; to left, head of tunny upward; to lower left, tunny diagonally downward / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 78; Von Fritze I 78; SNG France 209; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA –. Good VF. Well centered and struck. (\$1750)



986992. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 500-450 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.69 g). Head of lion facing; below, tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 82; Von Fritze I 82; SNG France 211; SNG von Aulock –; cf. Boston MFA 1473 (stater). Good VF. (\$1750)



986976. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 500-450 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (11mm, 2.62 g). Lion at bay on tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 83; SNG France 212-4; SNG von Aulock 1187-8; Boston MFA 1443. VF, two 'X' shaped test cuts. (\$975)

All photographs on this page are 2:1. All enlargements are 3:1.



987039. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 500-450 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (9mm, 1.37 g). Lioness at bay left on tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 86; cf. Von Fritze I 86 (stater & hekte); SNG France 219-20; SNG von Aulock –; cf. Boston MFA 1472 (hekte). VF. Rare – only two in CoinArchives. (\$2500)



987086. LESBOS, Mytilene. Circa 377-326 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.55 g). Laureate head of Apollo right / Head of female right, drapery at neck, within linear square. Bodenstedt Em. 95; SNG von Aulock 1715-7; Boston MFA 1726; BMC 90; HGC 6, 1021. Good VF. (\$695)



987109. IONIA, Erythrai. Circa 480-450 BC. AR Hemiobol (7mm, 0.31 g). Rosette / Simpler rosette within incuse square. Traité II 1976; Klein 387; SNG Kayhan –; SNG Copenhagen –. Good VF, granular surfaces. (\$225)



987076. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. EL Myshehmihekte – Twenty-fourth Stater (6.5mm, 0.64 g). Head of griffin left; behind, seal upward / Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt Em. 12; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA 1893; BMC 16-8. VF, scattered marks. (\$795)

Rare Depiction of Pan



987085. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 478-387 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.54 g). Head of Pan left / Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt Em. 73; SNG von Aulock 7950 = Nomos 8, lot 177; Boston MFA –; BMC –. Good VF, some granularity. Rare. (\$2450)

All photographs on this page are 2:1. All enlargements are 3:1.



987080. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 478-387 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.56 g). Young female head left; below, seal left / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt Em. 90; SNG von Aulock 2126; Boston MFA –; BMC 60. VF. (\$595)



987083. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 478-387 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (9mm, 2.56 g). Head of nymph left, hair in sakkos, wearing single-pellet earring; below, small seal behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt Em. 94; SNG von Aulock 2130; Boston MFA Suppl. 176; BMC 71. VF. (\$695)



987084. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 387-326 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10mm, 2.55 g). Wreathed head of young Pan left; small seal below / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt Em. 97; SNG von Aulock 2124; Boston MFA 1924-5; BMC 38-41. VF. (\$595)



987082. IONIA, Phokaia. Circa 387-326 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (9mm, 2.52 g). Laureate female head left, hair in sakkos; below, seal left / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt Em.104; SNG von Aulock –; Boston MFA 1920; BMC 65. VF. (\$595)



987733. SATRAPS of CARIA. Pixodaros. Circa 341/0-336/5 BC. AR Didrachm (20mm, 6.94 g, 12h). Head of Apollo facing slightly right, wearing laurel wreath, drapery around neck / Zeus Labraundos standing right; ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ to right. Pixodarus 11-47 (unlisted dies); Konuk, *Identities* 30; SNG Copenhagen 596-7. Good VF, toned, usual weakness on nose, minor die rust. (\$695)

Oriental Greek



983608. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Apollodotos I Soter. Circa 180-160 BC. AR Drachm (15mm, 1.99 g, 12h). Indian standard. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, elephant standing right; monogram below / “Maharajasa Apaladatasa tratarasa” in Karosthi, zebu bull standing right; monogram below. Bopearachchi 4C; SNG ANS 310-6; HGC 12, 119. Good VF, toned, some porosity. (\$345)



983607. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Apollodotos I Soter. Circa 180-160 BC. AR Drachm (15mm, 2.46 g, 12h). Indian standard. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, elephant standing right; monogram below / “Maharajasa Apaladatasa tratarasa” in Karosthi, zebu bull standing right. Bopearachchi 4F; SNG ANS 328-36; HGC 12, 119. Good VF, toned. (\$365)



983609. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. Menander I Soter. Circa 155-130 BC. AR Drachm (18mm, 2.54 g, 12h). Indian standard. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, diademed heroic bust left, seen from behind, wearing aegis over left shoulder, brandishing spear with right hand / “Maharajasa tratarasa Menamdrasa” in Karosthi, Athena Alkedimos advancing left, holding shield in left hand and raised spear in right; monogram to right. Bopearachchi 7b; SNG ANS 733-8; HGC 12, 187. Near EF, toned. Well centered and struck. (\$295)



983610. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. Menander I Soter. Circa 155-130 BC. AR Drachm (17.5mm, 2.47 g, 12h). Indian standard. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, diademed and draped bust right / “Maharajasa tratarasa Menamdrasa” in Karosthi, Athena Alkedimos advancing left, holding shield in left hand and raised spear in right; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 13D; SNG ANS 783-5; HGC 12, 191. Good VF, deep iridescent tone. (\$245)



983611. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. *Antialkidas Nikephoros*. Circa 130-120 BC. AR Drachm (17mm, 2.48 g, 12h). Indian standard. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ, draped bust right, wearing kausia / “Maharajasa jayadharasa Amtialkidasas” in Karosthi, Zeus Nikephoros seated slightly left; to left, forepart of elephant left; monogram to right. Bopearachchi 13A; SNG ANS 1085-93; HGC 12, 259. EF, deep toning with hints of iridescence. (\$295)



983612. BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kingdom. *Apollodotos II Soter Philopator Megas*. Circa 80-65 BC. AR Drachm (16.5mm, 2.43 g, 12h). Indian standard. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ, diademed and draped bust right / “Maharajasa tratarasa Apaladatasa” in Karosthi, Athena Alkedimos advancing left, holding shield in left hand and raised spear in right; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 2I; SNG ANS 1560-8; HGC 12, 392. EF, deep toning with hints of iridescence. (\$245)

Central Asian



987101. INDO-SKYTHIANS. *Azes*. Circa 58-12 BC. AR Tetradrachm (27mm, 9.41 g, 12h). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΗΓΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ, Azes on horseback right, holding whip in left hand and spear in right; Karosthi *Ga* in exergue / *Maharajasa Rajarajasa Mahatasa Ayasa* in Karosthi, Athena Alkidemos left; monogram to left, Karosthi *A* to right. Senior 90.21T. VF, toned, porous. (\$145)



987102. SASANIAN KINGS. *Husrav (Khosrau) II*. AD 590-628. AR Drachm (31mm, 4.11 g, 3h). GW (Gurgān or Qum?) mint. Dated RY 33 (AD 623/4). Bust right, wearing mural crown with frontal crescent, two wings, and star-in-crescent, ribbons and crescents on shoulders; monogram behind head, stars flanking crown; double border, star-in-crescents in margin / Fire altar with ribbons; flanked by two attendants; star and crescent flanking flames; date to left, mint to right; triple border, star-in-crescents in margin. Göbl type II/3; Mochiri –; Saeedi –. Good VF, iridescent tone, a hint of porosity. (\$145)

Roman Provincial



987096. BITHYNIA, Nicaea. Domitian. AD 81-96. AR Drachm (25mm, 8.64 g, 6h). ΑΥΤ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑ ΓΕΡ, laureate head right / ΡΩΜΗΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΝ ΝΕΙΚ ΠΡΟ ΒΙΘ ΚΑΙ Π, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding wreath in right hand, parazonium in left. RG 61; RPC II 640. VF, green patina. (\$145)



983780. PHRYGIA, Laodicea ad Lycum. Nero. As Caesar, AD 50-54. Æ (18mm, 5.42 g, 12h). Gaius Postumus, magistrate. Struck circa AD 55. ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, bareheaded and draped bust right / ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΣΤΟΜΟΥ ΛΑΟ-ΔΙΚΕΩΝ, Zeus Laodiceus standing left, holding eagle in right hand and staff in left; B within wreath to left. RPC I 2917; SNG Copenhagen 562. Good VF, black surfaces. (\$365)



987095. EGYPT, Alexandria. Maximianus. First reign, AD 286-305. Potin Tetradrachm (19mm, 7.74 g, 12h). Dated RY 6 (AD 290/1). ΜΑΞΙΜΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΕΒ, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ standing facing, head left, holding Nike in right hand and club in left; L S (date) to left, star to right. Köln 3311 var. (position of date); Dattari (Savio) 5906; K&G 120.49. VF, reddish-brown patina, green deposits. (\$145)

Roman Republican



988501. Anonymous. 207 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 4.30 g, 2h). Rome(?) mint. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with griffin's head, the visor in three pieces and peaked, single-drop earring, and pearl necklace; X (mark of value) to left / The Dioscuri on horseback riding right, each holding couched spear, and wearing sagum, cuirass, and pileus, surmounted by star; crescent above; ROMA in relief in linear frame. Crawford 57/2; Sydenham 219; Kestner 726-33; BMCRR Rome 431-5; RSC 20i. Good VF, darkly toned. (\$575)

Ex Archer M. Huntington Collection, ANS 1001.1.25369.



985763. Ti. Claudius Ti.f. Ap.n. Nero. 79 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 4.18 g, 6h). Rome mint. Diademed and draped bust of Diana right, her hair drawn back and collected into a knot behind, over her shoulders, quiver and bow with stag's head termination; S · C below chin / Victory driving galloping biga right, holding wreath in right hand, and reins and palm frond in left; CXI below; TI · CLA(VD) · TI · F/(AP) · N in two lines in exergue. Crawford 383/1; Sydenham 770; Kestner 3232 and 3235 var. (control number); BMCRR Rome 3096-113 var. (same); Claudia 5. EF, toned. (\$575)



982134. L. Rutilius Flaccus. 77 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 4.08 g, 9h). Rome mint. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet, ornamented with griffin's head, the visor in three pieces, earring, and necklace; FLAC behind / Victory driving galloping biga right, holding wreath in right hand, reigns in left. Crawford 387/1; Sydenham 780a; Kestner 3261; BMCRR Rome 3244; Rutilia 1a. EF, iridescent toning. (\$595)

Clio – Muse of History



985770. Q. Pomponius Musa. 56 BC. AR Denarius (17.5mm, 3.92 g, 6h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right; *volumen* tied with cord behind / Clio, the Muse of History, wearing long flowing tunic and peplum, standing left, holding and reading from an open scroll in right hand, resting left elbow on draped column; Q · POMPONI downward to right, M'VSA downwards to left. Crawford 410/3; Sydenham 813; Kestner 3376-7; BMCRR Rome 3610-1; Pomponia 11. EF, toned, minute scratch in obverse field, reverse slightly off center. (\$2250)

Although the moneyer Q. Pomponius Musa is unknown to history, his choice of Hercules Musarum and the nine Muses as coin types is remarkable and clearly connected to his cognomen.

This series of coin types, Hercules playing the lyre and the Muses, can be no other than the celebrated statue group by an unknown Greek artist, taken from Ambracia and placed in the Aedes Herculis Musarum, erected by M. Fulvius Nobilior in 187 BC after the capture of Ambracia in 189 BC (Plin. *NH* xxxv.66; Ov. *Fast.* vi.812). By the second century BC, Rome had overrun most of Greece and was captivated by Hellenic art and culture, not the least statuary. Fulvius is said to have taken the statues to Rome because he learned in Greece that Hercules was a musagetes (leader of the Muses).

Remains of this temple have been found in the area of the Circus Flaminius close to the south-west part of the circus itself, and north-west of the porticus Octaviae. An inscription found nearby, 'M. Fulvius M. f. Ser. n. Nobilior cos. Ambracia cepit,' may have been on the pedestal of one of the statues. The official name of the temple was Herculis Musarum aedes, which Servius and Plutarch called Herculis et Musarum ades.

Terpsichore – Muse of Dance



985769. Q. Pomponius Musa. 56 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.69 g, 1h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right; tortoise behind / Terpsichore, the Muse of Dance, wearing long flowing tunic and peplum, standing right, holding plectrum in right hand and lyre in left; Q · POMPONI to left, M'VSA to right. Crawford 410/7c; Sydenham 820; Kestner 3383; BMCRR Rome 3621; Pomponia 18. Near EF, toned. (\$2750)

Thalia – Muse of Comedy



985771. Q. Pomponius Musa. 56 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.79 g, 2h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right; sandal behind / Thalia, the Muse of Comedy, wearing long flowing tunic and peplum, standing left, holding comic mask in right hand, resting left elbow on draped column; Q · POMPONI downwards to right, M'VSA downward to left. Crawford 410/9b; Sydenham 821; Kestner 3388; BMCRR Rome 3624; Pomponia 19. Good VF, toned. (\$1250)

From the John W. Garrett Collection



985768. The Caesarians. Julius Caesar. February-March 44 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.69 g, 4h). Lifetime issue. Rome mint; P. Sepullius Macer, moneyer. CAESAR DICT PERPETVO, wreathed and veiled head right / Venus Victrix standing left, holding Victory in right hand and scepter in left, to right at feet, shield set on ground; P · SEPVLLIVS downwards to right, MACER downwards to left. Crawford 480/13; Alföldi Type IX, 144 (A56/R47 – this coin); CRI 107d; RSC 39; Sydenham 1074; Kestner 3688; BMCRR Rome 4173. EF, toned. (\$12,500)

Ex John W. Garrett Collection (Part I, Numismatic Fine Arts & Leu, 16 May 1984), lot 676.

The Julian clan (*Gens Julia*) traced its lineage back to Venus. The goddess' tryst with Anchises resulted in the birth of the hero Aeneas, who in turn had a son Ascanius, also known as Julius, who was the eponym of the Julian clan. Caesar's association with Venus and with figures closely associated with the founding of Rome served as a principal theme in his political marketing.

Roman Imperial



983631. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.72 g, 7h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck 2 BC-AD 4. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head right / AV[GVSTI F COS DESIG] PRINC IVVENT, Caius and Lucius Caesars standing facing, two shields and two spears between them; above, on left, simpulum right, and on right, lituus left; C L CAESARES in exergue. RIC I 207; Lyon 82; RSC 43; BMCRE 519-33; BN 1651-7. Good VF, toned, edge tests. (\$875)

Ex Gorny & Mosch 216 (15 October 2013), lot 2924.

From the Archer M. Huntington Collection



988423. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.80 g, 1h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck 2 BC-AD 4. CAESAR AVGVSTVS [DIVI F PATER PA]TRIAE, laureate head right / AVGVSTI F COS DES[IG PRINC IVVENT], Caius and Lucius Caesars standing facing, two shields and two spears between them; above, on left, simpulum right, and on right, lituus left; C L CAESARES in exergue. RIC I 207; Lyon 82; RSC 43; BMCRE 519-33; BN 1651-7. EF, darkly toned, slightly off center, a couple small punches in field, traces of deposits. (\$875)

Ex Archer M. Huntington Collection, ANS 1001.1.3569.

Exceptional Ephesian Cistophorus



985762. Claudius. AD 41-54. AR Cistophorus (26mm, 11.57 g, 5h). Ephesus mint. Struck circa AD 41-42. TI CLAVD CAES AVG, bare head left / DIAN EPHE, temple of Diana Ephesia: cult statue of Diana of Ephesus within tetrastyle temple of the Ionic order on podium of four steps, pediment decorated with figures flanking a central table with disk above, two tables and recumbent figures in angles. RIC I 118; RPC I 2222; BMCRE 229-30; BN 298-301; RSC 30. Superb EF, toned. Fine style. Exceptional portrait. (\$12,500)

A distinct form of Diana (Artemis) was worshipped in Ephesus, where a huge temple complex, ruins of which survive today, was devoted to the goddess. The famous cult statue housed in the temple was distinctly Anatolian (i.e., non-Greek) in form: mummiform in shape and covered with a multitude of breasts that signify the original association of the goddess with fecundity. With the arrival of the Greeks, the popular tales of Artemis were transferred to this mysterious Ephesian goddess.

Struck from Aureus Dies



988901. Otho. AD 69. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 3.02 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck 15 January-9 March AD 69. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, draped bust right / SECVRITAS PR, Securitas standing left, holding wreath in right hand and scepter in left. RIC I 8; BMCRE 17-9 var. (bust type); cf. BN 6 (aureus, same dies); cf. Calicó 532 (same); cf. Biaggi 272 (same); RSC 15 var. (bust type). VF, toned, thin flan crack. Exceptional portrait. Struck from dies initially used for an issue of aurei. (\$2750)



983613. Otho. AD 69. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.28 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck 15 January-9 March AD 69. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head right / PONT MAX, Vesta seated left, holding patera in right hand and scepter in left. RIC I 24; BMCRE 11; BN 29; RSC 7. EF. Struck on a broad flan. (\$7750)



985197. Hadrian. AD 117-138. Æ Sestertius (34mm, 25.77 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 119-120. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / PONT MAX TR PO T COS III, Jupiter seated left, holding Victory in right hand and scepter in left; S C in exergue. RIC II 561a; BMCRE 1146; Banti 599. Good VF, green patina. (\$795)



987103. Hadrian. AD 117-138. Æ Sestertius (34mm, 28.82 g, 5h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 119-120. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder; *balteus* over right shoulder / PONT MAX TR PO T COS III, Jupiter seated left, holding Victory in right hand and scepter in left; S C in exergue. RIC II 561b corr. (*balteus*, not cuirass); BMCRE 1146 var. (no *balteus*); Banti 599 var. (same).. VF, green patina with patches of red, smoothing/cleaning marks in fields. (\$595)



985201. Marcus Aurelius. As Caesar, AD 139-161. Æ Sestertius (31.5mm, 22.66 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, AD 140-144. AVRELIVS CAE SAR AVG PII COS, bare head righ / PIETAS AVG, emblems of the pontificate: *sescepsita*, *aspergillum*, *capis*, *lituus*, and *simpulum*. RIC III 1234a (Pius); BMCRE 1405 (Pius); Banti 230. VF, brown patina. (\$395)



980906. Commodus. AD 177-192. AR Denarius (18mm, 2.84 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck AD 183. M COMMODVS ANTON AVG PIVS, laureate head right / TR P VIII IMP VI COS IIII P P, Providentia standing facing, head left, holding wand over globe with her right hand and long scepter with her left. RIC III 65; BMCRE 112; MIR 18, 589-4/30; RSC 905. VF. (\$95)

Exceptional Pescennius Niger



988418. Pescennius Niger. AD 193-194. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.28 g, 6h). Antioch mint. IMP CAES C PESC NIGER IVST AVG, laureate head right / SALVTI AVG, Salus standing right, feeding serpent held in arms out of patera; lighted altar to right. RIC IV 75b; RSC 66a; BMCRE 312A. EF, traces of deposits in obverse legend. Exceptional metal and surfaces for issue. (\$7500)

Following the death of Pertinax in AD 193, and the “sale” of the Roman throne by the Praetorian Guard to Didius Julianus, the governor of Syria, Pescennius Niger, was hailed emperor by the legions under his command. Septimius Severus, who had been proclaimed emperor by the Danubian legions at about the same time, first secured his power by subduing Rome, then marched to encounter Niger. In the ensuing battles, Severus proved to be the stronger adversary and Niger was overtaken as he attempted escape to Parthia. He was executed and his head was sent to Severus, who then ruthlessly slaughtered the rest of Niger’s family.



987040. Septimius Severus. AD 193-211. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.66 g, 12h). Laodicea mint. Struck AD 202. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / COS III P P, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm frond in left. RIC IV 526; BMCRE 732-3; RSC 102. EF, flan crack. (\$225)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inventory 191579 (March 2004).



987046. Maximinus I. AD 235-238. Æ Sestertius (31mm, 23.23 g, 1h). Rome mint. 2nd emission, AD 236. IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SALVS AVGVSTI, Salus seated left, resting left elbow on chair, feeding out of patera in right hand serpent rising from altar to left; SC in exergue. RIC IV 64; BMCRE 100-1; Banti 23. EF, brown patina. (\$795)

Ex Classical Numismatic Inventory 720839 (June 2000); Numismatica Ars Classica 18 (29 March 2000), lot 637.

Two *Ludi Saeculares* Issues



985764. Philip I. AD 244-249. AR Antoninianus (23mm, 4.54 g, 11h). *Ludi Saeculares* issue. Rome mint. 10th emission, AD 249. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SAECVLARES AVGG, cippus inscribed COS/ III. RIC IV 24c; RSC 193. Superb EF, toned. Scarce variety with large cippus. (\$375)

Continuing the tradition of Claudius and Antoninus Pius before him, the celebration of the Secular Games at the end of every century since the founding of Rome culminated during the reign of Philip I, as the city celebrated her 1,000th anniversary in AD 248. The legends on these issues almost exclusively read SAECVLARES AVGG, and feature a similar iconography from previous games, such as the she-wolf suckling the twins, the various wild beasts paraded through the amphitheater, and a cippus inscribed for the preservation of the memory of these events.



983545. Otacilia Severa. Augusta, AD 244-249. AE Sestertius (28.5mm, 16.12 g, 12h). *Ludi Saeculares* issue. Rome mint. 9th emission, AD 248. MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane / SAECVLARES AVGG, hippopotamus right; SC in exergue. RIC IV 200a (Philip I); Banti 13. Good VF, green patina. (\$975)



985198. Valerian I. AD 253-260. AE Sestertius (30.5mm, 26.08 g, 1h). Rome mint. 1st emission, AD 253-254. IMP C [PLIC VA]LERIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VICTO[RIA A]VGG, Victory standing left, holding wreath in raised right hand, palm frond in left. RIC V 177; MIR 36, 30k; Banti 28. VF, green patina. (\$495)



983778. Probus. AD 276-282. Antoninianus (22mm, 3.70 g, 12h). Serdica mint, 3rd officina. 4th emission, AD 277. IMP C M AVR PROBVSP AVG, radiate and mantled bust left, holding eagle-tipped scepter in right hand / SOLI INVICTO, Sol standing facing, head left, in spread quadriga, raising right hand and holding globe and whip in left; KA·T·. RIC V 864; Pink VI/1, p. 45. EF, silvered. (\$145)



984192. Maximianus. As Senior Augustus (1st reign), AD 305-307. Æ Follis (29mm, 10.33 g, 6h). Abdication issue. Londinium (London) mint. Struck May 305-306/7. D N MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN AVG, laureate and mantled bust right, holding olive branch in right hand, mappa in left / PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG, Providentia standing right, holding globe in right hand, receiving olive branch from Quies standing left, holding scepter in left hand. RIC VI 77b. EF, dark green patina. (\$295)



984191. Maximianus. As Senior Augustus (1st reign), AD 305-307. Æ Follis (29mm, 8.40 g, 6h). Londinium (London) mint. Struck circa summer AD 307. D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / GENIO POP ROM, Genius standing left, wearing turret, holding patera in right hand and cornucopia in left; PLN. RIC VI 85. EF, dark green patina. (\$365)



987099. Allectus. Romano-British Emperor, AD 293-296. Quinarius (20mm, 2.67 g, 6h). Londinium (London) mint. IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / VI[R] TVS AVG, galley left, with mast, no waves below; Q[L]. RIC V 55; Rogiet 1017; Burnett, *Coinage* 111. VF, green patina. (\$145)

Ex Simon Shipp Collection.



984193. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. Æ Follis (28mm, 10.51 g, 6h). Londinium (London) mint. Struck circa AD 300-303. CONSTANTIVS NOB C, laureate and cuirassed bust right / GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI, Genius standing left, wearing turret, holding patera in right hand and cornucopia in left. RIC VI 22. EF, dark green patina. (\$365)



984194. Galerius. As Caesar, AD 293-305. Æ Follis (27mm, 12.36 g, 11h). Ticinum mint, 2nd officina. Struck circa AD 304-305. MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR, Moneta standing left, holding scales in right hand and cornucopia in left; star to right; ST. RIC VI 48b. EF, dark green patina. (\$225)



984190. Galerius. As Caesar, AD 293-305. Æ Follis (26.5mm, 9.51 g, 5h). Carthage mint, 4th officina. Struck circa AD 299-303. MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / SALVS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART, Carthago standing facing, head left, holding fruits in both hands; Δ. RIC VI 32b. EF, dark green patina. (\$295)



837833. Constantine I. AD 307/310-337. Æ Follis (22mm, 3.20 g, 6h). Londinium (London) mint. Struck AD 313-314. IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / SOL INVI-C-TO COMITI, Sol standing left, extending right arm, holding globe in left; S-F//PLN. RIC VII 10. Near EF, even brown patina. (\$95)

The output of the mints at Londinium, Lugdunum, and Treveri served as an important source of propaganda for the entirety of the western empire during the first quarter of the fourth century AD. Constantine and Licinius both drew upon a variety of reverse designs in order to signify such ideas as strength, tranquility, and prosperity, though matters between the two were ever-unstable as war broke out between them in AD 316, most likely over a mutual envy and mistrust of one another. The resulting peace in early AD 317 was short-lived and tensions were only subdued, as hostilities once again gradually increased, culminating in the battle of Chrysopolis in AD 324, the execution of the Licinii, and the sole-reign of the house of Constantine.

One of the final times in which a deity from the fading Roman religion was utilized on a coin, the *Soli Inviolati Comiti* type, an exhortation to the unconquerable sun god, was used by Constantine in order to show, by extension, his invincibility as well.



987097. Constantius II. As Caesar, AD 324-337. Æ Follis (19mm, 3.32 g, 6h). Alexandria mint, 2nd officina. Struck AD 329-330. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust left / PROVIDENTIA CAESS, camp gate with two turrets; star above; (wreath)-II//SMAL. RIC VII 52; LRBC 1421. EF, silvered. (\$120)



988499. Constantius II. AD 337-361. Æ Centenionalis (25mm, 6.23 g, 6h). Siscia mint, 1st officina. Struck AD 350. D N CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right; A behind / CONCORDIA MILITVM, Constantius standing facing, head left, holding labrum in each hand; star above; A//•ASIS*. RIC VIII 280; LRBC 1167. EF, silvering. (\$365)



987851. Honorius. AD 393-423. AV Solidus (21.5mm, 4.50 g, 6h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 402-423. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGGG, Honorius standing right, with left foot on bound captive to right, holding labrum in right hand and crowning Victory on globe in left; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 1287; Ranieri 11; Depeyrot 7/1; DOCLR 735-6; Biaggi 2319. Near EF. (\$895)



987895. Honorius. AD 393-423. AV Tremissis (12.5mm, 1.40 g, 12h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 402-423. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory advancing right, holding wreath in raised right hand and globus cruciger in left; COM. RIC X 1289; Ranieri 30; Depeyrot 10/1; DOCLR 737; Biaggi 2334. Good VF, graffiti 'ΔΙ' in right reverse field. (\$495)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 63 (21 May 2003), lot 1562.



986908. Theodosius II. AD 402-450. AV Solidus (21mm, 4.47 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 425-429. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over right shoulder and shield decorated with soldier on horseback motif in left hand / SALVS REI PVB-LICAE, Theodosius and Valentinian facing, seated on throne and standing, respectively; both wearing consular robes and holding mappa in right hand and long cross in left; star above; CONOB. RIC X 234; Depeyrot 78/1; DOCLR 370-3; Biaggi -. EF. (\$2250)



987850. Valentinian III. AD 425-455. AV Solidus (20.5mm, 4.43 g, 6h). Ravenna mint. Struck AD 426-445. D N P L VALENTI-NIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORI-A AVGGG, Valentinian standing facing, holding long cross in right hand and crowning Victory on globe in left, right foot on head of human-headed coiled serpent; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 2018; Ranieri 98; Lacam 9; Depeyrot 17/1; DOCLR 842-3; Biaggi 2349. EF. (\$1250)



987897. Valentinian III. AD 425-455. AV Tremissis (13mm, 1.38 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 425-455. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory alighting facing, head left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and globus cruciger in outstretched left; star in right field; CONOB. RIX X 274; Depeyrot 70/2; DOCLR 839; Biaggi 2351. Good VF, minor marks. (\$595)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 63 (21 May 2003), lot 1584.

Byzantine



987852. Anastasius I. 491-518. AV Solidus (20.5mm, 4.30 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 8th officina. Struck 492-507. D N ANASTA-SIVS P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over right shoulder and shield decorated with soldier on horseback motif in left hand / VICTORI-A AVCCC, Victory standing left, holding jewelled cross in right hand; star to right; H//CONOB. DOC 3g; MIBE 4a; SB 3. Near EF. Well struck from fresh dies. (\$795)



987843. Justinian I. 527-565. AV Solidus (20.5mm, 4.48 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 7th officina. Struck 542-565. D N IVSTINI-ANVS P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand and shield decorated with soldier on horseback motif in left / VICTORI-A AVCCC, Angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by staurogram in right hand, globus cruciger in left; star to right; Z//CONOB. DOC 9g; MIBE 7; SB 140. Near EF. (\$495)



987855. Justin II. 565-578. AV Solidus (19.5mm, 4.50 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 10th officina. Struck 565-567. D N I-VSTI-NVS P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding Victory on globe in right hand and shield decorated with soldier on horseback motif in left / VICTORI-A AVCCC, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, holding spear in right hand and globus cruciger in left; star to left; I//CONOB. DOC 5e; MIB 1; SB 346. EF, areas of flat strike. (\$465)



987848. Justin II. 565-578. AV Tremissis (16mm, 1.43 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. DN IVSTI-NVS P P AVC, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVCVSTORVM, Victory alighting facing, head left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and globus cruciger in outstretched left; star in right field; CONOB. DOC 13; MIBE 11a; SB 353. Near EF, areas of weak strike. (\$295)



987844. Tiberius II Constantine. 578-582. AV Tremissis (17mm, 1.46 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. ∂ m COSTANTINVS P PAI, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTOR TIBERII AΥC, cross potent; CONOB. DOC 7; MIBE 9b; SB 425. EF, scattered deposits, areas of weak strike towards edge, scratches or graffiti in margin. (\$295)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 50 (4 August 2004), lot 186.



987905. Maurice Tiberius. 582-602. Æ Follis (32.5mm, 12.05 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 2nd officina. Dated RY 4 (AD 585/6). ∂ N m AVR TIB P P (AV)*, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand and shield [decorated with soldier on horseback motif] in left / Large M; cross above; A/N/N/O II/II (date) across field; B//CON. DOC 27b; MIBE 67D; SB 494. Good VF, green patina. (\$245)

Choice Cathage Mint Solidus Dated IY 1 (AD 597/8)



987846. Maurice Tiberius. 582-602. AV Solidus (19mm, 4.33 g, 6h). Carthage mint. Dated IY 1 (AD 597/8). D N mAVRI-C Tb P P AN A, crowned, draped, and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand / VICTORI-A AVCC, Angel standing facing, holding staurogram in left hand and globus cruciger in right; A (date)//CONOB. DOC 230; MIBE 25b; SB 549. EF, light reddish toning. (\$1650)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 63 (21 May 2003), lot 1619.



987094. Heraclius, with Heraclius Constantine. 610-641. AV Solidus (20mm, 4.54 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 4th officina. Struck circa 626-629. ∂∂ NN hERACLIYS ET hERA CONST PP AV, crowned busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine facing, each wearing chlamys; cross above / VICTORIA AVC, cross potent set on three steps; Δ//CONOB. DOC 20d; MIB 21; SB 743. EF, some peripheral weakness on obverse. Struck from faintly clashed dies. (\$495)



987853. Heraclius, with Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas. 610-641. AV Solidus (19mm, 4.45 g, 6h). Posthumous issue. Constantinople mint, 2nd officina. Struck under Heraclius Constantine, March–July 641. Crowned and draped figures of Heraclonas, Heraclius, and Heraclius Constantine standing facing, each holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVΣΨ, cross potent set on three steps; monogram to left, K to right; B//CONOB. DOC 45 var. (unlisted officina, Heraclius); MIB 52; SB 771 (Heraclius). Good VF. (\$395)



987909. Heraclius. 610-641. Æ Follis (32mm, 13.47 g, 5h). Syracuse mint. Struck 615/6-627/8. Crowned and draped facing bust; monogram to right / SCL^s below bar. DOC 241; MIB Km 4; Anastasi 33 (this coin illustrated); SB 882. Host Coin Fine, Countermark VF, green patina. Countermarked on a follis of Justin I, struck 518-522 (SB 64). (\$165)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 138 (26 April 2006), lot 279; Freeman & Sear 6 (6 October 2000), lot 65.

This countermark occurs almost exclusively on issues of folles of Anastasius I, Justin I, and Justinian I struck prior to 539. They likely had entered circulation in Sicily with the arrival of Belisarius' troops 535. (DOC p. 352)



987893. Constans II, with Constantine IV. 641-668. AV Solidus (19mm, 4.39 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 9th officina. Struck 651/2-654. ∂ N CONSTATINVS E CONSTA, crowned and draped facing busts of Constans II and Constantine IV; cross above / VICTORIA AVΣΨ, cross potent set on three steps; Θ//CONOB. DOC 25i; MIB 26; SB 959. EF. (\$450)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 54 (4 December 2002), lot 175.



987894. Constans II, with Constantine IV, Heraclius, and Tiberius. 641-668. AV Solidus (18mm, 4.37 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 6th officina. Struck circa 662-667. ∂ N CONST-ANVS CCI, draped facing busts of Constans, helmeted, Constantine, crowned; cross above / VICTORIA TVΣΨ, cross potent set on three steps; at sides, crowned and draped figures of Heraclius and Tiberius standing facing, each holding globus cruciger in right hand; CONOB. DOC 30e; MIB 31; SB 964. Near EF, areas of flat strikes. (\$365)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 54 (18 December 2002), lot 169.

Choice Constantine VI & Irene Follis



985843. Constantine VI & Irene. 780-797. Æ Follis (20mm, 3.20 g, 7h). Constantinople mint. Struck 792-797. Crowned bust of Irene, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger in right hand and cross-tipped scepter in left / Crowned facing bust of Constantine VI, wearing chlamys, holding globus cruciger; pellet in left field, cross above pellet in right; large M in exergue, A below, X N flanking. DOC 7; SB 1598. Near EF, green patina. Attractive portrait. (\$1750)



987907. Michael II the Amorian, with Theophilus. 820-829. Æ Follis (31mm, 7.25 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck 821-829. MIXAHL [SΘ] COFILOS, crowned facing busts of Michael, draped, and Theophilus, wearing loros / Large M; cross above, Θ below; X/X/X to left, N/N/N to right. DOC 11; SB 1642. Near VF, green patina. (\$195)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 95 (4 August 2004), lot 190; Fehlaber Collection (Kovacs XIV, 16 October 1998), lot 442.



987904. Basil I the Macedonian, with Constantine. 867-886. AR Miliariesion (25mm, 2.81 g, 12h). Constantinople mint. Struck 868-879. ΙΗΣΥΣ ΧΡΙ-ΣΤΟΣ ΗΙCΑ, cross potent set on three steps; globus below / + ΒΑΣΙΛΙΟΣ ΚΕ/ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΠΙΣΤΥ/ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ/ΡΟΜΕΟ' in six lines. DOC 7; SB 1708. Near EF, toned. (\$595)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inventory 254202 (March 2004).



987898. Romanus IV Diogenes, with Eudocia, Michael VII, Constantius, and Andronicus. 1068-1071. AV Histamenon Nomisma (29.5mm, 4.36 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. ΚΩΝ ΜΧ ΑΝΔ, Michael standing facing, wearing crown and holding labarum and akakia; to left and right, Constantius and Andronicus standing facing, both wearing crown and holding globus cruciger; each atop footstool / + ΙΘΜΑ ΕΥΔΚΑΒΙ, Christ standing facing on footstool, wearing nimbus crown and crowning Romanus and Eudocia to left and right, both wearing crown and holding globus cruciger; barred IC XC across upper field . DOC 1; SB 1859. Near EF. (\$795)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inventory 735040.



987902. Romanus IV Diogenes, with Eudocia, Michael VII, Constantius, and Andronicus. 1068-1071. AV Histamenon Nomisma (28mm, 4.37 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. ΚΩΝ ΜΧ ΑΝΔ, Michael standing facing, wearing crown and holding labarum and akakia; to left and right, Constantius and Andronicus standing facing, both wearing crown and holding globus cruciger; pelleted band below / + ΙΘΜΑ ΕΥΔΚΑΒΙ, Christ standing facing on footstool, wearing nimbus crown and crowning Romanus and Eudocia to left and right, both wearing crown and holding globus cruciger; barred IC XC across upper field . DOC 2; SB 1861. EF. (\$975)



987903. Michael VII Ducas. 1071-1078. AV Histamenon Nomisma (28mm, 4.39 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Facing bust of Christ Pantokrator; barred IC XC flanking / + ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΡΑΚΙΑΟ Δ, crowned facing bust holding labarum with pellet on shaft in right hand and globus cruciger in left. DOC 2d; SB 1868. Near EF. (\$695)

Ex Elsen 84 (18 June 2005), lot 721.

Early Medieval

Choice Class 2 Charlemagne Denier



985841. CAROLINGIANS. Charlemagne (Charles the Great). As Charles I, King of the Franks, 768-814. AR Denier (17.5mm, 1.11 g, 5h). Class 2. Medolus (Melle) mint. Struck 771-793/4. C(AR)o/LVS in two lines / MEDOLVS in circle around central ornament; L with hook. Coupland, *Charlemagne* 4; Depeyrot 605; M&G 268 corr. (rev. legend read as MEDOCVS); MEC I, 727 . VF, toned. (\$3750)

Ex Astarte 11 (12 December 2002), lot 1146; Aufhäuser 3 (7 October 1986), lot 372.

Charlemagne's father, Pépin 'le Bref' (the Short), having deposed the last Merovingian king, paved the way for Charlemagne to become the most powerful Western monarch since the fall of Rome, formalized by his proclamation as Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day in the year 800, while being acknowledged as Emperor twelve years later by Byzantine emperor Michael II. This facilitated the introduction of the silver denier, which became the mainstay of early medieval commerce.

World

Second Anglo-Afghan War



985779. AFGHANISTAN, Second Anglo-Afghan War. British Occupation of Qandahar. AH 1296-1298 / AD 1878-1880. Æ Fulus (13mm, 4.81 g). Qandahar mint. Dated AH 129[6] (AD 1878/9). Crown within wreath / Arabic inscription in four lines. SICA 9, 1080; Spencer-Smith, *Crown* p. 209, fig. 1; Album 3253 note; KM 94; Steve Album 12, lot 751 (same obv. die). Good VF, brown surfaces, tight flan. Rare. (\$345)

The mid to late 19th century saw central Asia transform into an international chessboard, as Britain and Russia played out the Great Game, manipulating regional and tribal entities to their advantage. In July 1878, an uninvited, yet not unwelcome, Russian diplomatic mission arrived in Kabul. This action incensed the British authorities in India, who ordered Sher Ali, the Amir of Afghanistan, to accept a British mission as well. The Amir staunchly refused, even going so far as to reject the mission sent by the British in September 1878.

In response, the British dispatched an army of 40,000 men across the Khyber Pass. With the Russians refusing to send aid, the Afghans had little chance of defeating the superior invading army, and the British quickly occupied parts of the country. After Sher Ali's death, his son, Mohammed Yaqub Khan, sued for peace with the Treaty of Gandamak in May 1879. The Afghans were allowed to maintain their own internal affairs, but were forced to acquiesce to the British for any foreign matters and to host a British envoy in Kabul, effectively making Afghanistan a puppet state. British forces remained in the area to put down various local uprisings, including a siege of Kandahar, before eventually withdrawing their envoy and army in September 1880.

This fascinating piece was struck during the period of the occupation. Though it bears a British crown on the obverse, the coin more properly belongs to the vast series of Persian and Afghani civic coppers. These issues were struck under local authorities who routinely recalled and devalued the coppers, a process known as *taghayyor dadan* – “changing” the coinage. This abusive practice led to a great variety of types, often featuring various animal or flower motifs. Accordingly, the types on this simple coin were likely not ordered by the occupation authorities, but rather placed by an opportunistic engraver eager to please the occupiers.



985777. FRANCE, Provincial. Avignon. Flavio Chigi. Cardinal Legate, 1657-1668. AR Luigino (21mm, 2.09 g, 12h). Avignon mint; im: star. Dated 1662. · (flower) · FLAVIVS · CARD · GHISIVS · LEGA · AVE, bust right / (star) · EX · MONTIBVS · PAX · ORIETVR · 1662 (quatrilobe stops), coat-of-arms in polylobe. Duplessy, *Féodales* 2028; Poey d'Avant 4455; Muntoni 44; Berman 1958; KM 94 (Papal States). Near EF, toned. Rare. (\$595)

Flavio Chigi was the cardinal-nephew of Pope Alexander VII, who had appointed him Cardinal Legate to Avignon in 1657. Flavio sat on the Council of Cardinals, where he commanded a sizeable pro-Tuscan faction and attended several Papal Conclaves. During his tenancy, luigini were struck in the name of Alexander VII, in the name of Alexander VII and Chigi, and in Chigi's name alone.



978584. FRANCE, Provincial. Metz (évêché). Thierry V de Boppart. 1365-1384. AR Gros (26mm, 3.37 g, 12h). ThEODE · EPS · METE · (cinquefoil stops), Thierry standing facing, raising right hand in benediction, holding crozier in left / BHDICTV · SIT : nOmE · DHI · nRI · IHV · XPI · / GRO SVS mE TES, cross pattée. Robert 1; Boudeau 1641. Superb EF, toned. Well struck. (\$750)

Henri I Beaulerc of Normandy



985773. FRANCE, Provincial. Normandie (duché). Henri I Beaulerc. 1106-1135. AR Denier (20mm, 1.08 g, 1h). Rouen mint. Struck circa 1108-1130. +[NORMA]NNA, short cross pattée / Degenerated church façade: central annulet with horizontal T's radiating outward; pellet-in-triangle flanked by two pellets above, [one or three pellets below]. Dumas group C, pl. XX, 5 or 6; Legros 391 or 392; Duplessy, *Féodales* —; Poey d'Avant —. VF, toned, usual crude strike. Good metal. (\$295)

Dumas ("Les monnaies normandes (Xe-XIIe siècles)," *RN* 1979) dates his group C to circa 1075-1130 on the strength of a denier derivative of the PAX issues of William I in England (pl. XX, 23). However, among the examples from hoards and single finds recorded Moesgaard ("Monnaies Normandes dans les régions Baltiques à l'époque viking," *RNN* 2005), the only chronologically certain finds date to the mid-12th century. Group C also features an example with an obverse type copied from an obol of Louis VI or VII from the Semlis mint (Duplessy 152 = Lafaurie 158 = Ciani 113), which could only have been issued after 1108. As the Anglo-Norman coinage continued to circulate for some time following its issue, there is no reason to suppose it could not be copied as many as fifty years after its initial production, and that the issues of Group C date to the early 12th century.



986945. FRANCE, Provincial. Toulouse. Raymond V-VII. 1148-1249. AR Obol (14.5mm, 0.47 g, 7h). + RAMON CO(ME)S (S sideways), cross pattée; S in second quarter / + TOLOSA CIVI (S sideways), P A X clockwise at center. Duplessy, *Féodales* 1229; Poey d'Avant 3703. Good VF. (\$95)

Year XI of the République d'Haïti



985775. HAITI, République d'Haïti (Western). Alexandre Pétion. President, 1806-1818. AR 12 Centimes (16mm, 0.91 g, 10h). Dated L'An 11 (AD 1814/5). Palm tree topped by liberty cap; behind, two flags and one cannon pointing to either side / REPUBLIQUE D HAYTI, ouroboros (serpent devouring its own tail) right around 12 * C; *AN XI * below. KM 11. EF, light golden toning with underlying luster. (\$595)

When the bloody struggle for Haitian independence finally came to an end in 1804, General Jean-Jacques Dessalines proclaimed himself emperor. Yet the arrival of independence did not mean an end to conflict. Dessalines was assassinated on 17 October 1806, after only two years of rule. The country was then divided between Henri Christophe, ruler of *L'Etat d'Haïti* and Alexandre Pétion, president of *La République d'Haïti*. Christophe favored absolute, despotic rule, eventually being crowned king in 1811 over the territory he held in Northern Haiti. In contrast, Pétion initially struggled to introduce a democratic government over his western and southern portion of the island, and provided important support to Simón Bolívar and the struggle for independence in Gran Colombia. Despite these preferences, Pétion transformed his position into president for life in 1816, later suspending the legislature in 1818.



871035. HUNGARY. Zygmont (Sigismund). 1387-1437. AV Aranyforint (21mm, 3.52 g, 3h). Offenbánya (Baia de Arieș) mint; Ulrich Kamberer, mintmaster. Struck 1387-1427. + SIGISMUNDI · D · G · R · UNGARIE, coat-of-arms / · S · LADISL AUS · REX, crowned and nimbate figure of St. Ladislaus standing facing, holding axe and globus cruciger; monogram to right. Pohl 2-8; Huszár 573; Réthy 119A; Friedberg 10. Good VF. (\$1250)



985774. ITALY, Gubbio (Duchi). Federico II di Montefeltro. 1444-1482. AR Bolognino (17mm, 0.85 g, 12h). (eagle) COMES · FEDER, ICVS around central pellet / (scallop) · DE · EV · GV · BI ·, large A; four pellets around. CNI XIV 8; Biaggi 1010. Good VF, toned. (\$295)

From the Archer M. Huntington Collection



976316. ITALY, Napoli (Regno). Alfonso I il Magnanimo (the Magnanimous) d'Aragona. 1442-1458. AV Sesquiducato (29mm, 5.26 g, 3h). Napoli (Naples) mint. + : ALFONSV : D : G : R : ARAGO : SICILI : CIT : VLTR (double annulet stops), coat-of-arms / + DnS : m : ADIVTO : ET : EGO : DESPICI : InImIC : m : (double annulet stops), knight on horseback right, holding sword in raised right hand. Cf. CNI XIX 9 (for type); cf. Pannuti-Riccio 2 (same); MIR 53; MEC 14, 848 var. (legends). Good VF, toned. (\$5750)

Ex Archer M. Huntington Collection, (HSA 1001.1.1595).

From the Archer M. Huntington Collection



988500. MALTA, Sovereign Military Order of St. John. Francisco Ximenes de Texada. Grand Master, 1773-1775. AV 10 Scudi (24mm, 8.42 g, 12h). Dated 1773. F · D · FRAN : XIMINEZ DE TEXADA, mantled bust right; · 17+73 · / (rosette) · M · M · H · ET SANCTI SEPV : IERVS :, crowned conjoined coats-of-arms · S · X · flanking crown. Restelli 9; cf. Schembri 2 (for type); Friedberg 39. Good VF, toned, a few adjustment marks. (\$1450)

Ex Archer M. Huntington Collection (Numismatica Genevensis SA VII, 27 November 2012), lot 883 (HSA 1001.1.1484) where it realized CHF 1300.

Choice Frederick I 4 Daler Plate



Photos reduced



985765. SWEDEN, Plate Money. Frederick I. 1720-1751. CU 4 Daler (261x225, 2.88 kg). Avesta mint. Dated 1744. Center stamp: 4/ DALER/ SILF : MINT over crossed arrows. Four stamps in corners: Crowned FRS over 1744. Tingström, *Plate* p. 297, stamps A/25; KM PM74. Near EF, attractive natural brown surfaces. Not sea salvaged. (\$2950)

Sweden, though home to extensive copper mines, some of which have been worked continually for over 900 years, does not have a readily available source of precious metal. By the early 17th century, Sweden's precious metal reserves had been exhausted by a series of expensive foreign wars, and the government responded by striking copper coins of ever increasing size. In 1644 came the first issue of the famous plate coins, a huge 10 daler piece weighing over 44 pounds. This and the equally rare 8 daler piece were too awkward for use, but the principle proved economically sound and the idea was accepted by the people. From that point until the 1750's plate coinage was produced in denominations ranging from 1/2 to 4 daler, and remained legal tender until 1777. Many pieces then fell to the melting pot, as their usefulness as metal outweighed their intrinsic value. The most famous source for these plates has been the "Nicobar" shipwreck hoard, an East Indiaman who sank in 1783 with eight tons of copper plates as cargo and ballast, intended for the eastern trade. Most of the Swedish plate money currently on the market come from this shipwreck, and show the effects of 200 years under water.

British

Very Rare Helmet Type of Aethelstan



983585. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of Wessex. Æthelstan. 924-939. AR Penny (22mm, 1.25 g, 6h). Helmet type (BMC xii). Uncertain mint in the Northeast (NE II); Beso, moneyer. Struck circa 935-938/9. + ÆDELSTA(N R)EX, crowned, helmeted, draped bust right / BESE MONETA, cross crosslet. Blunt, *Aethelstan* –; SCBI 34 (BM), –; EMC 2013.0358 (this coin); North 686; SCBC 1104. Good VF. Excellent metal quality. Rare. Though unknown for Æthelstan, this moneyer is recorded for Eadmund and Eadred. (\$18,500)

Found on the Thames River foreshore at Battersea, 1983.

Æthelstan was a remarkably successful monarch who managed to establish dominion of the whole of the island of Britain, having driving the Danes from York and received the submission of Constantine of Scotland, Hywel Dda of Wales, and Owain of Strathclyde, and Ealdred of Northumbria. Ruling over these diverse people required a new, centralized government ruled through ealdormen and advised by the Royal Council. Æthelstan also reformed legal codes, standardized the coinage, and promoted the church. Unfortunately, his kingdom did not survive long after his death. York quickly reverted to Viking control under Olaf Guthfrithsson of Dublin. Æthelstan's successor, his half brother Eadmund, spent most of his reign attempting to maintain control of his threatened kingdom.



983822. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Cnut. 1016-1035. AR Penny (19mm, 1.07 g, 12h). Quaterfoil type (BMC viii var. b, Hild. Ec). Lincolne (Lincoln) mint; Asleikr, moneyer. Struck circa 1017-1023. + CNVT REX ANGLORVI, crowned and draped bust left, trefoil-tipped scepter before; all within quaterfoil / ASLAC · MO LINCO, voided long cross with triple-crescent ends and pellet at center, over quaterfoil. SCBI 15 (Copenhagen), 1553 (same obv. die); Hild 1505; BMC –; North 784; SCBC 1157 var. (no scepter). Near EF. Excellent style. Very rare variety struck only at Lincoln, Hereford, and Gloucester. (\$2500)

Quaterfoil type pennies from Lincoln bearing a cross control mark either before or behind the bust are frequently misattributed as the rare scepter sub-variety. True coins of this group, such as the present piece, are very rare.

Excellent Stephen Portrait



983600. NORMAN. Stephen. 1135-1154. AR Penny (18.5mm, 1.41 g, 8h). Watford type (BMC i). Caentwarabyrig (Canterbury) mint; Rodbert, moneyer. Struck circa 1136-1145. [+ ST]IFNE REX :, crowned bust right, holding lis-tipped scepter in right hand / + [RO]DBERT : ON [: C]ANP :, cross moline. Mack 6e var. (rev. legend); SCBI 48 (Northern Museums), 1142 (same rev. die); North 873; SCBC 1278. Good VF, toned, usual areas of weak strike. Attractive portrait.

(\$2750)

Artistic Treaty Period Noble



980319. PLANTAGENET. Edward III. 1327-1377. AV Noble (35mm, 7.65 g, 7h). Treaty period, group b. Tower (London) mint; im: annulet/cross potent. Struck 1361-1369. (annulet) ED WARD' : DEI : GRA : REX : AnGL' : DnS : hYB · Z · AQ T' (saltire and double saltire stops throughout; Z retrograde), Edward standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield; ornaments -11-11, ropes 3/2, quatrefoils 4/4, lis 4 / + Ih'C : AVTEm : TRAnSIEnS : PER : mEDIV : ILLORVm : IBAT, voided short cross potent over cross fleurée; in each angle, crown over lion passant; at center, E within quadrilobe; all within polylobe, with trefoil in each arch. Lawrence 2/1; Schneider 86; North 1232; SCBC 1503. EF. Well struck from sharply engraved dies. (\$15,000)

From the D.F. Alder Collection. Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXVI.3 (March 1958), no. 2104.

Edward III was one of the greatest kings of England, whose military triumphs and strong popularity brought about a renaissance in Medieval England, restoring its self-esteem and its powerful position among Europe's monarchies. The son of Edward II, he was crowned as a minor upon his father's death, but once he came of age, he asserted his control by executing his father's murderer (Roger Mortimer, his mother's lover), exiling his mother, Isabella of France, and putting down a number of rebellions. His initial military successes began with a major defeat of the Scots at Halidon Hill in 1333. His most illustrious successes, though, were against the French. Through his mother, the daughter of the French king Philip IV, Edward had a legitimate claim to the French crown after the Charles IV died without an heir. The French did not recognize maternal bloodlines, so they chose Charles' cousin, Philip de Valois, as their new king. In 1337, Edward pressed his claim and invaded France, beginning the Hundred Years War. The initial invasion was only moderately successful, but a second invasion in 1346 yielded great success. Edward scored a number of victories including a crushing defeat of the French at Crécy that same year. The campaign continued over the next ten years, culminating in the capture of the French king, Jean II (son of Philip V, who died in 1350), after the successful siege of Poitiers in 1356. A lull in the war followed, but unsuccessful negotiations led Edward to invade again in 1359. At the time, the Black Death was ravaging Europe, and the campaign ground to a halt, forcing both sides to negotiate a treaty at Brétigny in 1360, with Edward giving up his claim in exchange for the recognition of the English territories in France (mainly, Aquitaine and Calais). It was during the second invasion that Edward established his magnificent court at Windsor Castle, modelled on the Arthurian legend. He created the Order of the Garter, which was based on the Knights of the Round Table, with his elder son, Edward the Black Prince, as the first inducted. Chivalry and knighthood were promoted, and tournaments flourished throughout the kingdom, resulting in an unprecedented level of esprit-de-corps between Edward and his nobles. Another great feat of Edward was that he was able to maintain the finances and administration of England during the plague. After 1360, though, his fortunes began to wane: the plague made a resurgence in 1361, Jean II died in English captivity in 1364, and Jean's son, Charles V, successfully rallied the French, who began a strong campaign to retake Aquitaine. Most devastating to Edward, personally, were the deaths of his beloved wife Philippa in 1369 and the Black Prince in 1376. By the end of his reign, the Black Death and the ongoing struggle with France drove England into near ruin, and led to the collapse of the Plantagenet dynasty (his descendants' rival claims to the throne led to the War of the Roses). Nevertheless, his reign reinvigorated the English national identity and placed the kingdom securely on a level with the greatest monarchies of Europe, which endured long past his time.



983587. TUDOR. Henry VII. 1485-1509. AR Groat (24.5mm, 3.01 g, 12h). Facing bust issue, class Ia. London (Tower) mint; im: lis on halved rose. Struck 1485-1487. (lis on halved rose) hEnRICVS : DI : GRA' : REX · ANGL : [Z] : FRANC : (saltire and double saltire stops; Z retrograde), crowned facing bust, with rose on breast; all within double polylobe / (lis on halved rose) POSVI : DEVm : A DIVTOR E' · mEVm/CIVI TAS LON DON (saltire and double saltire stops), long cross pattée, with trefoil in each quarter. Stewartby p. 434, IA(ii); SCBI 23 (Ashmolean), 88-93; North 1703; SCBC 2193. VF, toned. Rare early issue. (\$975)



983601. TUDOR. Henry VIII. 1509-1547. AR Halfgroat (19mm, 1.13 g, 10h). Second coinage. Canterbury mint; im: cross patonce; William Warham, archbishop. Struck 1526-1532. (cross patonce) hEnRIC' · VIII' · D' · G' · R' · AGL' · Z · FR' (saltire stops), crowned and draped bust right / (cross patonce) CIVI TAS : : CAn TOR : (double saltire stops), coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée; W-A across field. Whitton type iv; North 1802; SCBC 2343. Good VF, toned. (\$550)



983588. TUDOR. Henry VIII. 1509-1547. AR Groat (25.5mm, 2.59 g, 4h). Third coinage. Tower (London) mint; im: lis. Struck 1544-1547. (lis) hEnRIC' · 8 : D' · G' · AGL' · FRA' · Z : HIB' · REX : (saltire and double saltire stops), crowned and mantled bust right (Laker bust A) / (lis) POSVI DEV' : A DIVTOR E' : MEV' (double saltire stops), coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée, with annulet in each fork. Whitton p. 309, A.2; North 1844; SCBC 2369. VF, toned. Good metal. (\$1250)



983603. TUDOR. Elizabeth I. 1558-1603. AR Sixpence (26mm, 3.08 g, 5h). Milled coinage. Tower (London) mint; im: star. Dated 1562. (star) ELIZABETH · D · G · ANG · FRA · ET · HIB · REGINA, crowned and mantled bust left; rose behind / (star) POSVI DEVM · AD IVTORE MEVM, coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée; · 15 62 · above. Borden & Brown 25 (O11/R9); North 2027; SCBC 2596. Near EF, toned. Faintly clashed reverse die. (\$2500)

Ex Gilbo Collection.



983589. TUDOR. Elizabeth I. 1558-1603. AR Shilling (31mm, 6.15 g, 11h). Sixth issue. Tower (London) mint; im: hand. Struck 1590-1592. (hand) ELIZAB D · G · ANG · FR · ET : HIB · REGI ·, crowned and mantled bust left / (hand) POSVI DEV · AD IVTORE M · MEV ·, coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. BCW HA-1/HA-b; North 2014; SCBC 2577. Good VF, toned. Well struck. (\$2450)



983828. TUDOR. Elizabeth I. 1558-1603. AR Cast Pattern Twopence (25mm, 3.62 g, 6h). Dated 1601. · VNVM · A · DEO · DVOBVS · SVSTINEO (star), crowned facing bust, wearing elaborate ruffled collar / AFFLICTIONVM · CONSERVATRIX, crowned monogram of Elizabeth; 16 01 flanking. North 2050; Peck 8. Good VF. (\$3250)

Ex Frank Brady Collection (Spink 209, 6 October 2011), lot 361; Spink Numismatic Circular XCIX.8 (October 1991), no. 6548.



983827. COMMONWEALTH. 1649-1660. AR Shilling (31.5mm, 5.86 g, 6h). Tower (London) mint; im: sun/-. Dated 1651. · (sun) · THE COMMONWEALTH · OF · ENGLAND, coat-of-arms within wreath / · GOD · WITH · VS · 1651, two coats-of-arms; · XII · (denomination) above. ESC 984; North 2724; SCBC 3217. Good VF, toned, two short scratches on obverse. Rare variety lacking a stop after THE. (\$1450)

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 94 (18 September 2013), lot 1965.

Pedigreed Pattern by Blondeau



983818. COMMONWEALTH. 1649-1660. AR Pattern Sixpence (22mm, 3.00 g, 6h). Tower (London) mint; im: sun/-. Dies by Blondeau. Dated 1651. (sun) THE · COMMONWEALTH · OGF · ENGLAND, coat-of-arms within wreath / · GOD · WITH · VS · 1651, two coats-of-arms; VI (denomination) above. ESC 1498; North p. 206 note. Good VF, toned. Rare. (\$5250)

Ex St. James's 10 (6 November 2008), lot 489; S.R. Naish Collection (Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin 338 [November 1945]), no. N844.

Hammered coinage in the medieval and early modern period was plagued by the endemic problem of clipping. In 1651, Commonwealth officials invited the Frenchman Peter Blondeau to London to introduce the techniques of milled coinage to the mint. Patterns for the modernized coinage were produced both by Blondeau and by the Englishman David Ramage. Despite these efforts, milled coinage was not issued by the London mint in earnest until 1662.



983590. STUART. Charles II. 1660-1685. AR Crown (40.5mm, 30.11 g, 6h). Milled coinage. Tower (London) mint. Dated 1662. CAROLVS · II DEI GRA, laureate and draped bust right; rose below / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 16 62, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around rayed Garter star; intertwined C's in angles. Edge: · DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN *. Broad tie-type AA.7; ESC 15; SCBC 3350. Good VF, toned, a few light marks. (\$3450)

Ex Glenister Collection.



984135. STUART (ORANGE). William III. 1694-1702. AV Guinea (25.5mm, 8.36 g, 6h). Tower (London) mint. Dated 1695. · GVLIELMVS · III · DEI · GRA, laureate head right / · MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 16 95, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around arms of Nassau; scepters in angles. MCE 174; SCBC 3458. Near EF, light orange toning. (\$5750)

Ex Westfälische Auktionsgesellschaft 29 (14 February 2005), lot 2918.



983596. HANOVER. George II. 1727-1760. AR Crown (39mm, 30.19 g, 6h). Tower (London) mint. Dually dated 1750 and RY VICESIMO QVARTO. GEORGIVS · II · DEI · GRATIA ·, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust left / · M · B · F · ET · H · REX · F · D · B · ET · L · D · S · R · I · A · T · ET · E · 1750, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms with rayed Garter star at center. Edge: · DECVS · ET · TVTAMEN · ANNO · REGNI · VICESIMO · QVARTO. ESC 127; SCBC 3690. EF, deep cabinet toning with underlying iridescence. (\$5950)

Ex Glenister Collection.



983597. HANOVER. George IV. 1820-1830. AR Crown (38mm, 28.34 g, 7h). London mint. Dually dated 1820 and RY SECUNDO. GEORGIUS III D · G · BRITANNIAE · REX F · D ·, laureate head left / St. George on horseback rearing right, slaying dragon to lower right with sword held in right hand; 1822 in exergue. Edge: DECUS ET TUTAMEN · ANNO REGNI SECUNDO ·. ESC 251; SCBC 3805. EF, lightly toned. (\$1750)

Ex Glenister Collection.



983599. HANOVER. George IV. 1820-1830. AR Halfcrown (32mm, 14.16 g, 6h). London mint. Dated 1820. GEORGIUS IIII D : G : BRITANNIAR : REX F : D :, laureate head left / Crowned and garnished coat-of-arms; thistle to left, shamrock to right, rose below; ANNO 1820 in exergue. ESC 628; SCBC 3807. UNC, lightly toned with choice reflective surfaces. (\$2750)

Ex Glenister Collection.



983604. SCOTLAND. Mary. 1542-1567. AR Testoon (27mm, 6.04 g, 10h). First period, group IIIa. Edinburgh mint; im: -/crown. Dated 1557. MARIA · DEI · G · SCOTOR · REGINA 1557, crowned coat of arms; M R and annulets flanking / (crown) · IN VIRTVTE · TVA · LIBERA ME · 1557, Jerusalem cross. Cf. Burns 17 (fig. 792 – for type); SCBI 35 (Ashmolean & Hunterian), 1010 (same dies); SCBC 5404. Good VF, toned. (\$1850)



985842. SCOTLAND. Mary. 1542-1567. AR Testoon (27mm, 6.13 g, 7h). First period, group IIIb. Edinburgh mint; im: -/crown. Dated 1558. MARIA · DEI · G · SCOTOR · REGINA 1558, crowned coat of arms; M R flanking / (crown) · IN VIRTVTE · TVA · LIBERA ME · 1558, Jerusalem cross. Cf. Burns 14 (fig. 794 – for type); SCBI 35 (Ashmolean & Hunterian), 1017 (same dies); SCBC 5406 (same obv. die as illustration). Near EF, toned. (\$1950)

Ex Davissons 32 (6 June 2013), lot 216.



983606. SCOTLAND. Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Half Merk (25mm, 2.66 g, 12h). Third (Briot's) coinage. Edinburgh mint. Struck 1637-1642. CAR · D : G · SCOT · ANG · FR · ET · HIB · R · (lozenge stops), crowned bust left; VI · /8 (denomination) in right field / · CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO · (small B) (lozenge stops), crowned coat-of-arms; crowned C R and lozenges flanking. Murray dies O5/R3; cf. Burns 11-2 (fig. 1010-1 – for type); SCB1 35 (Ashmolean & Hunterian), 1441 (same dies); SCBC 5574. VF, toned. (\$1250)

British Medals



985508. temp. HANOVER. Sir William Sidney Smith, admiral. 1764-1840. Æ Medal (41mm, 39.73 g, 12h). Mudie's National Medals Series: Siege of Acre. By G. Mills & N. G. A. Brenet. Dated 1799 in Roman numerals [though issued 1820]. ADMIRAL SIR S SMITH, bust left, in military attire / Lion (Britain) reclining left, head right, protecting camel (Syria) from tiger (France) upon rocky pass to right; in five lines in exergue, ACRE DEFENDED/BUONAPARTE REPULSED/SYRIA SAVED/XXTH MAY/MDCCLXXXIX. BHM 476; Eimer 906. EF, a few marks and spots. (\$295)

The unsuccessful French siege of the port city of Acre marked a turning point in Napoléon's campaigns in Egypt and Syria. While Napoléon expected Acre to fall quickly, he met staunch resistance from the Ottoman commander Jezzar Pasha's forces, who were ably assisted by a Royal Navy flotilla under the direction of Admiral Smith. After two months the French were forced to retreat. Late in life, Napoléon Bonaparte remarked of Admiral Smith: "That man made me miss my destiny."

Medals



985505. FRANCE, Premier République. Directoire. 1795-1799. Æ Medal (35mm, 24.63 g, 12h). Capture of Mantua. By Gatteaux. Denon, director. Dated 30 January 1797 (though struck 1807). VIRGILIUS MARO., diademed head of Virgil right; DENON. DT. below / CAPITULATION DE MANTOUE XXX JANVIER MDCCXCVII, mural crown; below, swan swimming left. Hennin 782; Julius 533. Choice EF. (\$295)



985506. FRANCE, Premier République. Directoire. 1795-1799. Æ Medal (38mm, 25.19 g, 12h). Arrival of Napoléon in Alexandria. By Kempson and Kidon of Birmingham? Dated 2 July 1798. NAPOLEONE BUONAPARTE GENERAL OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN EGYPT, bust of Napoléon facing, head left, wearing military uniform / Two tents, cannon, pile of arms, and stacks of cannonballs before pyramid; LANDED AT ALEXANDRIA/ JULY 2nd 1798 / MDCCXCIX. Hennin 847; Julius 620. EF, scattered marks. (\$795)

The Directoire, at the behest of Napoléon, initiated an invasion of Egypt in the spring of 1798. The government hoped to remove the troublesome general from France, while at the same time promoting French scientific and economic interests in the Middle East. Thus, on 19 May, the army embarked from Toulon, only being informed of the ultimate destination just before they boarded the ships. After quickly capturing Malta, the French forces landed at Alexandria on 1 July and met minimal resistance. Moving quickly against the Mamluk rulers of Egypt and their British allies, Napoléon engaged in the two major battles mark this phase of the campaign: the Battle of the Pyramids, in which the French army secured control of the country, and the Battle of the Nile, in which the British navy soundly defeated the French fleet, effectively stranding the French army.

While consolidating control in Egypt, Napoléon remained concerned over possible Ottoman retaliation. Word soon reached the general that two invasion forces were en route, from Rhodes by sea and from Syria by land. As he would be vastly outnumbered in the coming engagement, he elected instead to attack Syria, in hopes of catching his enemy off guard. The French forces met with initial success at Jaffa and Mount Tabor, but the invasion later stalled and the army met defeat at the siege of Acre. Leaving the sick and wounded in Syria, Napoléon rushed back to Egypt, where he hurriedly prepared to meet the second Ottoman assault, defeating them in the Battle of Abukir. Despite his brilliant successes on the field, the general realized that his army's strength was failing, and political necessities called him back to France. Napoléon left Cairo in August 1799, having transferred his power to Jean Baptiste Kléber.



985507. FRANCE, Premier République. Directoire. 1795-1799. Æ Medal (40.5mm, 40.79 g, 12h). Conquest of Egypt. By Jouannin and Brenet. Denon, director. Dated 1798 (*in Roman numerals*). Laureate head of Napoléon Bonaparte facing slightly right; at truncation of bust, J · JOUANNIN · F · DENON · D · / Napoléon standing left, holding scepter in right hand and resting left on hip, in biga decorated with cross quivers and drawn by richly caparisoned camels; to left, obelisk and Corinthian column; above, Victory flying right, holding palm frond in left hand and wreath in outstretched left; in exergue, L'EGYPT CONQUISE/ MDCCXCVIII•/ BRENET · F · DENON · D ·. Hennin 879; Julius 662. Superb EF. (\$595)



Enlargement of 985509



Enlargement of 985510



985509. FRANCE, Premier République. Consulat. Napoléon Bonaparte. Premier Consul, 1799-1804. Cast Pewter Medal (60mm, 81.9 g, 12h). Commemorating the eleventh anniversary of the storming of the Bastille and the citizens of Gard who died for their country. By Mercié. Jean-Baptiste Dubois, *préfet du Gard*. Triply dated 14 July 1800, 30 Messidor L'An 8, and 18 Brumaire L'An 8 (8 November AD 1799). Sun rising over the sea, rocks in foreground; XVIII BRUMAIRE/ AN VIII. in exergue / AUX / CITOYENS DU GARD/ MORTS POUR LA PATRIE./ —/ XXV. MESSIDOR AN VIII · REP^N./ (XIV. JUILLET MDCCC.)/ PREMIER CONSUL BONAPARTE/ SECOND ET TROISIEME CONS^{LS}./ CAMBACÉRÈRES ET LEBRUN/ MIN^{RE}. DE L'INT^R · L · BONAPARTE/ PRÉFÈT DU GARD/ J · B · DUBOIS; all within wreath. Cf. Hennin 923; cf. Bramsen 57; cf. Julius 829. EF. (\$365)

On 11 July 1789, Louis XVI dismissed the finance minister Jacques Necker, champion of the lower classes. This action spurred the city of Paris into the beginnings of an uprising. The newly-founded Bourgeois Militia, having first armed themselves with muskets from the Hôtel des Invalides, sought additional weapons and ammunition in the Bastille, a medieval castle, prison, and armory in the heart of Paris. On 14 July, a large crowd of militia, complemented by other frustrated bourgeoisies, gathered outside the fortress and demanded its surrender. As the commander of the facility refused to meet their demands, the crowd stormed the fortress and fired upon the defenders, marking the beginning of the bloody French Revolution.



985510. FRANCE, Premier République. Consulat. Napoléon Bonaparte, with Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès and Charles-François Lebrun. Consuls, 1799-1804. Æ Medal (59.5mm, 100.5 g, 12h). Column of the Department of the Seine. By Gatteaux. Dually dated 14 July 1789 25 Messidor L'An 8 ([AD 1800/1] in Roman numerals). BONAPARTE PREMIERE CONSUL CAMBACERES SEC^D. CONSU^L. LEBRUN TROIS^E. CONSU^L., jugate bust of the three Consuls right; CONSTITUTION DE LA REP^B. FRAN^C/ AN VIII. in exergue / GUERRE DE LA LIBERTÉ LE DÉPARTEMENT DE LA SEINE À SES BRAVES, COLONNE/ DÉPARTEMENTALE/ —/ LUCIEN BONAPARTE/ ETANT MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR/ N.T.H.B. FROCHOT PRÉFET DU/ DÉP^T. DE LA SEINE A POSÉ LA PRE^{RE}/ XI ANS A PRES LE XIV JUILLET. MDCCCLXXXIX. Bramsen 64; Julius 840. EF, underlying red, minor marks. (\$465)



985511. FRANCE, Premier République. Consulat. Napoléon Bonaparte. Premier Consul, 1799-1804. Æ Medal (56mm, 82.4 g, 12h). Peace of Luneville. By Duvivier. Dated L'An 9 (AD 1801). BONAPARTE PREMIER CONSUL, GENERAL A MARENGO, bare head left; D. DUVIVIER F. below / LA FRANCE VICTORIEUSE, France standing facing beneath palm tree, holding olive branches in right hand and raising left arm; rooster to right; around, the river gods Rhine, holding cornucopia and resting arm on overflowing urn inscribed RHIN, Danube, raising right arm and resting left on overflowing urn inscribed DANUBE, Po, holding olive branch in left hand and resting right on overflowing urn inscribed LE PO, and Tiber, holding cornucopia in right hand and rudder inscribed TIBRE in left; D.V on ground line; PAIX CONTINENTALE/ A LUNEVILLE/ AN 9 in exergue. *Bramsen 105; Julius 899. Choice EF.* (\$595)

Following the French victories in the War of the First Coalition, the signatories of the resulting treaty were able to avoid armed conflict for a year and a half, but the situation became untenable once again, as France and Austria remained at odds concerning the amount of territory owed to France. Republican forces in the Swiss cantons, aided by French soldiers, overthrew the central government and created the Helvetic Republic, and Napoléon, on his return from Egypt, demanded that his fleet be allowed to dock at the Maltese port city of Valetta, ultimately bombarding the neutral island and enraging the honorary head of the Order, Paul of Russia. The War of the Second Coalition saw the region's powers—the Holy Roman Empire, Great Britain, Russia, Portugal, and the Ottoman Empire, join against Napoléon and the French Republic. Rather than rolling back the gains of the French during the first war, the allied monarchies continued to lose more, as Napoléon's tactical skills forged a new European power, eager to add further gains in the coming decade and a half.



985512. FRANCE, Premier République. Consulat. Napoléon Bonaparte. Premier Consul, 1799-1804. Æ Medal (49.5mm, 73.19 g, 12h). Commemorating the Peace of Amiens. By Dumarest. Dually dated 6 Germinal L'An 10 and 17 March 1802 in Roman numerals. NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE PREMIER CONSUL., laureate head left; DUMAREST F. below / PAIX D AMIENS., Napoléon standing left, in the guise of Mars, holding Victory on glove in left hand and presenting olive branch to England, reclining right on lion; DUMAREST F. to left; in exergue, LE VI GERMINAL AN X. / XVII. MARS / M DCCCII. . Bramsen 195; Julius 1053. EF. (\$395)

The Peace of Amiens, signed on 25 March 1802, ended the War of the Second Coalition and initiated the only period of peace between Britain and France from the outbreak of hostilities in 1793 to the ultimate defeat of Napoléon in 1815. The peace was not to last. As a result of continued antagonism by Napoléon and by British refusal to implement the terms of the treaty, the conflict was reignited in May 1803.



985513. FRANCE, Premier République. Consulat. Napoléon Bonaparte. Premier Consul, 1799-1804. Æ Medal (50.5mm, 63.54 g, 12h). The Restoration of the Roman Catholic Church in France. By Andrieu. Dated 18 Germinal L'An 10 (8 April AD 1802). NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE PREMIER CONSUL., bare head right / RÉTABLISSEMENT DU CULTE, France advancing right, holding the mirror of Prudence, taking hand of the Catholic Church, seated left in ruins of cathedral; cross and open book to right; to left façade of Notre Dame; in background, pillar surmounted by rooster standing right and shield emblazoned with thunderbolt; LE XVIII GERMINAL AN X in exergue. Bramsen 213; Julius 1083. Choice EF. (\$395)



985514. FRANCE, Premier République. Consulat. Napoléon Bonaparte. Premier Consul, 1799-1804. Æ Medal (40mm, 37.76 g, 12h). Organization of Public Education. By Andrieu. Denon, director. Dated *L'An 4 de Bonaparte* (AD 1802/3). Bare head of Napoléon right; ANDRIEU · F · below / Youthful Roman male seated left on plinth, inscribed DENON/ DIREXIT/ ANDRIEU/ FECIT, wearing toga and bulla, reading from volumen held in lap; additional volumina in box by feet; star above, palm frond to left; in exergue, L'AN IV DE BONAPARTE L'INSTRUCTION PUB.E EST ORGANISÉE. Bramsen 214; Julius 1086. Choice EF. (\$365)



985515. FRANCE, Premier République. Consulat. Napoléon Bonaparte. Premier Consul, 1799-1804. Æ Medal (41mm, 36.60 g, 12h). Breaking of the Treaty of Amiens and the Occupation of Hannover. By Jeuffroy. Denon, director. Triply dated May 1803, June 1803, and *L'An 4 de Bonaparte*. LE TRAITÉ D'AMIENS ROMPU PAR L'ANGLETERRE EN MAI DE L'AN 1803, lion devouring treaty left; DENON DIREXIT/ JEUFFROY FECIT in exergue / L'HANOVRE OCCUPÉ PAR L'ARMÉE FRANÇAISE EN JUIN DE L'AN 1803, Victory riding right on galloping horse held by the neck, holding wreath in outstretched right hand; FRAPPÉE AVEC L'ARGENT DES MINE D'HANOVRE L'AN 4 DE BONAPARTE. Bramsen 271; Julius 1166. Choice EF. (\$395)

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985517. FRANCE, Premier République. Consulat. Julien-David Le Roy, architect and antiquarian. 1724-1803. Æ Medal (42mm, 36.35 g, 12h). On his death. By Duvivier. Triply dated 1724, 1803, and L'An 9. · J · DAVID LE ROY MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT NATIONAL · DE FRANCE NÉ EN 1724 M · EN 1803, bust right; DUVIVIER below / VOTÉ PAR LES ARCHITECTES SES ÉLÈVES, Doric column surmounted by owl; galley in left field, dividers in right; PARIS AN XI in exergue. Bramsen 278; Julius 1180. EF. (\$365)

In addition to his prowess as an architect, Le Roy published *Les Ruines des plus beaux monuments de la Grèce*, a highly influential work on the ruins of the Acropolis in Athens. The popularity of Le Roy's works lead to a broad acceptance of the use of the colonnade in contemporary design.

The Invasion of England



985518. FRANCE, Premier Empire. Napoléon I. 1804-1814. Æ Medal (40.5mm, 35.05 g, 12h). Encampment at Boulogne and the Planned Invasion of England. By Droz. Denon, director. Dually dated L'An 12 and 1804. NAPOLÉON EMPEREUR., laureate head right; J. P. DROZ F. below / EN L'AN XII 2000 BARQUES SONT CONSTRUITES, Hercules subduing the English lion; DENON DIREXIT/ 1804 in exergue. Bramsen 320; Julius 1253. EF, scattered spots, die break in left field. (\$395)

In the perennial conflicts between the two nations, the *Ancien Régime* of France had several times undertaken preparations for an invasion of the British Isles, though none of the threats ever came to fruition. Under the Republic, Napoléon first began to plan for a naval assault on the United Kingdom in 1798, but this first *Armée de l'Angleterre* was drawn away to support the general's actions in Egypt.

Napoléon once again began serious preparations for an assault in 1803. Funding his machinations from the proceeds of the sale of the Louisiana territory to the Americas, Napoléon raised and trained an army of over 200,000 soldiers. The army encamped at the now-fortified port of Boulogne, which also hosted the *flottille de Boulogne*, a fleet of small gunboats, galleys, and invasion barges. Plans were even considered for an aerial invasion of the island. Napoléon consulted early aeronautical pioneer Marie Blanchard regarding this possibility, but was informed that unfavorable winds made such a plan untenable.

The French maintained high expectations for this endeavor. Before a single ship even set out to sea, officials erected a column celebrating their impending victory, and had numerous commemorative medals struck and distributed. Yet the mighty British navy continually stymied French efforts. Napoléon's strategy involved a breakout of French ships from the blockaded Spanish and Dutch ports, followed by a spoiling attack on British forces in the West Indies, which would draw off the blockade and enable the amphibious assault on Britain. Though vessels from Toulon and Cadiz were able to run the blockade and harass the Carribean, the British navy ultimately annihilated them on their return to Europe in the Battle of Finisterre. In the words of Admiral John Jervis, "I do not say they cannot come – I only say they cannot come by sea."

The *Armée de l'Angleterre* was disbanded in August 1805 and formed into the core of the *Grand Armée*.



985520. FRANCE, Premier Empire. Napoléon I. 1804-1814. AR Medal (40mm, 33.37 g, 12h). Coronation. By Andrieu and Jeuffroy. Denon, director. Dated L'An 13 (AD 1804). *NAPOLEON EMPEREUR.*, laureate head right; *J. P. DROZ F.* below / *LE SENAT ET LE PEUPLE*, mantled figure of Napoléon standing facing, holding eagle-tipped scepter, being carried by a senator to left and a soldier to right; to left, book twice inscribed *LOIS*, plowshare to right. *Bramsen 326; Julius 1258.* EF, toned. (\$895)



985524. FRANCE, Premier Empire. Napoléon I. 1804-1814. AR Medal (42.5mm, 44.19 g, 12h). Coronation of Napoléon as King of Italy. By Manfredini. Dated 23 May 1805 (*in Roman numerals*). *NAPOLEO GALLORVM IMPERATOR ITALIAE REX*, laureate head left / *VLTRO*, Italia standing right, holding cornucopia in right hand, crowning Napoleon, in the guise of a Roman senator, standing left, holding mappa in left hand, pointing with right to the Constitution, set on a plinth between; Corinthian helmet to left, caduceus to right; *L. M.* on groundline; *D. XXIII MAII / A. MDCCCV.* in exergue. *Bramsen 420; Julius 1382.* EF, toned, minor marks. (\$1250)

Napoléon was crowned King of Italy at Milan on 26 May 1805. Other members of the Bonaparte family were also granted positions in Italy. Napoléon's sisters, Elisa and Pauline, were to become the Grand Duchess of Tuscany and the Duchess of Guatalla. Joachim Murat and Caroline were to reign as King and Queen of Naples. Napoléon's own son, born in 1810, was to rule as King of Rome. Yet the bickering, disloyal, and greedy Bonaparte family did no credit to the Emperor in Italy, and the most loyal member of the family turned out to be Eugéné de Beauharnais, nephew of Napoleon's first wife Josephine and viceroy of Italy.



985528. FRANCE, Premier Empire. *Napoléon I.* 1804-1814. Æ Medal (40mm, 37.98 g, 12h). Venice reunited with Italy. By Andrieu and Brenet. Denon, director. Dated 26 December 1805 (*in Roman numerals*). NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI., laureate head right; ANDRIEU F. on truncation of bust, DENON D. below / The Ponte di Rialto in Venice; dolphin, galley, and serpent above; in exergue, VENISE RENDUE / A L'ITALIE / XXVI. DECEMBRE / MDCCCV., BRENET F. and DENON D. flanking. Bramsen 460; Julius 1472. EF. (\$465)

By the late 18th century, Venice, once the premier naval and mercantile power of the Mediterranean, had fallen on hard times, having lost much of her influence. The War of the First Coalition was to be the final nail in the coffin. Venetian territory fell to the warring the French and Austrian armies in the March and April of 1797. In May, the French attacked the city itself, bringing an end to the Venetian Republic. Venice and her former territories were granted to Austria in the terms of the Treaty of Camp Formio in October of 1797. In 1805, Venice was again taken by the French, to be assigned to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy.



985529. FRANCE, Premier Empire. *Napoléon I.* 1804-1814. Æ Medal (40mm, 38.42 g, 12h). Establishment of the Medical Colleges. By Andrieu and Jouannin. Struck 1805. NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI., laureate head right; ANDRIEU F. on truncation of bust, DENON D. below / ECOLES DE MEDECINE, Aesculapeus standing facing, resting serpent-entwined staff on ground; to right, Telesphorus standing facing. Bramsen 467; Julius 1491. EF. (\$395)



985523. FRANCE, Premier Empire. Napoléon I. 1804-1814. AR Medal (40.5mm, 35.83 g, 12h). The closing of the camp in Boulogne and the crossing of the Rhine by the Grande Armée. By Droz and Brenet. Denon, director. Triply dated 24 August and 25 September 1805, and 1806 (*in Roman numerals*). NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI., laureate head right; DROZ FECIT. on truncation of bust; DENON DIREXT/ M · DCCC · VI · below / L'EMPEREUR COMMANDE LA GRANDE ARMÉE., eagle standing right, head left; in background, Hand of Justice resting on draped throne; thunderbolt above; BRENET. F and DENON D · on groundline; in exergue, LEVÉE DU CAMP DE BOULOGNE LE XXIV./ AOÛT MDCCC./ PASSAGE DU RHIN LE XXV SEP. MDCCC. Bramseon 430; Julius 1407. Superb EF, toned. (\$1500)



985530. FRANCE, Premier Empire. Napoléon I. 1804-1814. AR Medal (40.5mm, 38.78 g, 12h). Conquest of Naples. By Droz and Brenet. Denon, director. Dated 1806 (*in Roman numerals*). NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI., laureate head right; DROZ FECIT. on truncation of bust; DENON DIREXT/ M · DCCC · VI · below / Man-headed bull walking right, head facing; above, Nike flying right, placing wreath on bull's head; head of the Dioscuri below; BRENET F. and DENON D. in margins; CONQUÊTE DE NAPLES/ MDCCCVI. in exergue. Bramsen 516 var. (obv. signature); Julius 1558. EF, toned. (\$2250)

Though Napoléon's invasion of Naples was successful in adding Italian holdings to the territory of France, he was unable to completely conquer the dual Bourbon kingdoms of Naples and Sicily. Ferdinand fled to his Sicilian possessions, where he was safe under the protection of the powerful British navy, and left his disheartened troops to unsuccessfully defend Naples alongside their British allies.

The reverse of this medal is inspired by the ancient nomoi coinage of Neapolis, featuring a man-headed bull being crowned by Nike.



985532. FRANCE, Premier Empire. Napoléon I. 1804-1814. AR Medal (40mm, 37.81 g, 12h). Sovereignities Bestowed on the Kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg. By Andrieu. Denon, director. Dated 1806 (*in Roman numerals*). NAPOLÉON EMP. ET ROI., laureate head right; ANDRIEU F. on truncation of bust / Table set with scepters and crowns with three fallen to the ground, before throne decorated with eagles, trophy-tipped scepter on throne; above, eagle standing facing, with wings spread, atop fasces; SOUVERAINETÉS DONNÉES/ MDCCCVI./ ANDRIEU F. DENON D. in exergue. Bramsen 553; Julius 1623. EF, toned. (\$975)

Publication Announcement: Fall 2014

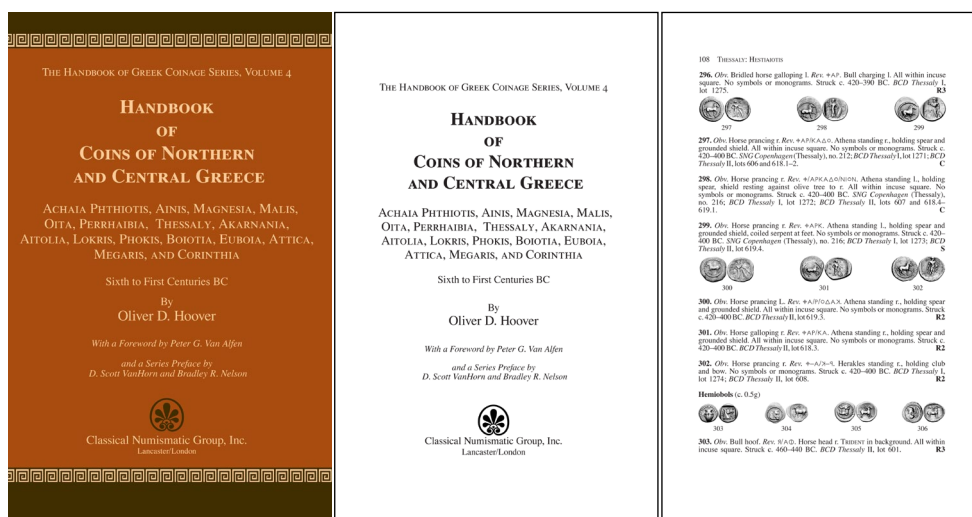
THE HANDBOOK OF GREEK COINAGE SERIES

by
Oliver D. Hoover

Volume 4

HANDBOOK OF COINS OF NORTHERN AND CENTRAL GREECE: ACHAIA PHTHIOTIS, AINIS, MAGNESIA, MALIS, OITA, PERRHAIBIA, THESSALY, AKARNANIA, AITOLIA, LOKRIS, PHOKIS, BOIOTIA, EUBOIA, ATTICA, MEGARIS, AND CORINTHIA. Sixth to First Centuries BC

*With a Foreword by
Peter G. Van Alfen*



Published by

Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

Lancaster, PA and London, U.K. 2014

Hardbound, lxxvii + 563 pages, including maps and indices. (GR333) \$65

More than three decades have passed since David Sear published *Greek Coins & Their Values*, his revision of Gilbert Askew's *A Catalogue of Greek Coins* published by B. A. Seaby in 1951. Since then, the field of ancient numismatics and the hobby of collecting ancient coins have changed so much that now *Greek Coins & Their Values* would require a complete revision to include all of the most current numismatic information available, list the many new types and varieties unknown to Sear, and determine an approximate sense of rarity for all of these issues. In order to encompass this new material and create a viable reference for the beginning and specialized collector, such a handbook would have to be more than the two volumes, which Sear found necessary. As a result, Classical Numismatic Group is publishing *The Handbook of Greek Coinage*, written by Oliver D. Hoover, in a series of 13 volumes, each covering a specified area of Greek coinage. Completion of the series is expected within five years.

This series is designed to aid the user in the quick, accurate, and relatively painless identification of Greek coins, while providing a cross-reference for each entry to a major work, which will allow the inquirer to pursue more in-depth research on the subject. The subject-matter of each volume is arranged chronologically for royal issues, and regionally for the civic issues; within each region, cities are listed directionally, depending on the region. For those rulers or cities that issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Known mints for the royal coinage are listed below the appropriate type, making an easy search for a specific mint. Each entry includes a rarity rating based on the frequency with which they appear in publications, public and private collections, the market, and/or are estimated to exist in public or private hands. No valuations are listed in the printed book, since such values are generally out of date by the time of publication. A web-based valuation guide, updated periodically, will allow users to gauge the market and reduce the need for repeated updates of this series.

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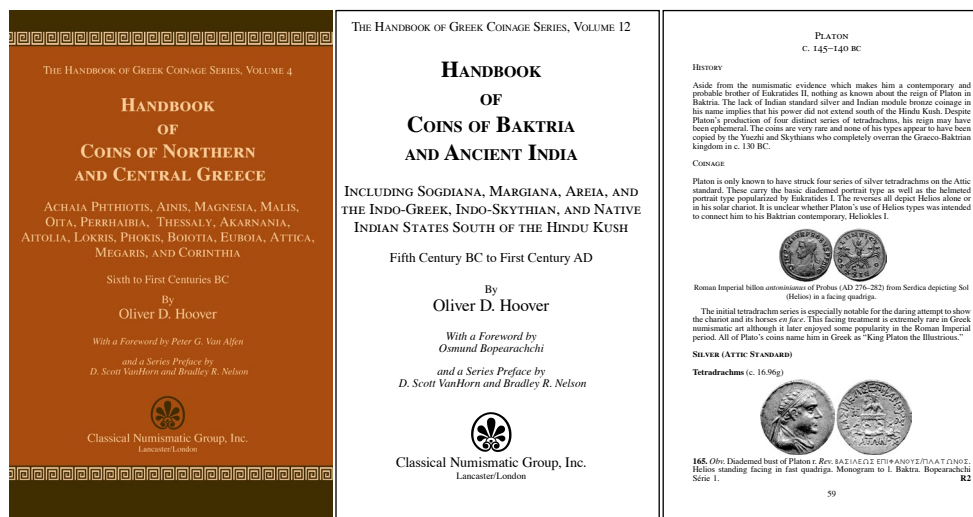
THE HANDBOOK OF GREEK COINAGE SERIES

by
Oliver D. Hoover

Volume 12

HANDBOOK OF COINS OF BAKTRIA AND ANCIENT INDIA INCLUDING SOGDIANA, MARGIANA, AREIA, AND THE INDO-GREEK, INDO-SKYTHIAN, AND NATIVE INDIAN STATES SOUTH OF THE HINDU KUSH. Fifth Century BC to First Century AD

With a Foreword by
Osmund Bopearachchi



Published by
Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.
Lancaster, PA and London, U.K. 2013

Hardbound, lxxxiv + 389 pages, including maps and indices. (GR341) \$65

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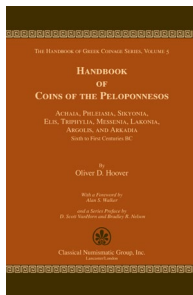
This series is designed to aid the user in the quick, accurate, and relatively painless identification of Greek coins, while providing a cross-reference for each entry to a major work, which will allow the inquirer to pursue more in-depth research on the subject. The subject-matter of each volume is arranged chronologically for royal issues, and regionally for the civic issues; within each region, cities are listed directionally, depending on the region. For those rulers or cities that issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Known mints for the royal coinage are listed below the appropriate type, making an easy search for a specific mint. Each entry will include a rarity rating based on the frequency with which they appear in publications, public and private collections, the market, and/or are estimated to exist in public or private hands. No valuations are listed, since such values are generally out of date by the time of publication. An online valuation guide at www.greekcoinvalues.com will allow interested individuals the opportunity to gauge the market, and reduce the need for repeated updates of this series. Whether one purchases the entire set for their reference library, or the individual volume pertaining to one's area of specialization, *The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series* should provide a useful staging-point from which collectors and interested scholars can pursue their research and interests.

The seventh published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of Bactria and Ancient India, Including Sogdiana, Margiana, Areia, and the Indo-Greek, Indo-Skythian, and Native Indian States South of the Hindu Kush, Fifth Century Centuries BC to First Century AD* (Volume 12 in the series). Beginning with the Kingdom of Bactria, the catalog covers all the Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek kings. This volume includes the Indo-Skythian rulers and satraps, as well as the local coinages of the region. The Indian coinages south of the Hindu Kush are also included. While not obviously Greek coinage, these issues were struck in the context of their Greek neighbors and will add further evidence to the complex monetary systems of the region.

Also in the Series

Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Sicilian Coins (Including Lipara): Civic, Royal, Siculo-Punic, and Romano-Sicilian Issues, Sixth to First Centuries BC** [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 2]. 2012. lxxxii and 300 numbered pp. (GR 331) \$65

The sixth published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of Sicily (including Lipara), Civic, Royal, Siculo-Punic, and Romano-Sicilian Issues, Sixth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 2 in the series). Beginning with Abakion, the catalog covers all the mints of Sicily, as well as the royal issues of Syracuse, and the Siculo-Punic coinage. The mints within each region are arranged alphabetically. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically, beginning with the Archaic issues and continuing through the later civic issues. Issues in this catalog arranged in the catalog with silver first, followed by bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Both civic and royal coinages of these areas are covered.

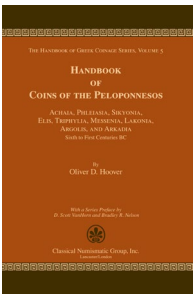
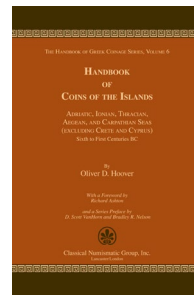


Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of the Peloponnesos: Achaia, Phleiasia, Sikyon, Elis, Triphylia, Messenia, Lakonia, Argolis, and Arkadia, Sixth to First Centuries BC** [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 5]. 2011. lxxiv and 293 numbered pp. (GR 334) \$65

The fourth published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of the Peloponnesos: Achaia, Phleiasia, Sikyon, Elis, Triphylia, Messenia, Lakonia, Argolis, and Arkadia, Sixth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 5 in the series). Beginning in the northern Peloponnesos with Achaia, this volume is arranged southward around the coast, and then northward, ending with Arkadia in the central Peloponnesos. The mints within each region are arranged alphabetically. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically, beginning with the Archaic issues and continuing through the later civic issues in the name of Alexander. Issues in this catalog arranged in the catalog with silver first, followed by bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Also included in this catalog are the issues of the Achaian and Arkadian Leagues.

Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of the Islands: Adriatic, Ionian, Thracian, Aegean, and Carpathian Seas (excluding Crete and Cyprus), Sixth to First Centuries BC** [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 6]. 2010. lxxiii and 358 numbered pp. Hardbound. (GR335) \$65

The third published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of the Islands: Adriatic, Ionian, Thracian, Aegean, and Carpathian Seas (excluding Crete and Cyprus), Sixth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 6 in the series). This volume contains not only many extreme rarities and issues of some of the more obscure islands, but it also includes most of the major island mints like Thasos, Aegina, Rhodes, Kos, and Samos. This volume is arranged geographically from the Adriatic Sea eastward to the Carpathian Sea, from north to south, and with each island entry within each sea in alphabetical order. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically, beginning with the Archaic issues and continuing through the later civic issues in the name of Alexander. Where rulers or cities issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest.

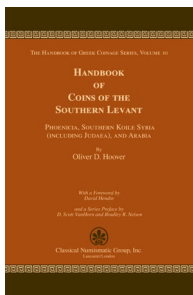
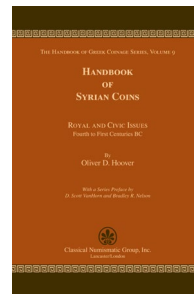


Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of Northern and Central Anatolia, Pontos, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Galatia, Lykaonia, and Kappadokia (with Kolchis and the Kimmerian Bosphoros), Fifth to First Centuries BC** [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 7]. 2012. lxxxii and 352 numbered pp. Hardbound. (GR) (GR 336)

The fifth published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of Northern and Central Anatolia, Pontos, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Galatia, Lykaonia, and Kappadokia (with Kolchis and the Kimmerian Bosphoros), Fifth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 7 in the series). The catalog covers the territories of the Black Sea coast, beginning with the Kimmerian Bosphoros and ending with Bithynia. The catalog then moves to the contiguous regions of the interior - Phrygia, Galatia, Lykaonia, and Kappadokia. The mints within each region are arranged alphabetically. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically, beginning with the Archaic issues and continuing through the later civic issues in the name of Alexander. Issues in this catalog arranged in the catalog with silver first, followed by bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Both civic and royal coinages of these areas are covered.

Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Syrian Coins: Royal and Civic Issues, Fourth to First Centuries BC** [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 9]. 2009. lxxviii and 332 numbered pp. (GR338) \$65

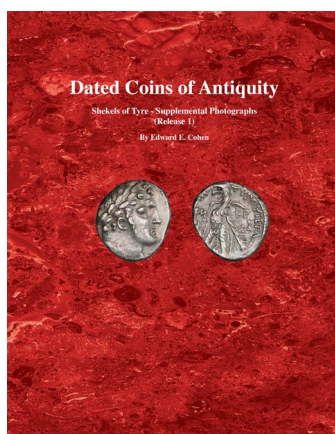
The first published volume in the series is *Handbook of Syrian Coins: Royal and Civic Issues, Fourth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 9 in the series). This series is designed to aid the user in the quick, accurate, and relatively painless identification of Greek coins, while providing a cross-reference for each entry to a major work, which will allow the inquirer to pursue more in-depth research on the subject. The subject-matter of each volume is arranged chronologically for royal issues, and regionally for the civic issues; within each region, cities are listed directionally, depending on the region. For those rulers or cities that issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Known mints for the royal coinage are listed below the appropriate type, making an easy search for a specific mint.



Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of the Southern Levant: Phoenicia, Southern Koile Syria (Including Judaea), and Arabia, Fifth to First Centuries BC** [The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 10]. 2010. lxxix and 201 numbered pp. (GR339) \$65

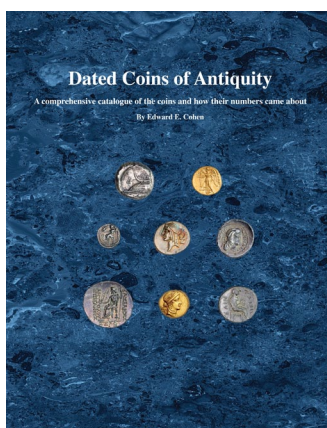
The second published volume in the series is *Handbook of Coins of the Southern Levant: Phoenicia, Southern Koile Syria (Including Judaea), and Arabia, Fifth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 10 in the series). This volume is arranged geographically from north to south with each region's city entries in alphabetical order. The coinage within each city is arranged chronologically and begin with the royal issues during the Persian Empire (as is the case with the cities of Phoenicia), through the issues of Alexander the Great (both lifetime issues and those later civic issues in his name). Where rulers or cities issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest.

Dated Coins of Antiquity, Shekels of Tyre - Supplemental Photographs (Release 1) Supplement on Shekels of Tyre Available for Free Download



The author of *Dated Coins of Antiquity* (DCA) has prepared a supplement for free download. Among the more popular sections of DCA (pages 501 to 515) has been the date and its rarity listing for the silver shekels of Tyre and the smaller half, quarter and eighth shekels bearing the local god Melkart. These coins were struck nearly continuously for 191 years, from 126 BC to 66 AD. In addition to the date written with Greek letters, most of these coins also carry a monogram (usually also in Greek letters) and a Phoenician letter - Aleph or Bet. This first photographic supplement encompasses more than 500 different varieties of these coins, defined by their varying dates, monograms, Phoenician letters and the four denominations in silver. With the rarity listing of dates in DCA, this supplement presents the most comprehensive catalog of the reported dates, monograms and varieties for the shekels of Tyre and its minor silver denominations.

Links to view and download *Dated Coins of Antiquity, Shekels of Tyre - Supplemental Photographs (Release 1)* are available on our Digital Publications Archive page on our website.



Cohen, Edward E. **Dated Coins of Antiquity. A comprehensive catalogue of the coins and how their numbers came about.** 2011. Hardbound. 656 pp., including appendices, drawings, maps, charts, and other illustrations; over 981 cataloged coins illustrated and more than 6,000 individually dated coins listed (GR, RR). (GR346) \$165

Dated Coins of Antiquity (DCA) is a substantially complete catalog of dated coins struck before the lifetime of Jesus Christ. Where a coin series such as the Biblical shekel of Tyre shown below crosses the millennium divide of 1 BC/AD 1, the catalog continues to its last dated coin in the AD era. The coins of antiquity used various kinds of numbers and more than 50 calendar systems for dating that have no familiarity to most modern readers. The dates and their numerals on the coins serve as historical markers for early advances in recording time. The book explores how the Greeks, Romans, Phoenicians, Nabataeans and Jews struggled to understand their own numbers as well as those of their competitors or conquerors. Especially the Greeks and Romans across Europe, Asia and Africa experimented with their numbers. Their calendars and notations for numbers varied among cities and even over time in the same city. As expected, they sometimes made mistakes when switching to different kinds of numbers.

Starting with the first dated coin struck by Zankle, Sicily in 494/493 BC, this book lists all coins displaying annual or monthly dates expressed in numbers or words. Nearly 100 issuing states or authorities are represented. The catalog describes more than 900 different type coins struck in gold, silver and bronze, exceeding 6,000 different dated coins, dozens of which are cited in no other catalog. It corrects the misreading of numerals in dates from earlier references on Ptolemaic Egypt and Alexandrian Sidon using Greek numbers, and early Tyre dated with Phoenician numbers. It also updates the BC dating of coins, such as those from Cappadocia, Cyprus, and Elymais, according to current research. Newly reported dates including photographs for the shekels and half shekels of Tyre are extensive. The catalog and a brief history of numbers draw on nearly 400 numismatic, history and science books and journals, more than a thousand coin auction catalogs, hundreds of Internet sales sites and the author's collection.

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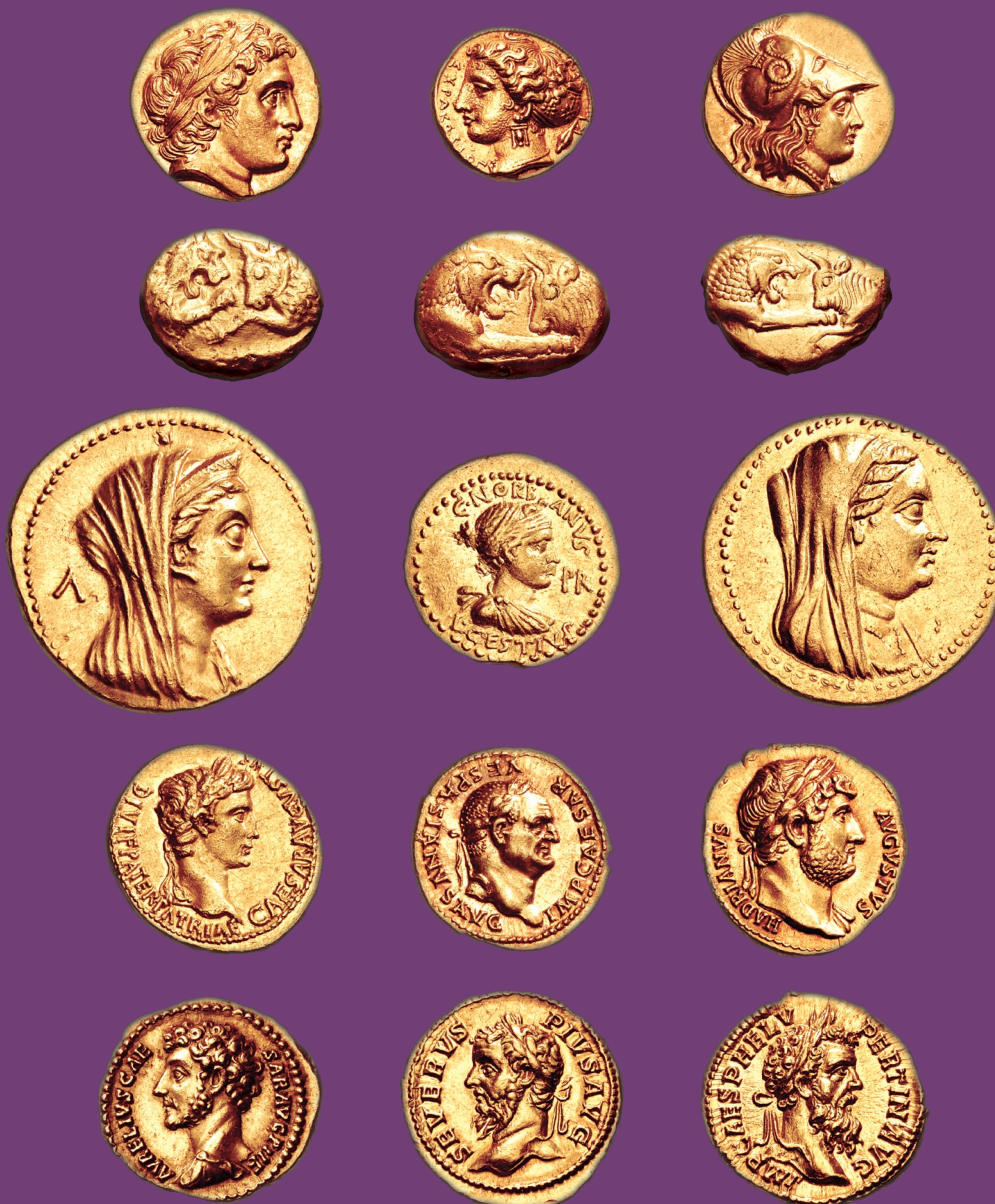
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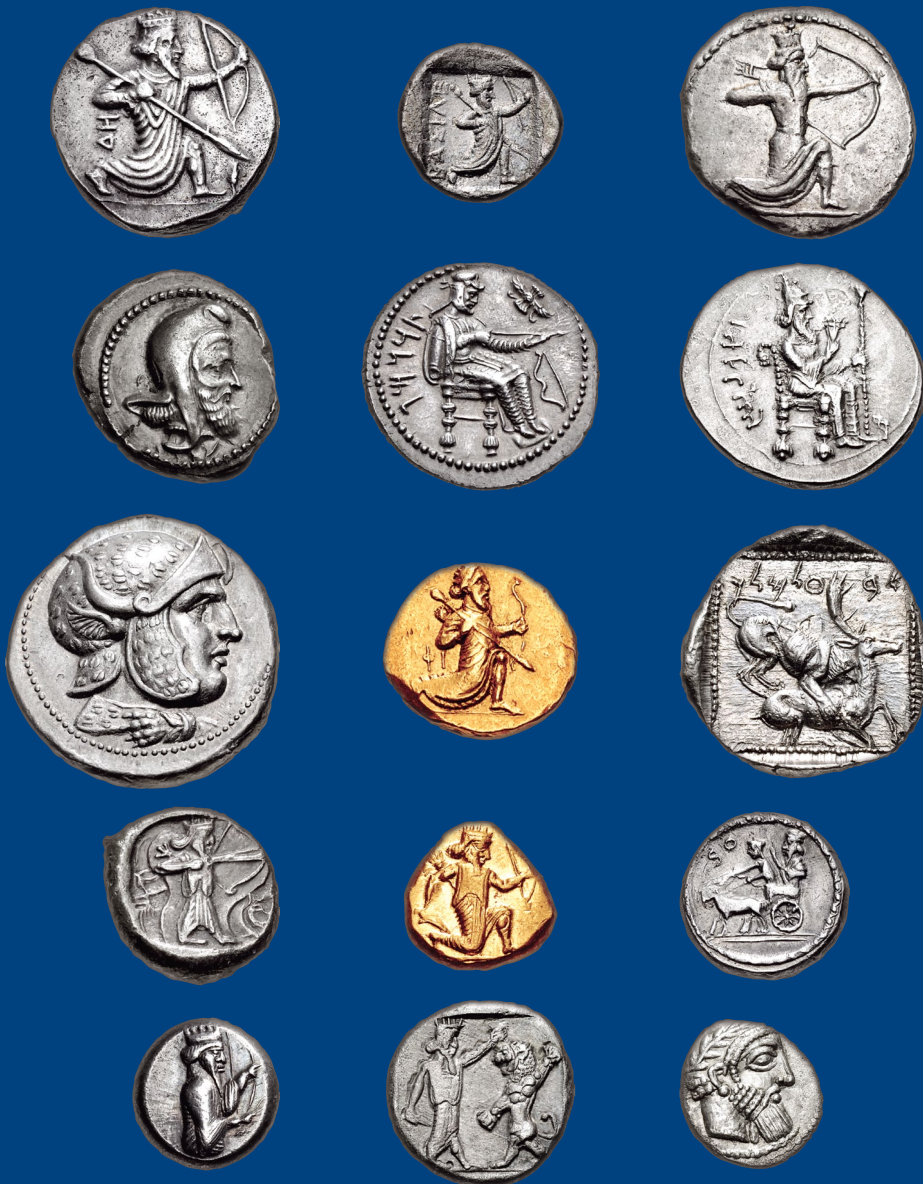
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A comic by Jeremy Bostwick



Follow Faux Phocas (@revengeofsolidi) on Twitter or visit Revenge of the Solidi on Tumblr for more jokes no one but a numismatist would get.



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